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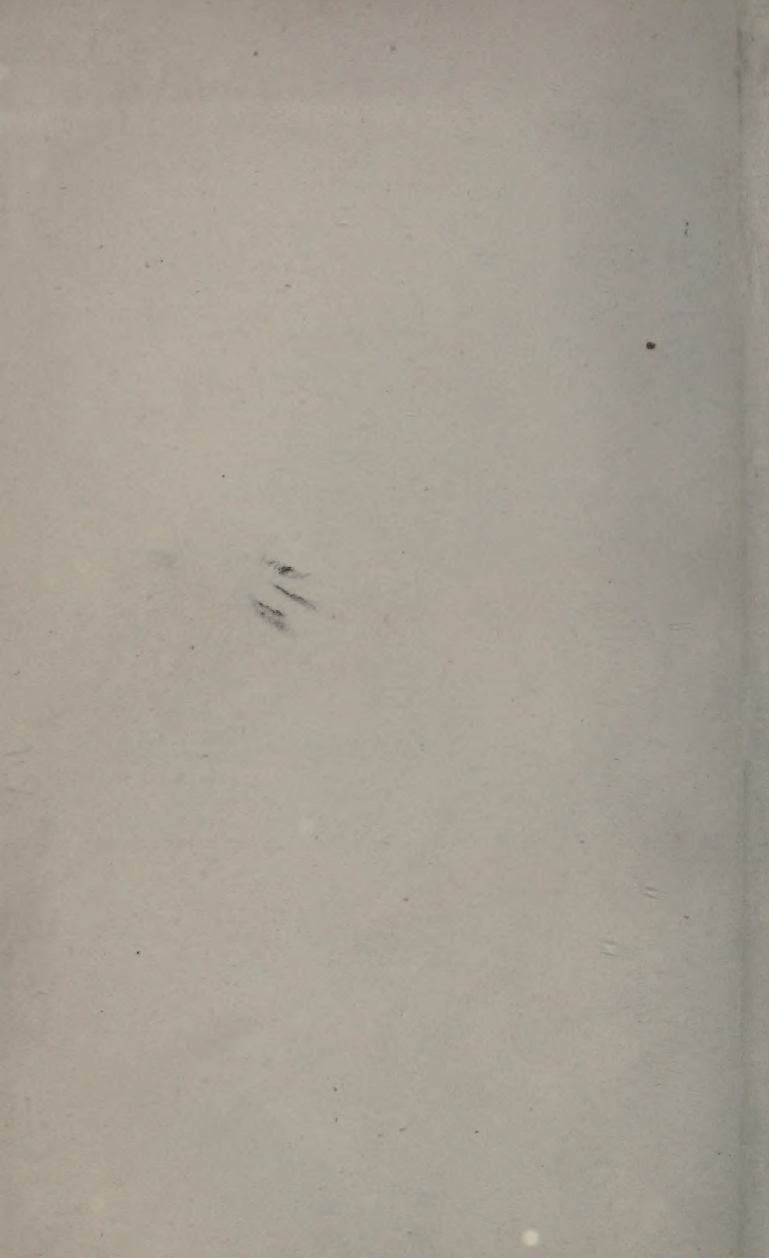


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PREFACE.

This Reading Book is intended to be used with the First Part of the *Initia Græca*. Its use should begin as soon as the learner has acquired a fair knowledge of the Regular Verbs.

The first requisite having been secured, that of fixing the ordinary forms of Nouns and Verbs securely in the learner's memory, he cannot be too soon introduced to passages written by the Greek authors themselves, and containing a complete sense. His mind must be interested in the subject matter, while he learns the meaning of the forms already committed to memory by seeing them in their proper connections. No learner, of the youngest age at which Greek is usually begun, can be insensible to the new power he begins to gain by reading the elements which lie at the basis of all polite learning in the words of those writers who have given the pattern of all literature.

The reasons (already stated in the Preface to Part. II. of the *Principia Latina*) for using Extracts at this state, rather than any complete work, are still more cogent in reference to Greek. It is in this language that we have Moral Fables

and Mythological Stories, Anecdotes of great men and accounts of the chief events of history, which form the staple of daily allusions and the ground-work of much even of our elementary English reading. Surely it will be far more interesting, as it is certainly more necessary, for the beginner to read these rather than the number of stages made each day by an expedition, on which he is started without any knowledge of its relation either to Greek or Persian history. In plain truth Cyrus is on a par with 'Balbus' in the schoolboy's mind.

The following selection has been made from the most valuable parts of two works commonly used for the same purpose in Germany,—the well known Greek Reader of Jacobs, and the more recent 'Griechisches Lesebuch' of A. F. Gottschick. It ranges from the most elementary short sentences to some of the most famous passages of the Greek prose writers.

The Vocabulary, upon which great pains have been bestowed, has been so drawn up as to dispense with the necessity of Notes, which learners seldom look at. But in order to enable them to understand the allusions they meet with in the text, and prepare them for the study of the Greek writers, a short account has been given of the political and military Antiquities of the principal Grecian states.

In this edition many corrections and improvements have been made in the Vocabulary, for which I am indebted to one of our most distinguished scholars, Dr. Veitch of Edinburgh.

W. S.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
TALES AND ANECDOTES introducing	
I. Pure Verbs	1
II. Mute Verbs	4
III. Liquid Verbs	8
IV. Contracted Verbs	11
V. Verbs in $\mu\iota$	15
VI Irregular Verbs	26

FABLES.

1. The Lioness and the Fox	40
2. The Dog and the Hare	40
3. The Viper and the Fox	40
4. The Camel	40
5. The Fox and the Panther	41
6. The Pomegranate, the Apple-tree, and the Bramble . .	41
7. The Sheep being shorn	41
8. The two Wallets	41
9. The trodden Snake	42
10. The Bear and the Fox	42
11. The Peacock and the Jackdaw	42
12. The Horse and the Groom	42
13. The Flies	43
14. The Wolf and the Lamb	43
15. The Woman and the Hen	43
16. The Old Man and Death	44
17. The Ape and the Camel	44
18. The Fox and the Lion	44
19. The Ass wearing the Lion's skin	45
20. The Murderer	45
21. The Woman and the Female Servants	45
22. The Husbandman and his Children	46
23. The Horse and the Ass	46
24. The Ant and the Dove	47
25. The Nightingale and the Hawk	47

	PAGE
MYTHOLOGY.	
I. General Account of the Gods	48
II. Apollo and Artemis (Diana)	53
III. Dionysus (Bacchus)	55
IV. Hermes (Mercury)	57
V. Athena (Minerva)	58
VI. Heracles (Hercules)	59
VII. The Argonautic Expedition	62
VIII. Orpheus	66
IX. Phaëthon	67
X. Prometheus	67
XI. Deucalion and Pyrrha	68
XII. Salmoneus	68
XIII. The Daughters of Danaüs	69
XIV. Minos	70
XV. The Sphinx	70
XVI. Helen	70
XVII. Thetis	71
XVIII. Aeacus	71
XIX. Theseus	72
GRECIAN HISTORY.	
I. Codrus	74
II. The Battle of Marathon	74
III. The Three Hundred Spartans	75
IV. Building of the Walls of Athens	77
V. Treachery and death of Pausanias	80
VI. The Fate of Themistocles	85
VII. Destruction of Thebes by Alexander the Great	88
THE CHIEF DATES IN GRECIAN HISTORY.	95
A SHORT INTRODUCTION TO THE POLITICAL AND MILITARY AN-	
TIQUITIES OF GREECE	101
Chapter I. The Hellenic States	101
" II. Their Political Constitution	103
" III. Constitution of the several States	108
" IV. The Spartan Constitution	114
" V. The Athenian Constitution	119
" VI. The Greek Armies	129
GREEK CALENDAR	135
LEXICON	136

A

GREEK READING-BOOK.

I. Pure Verbs.

1. Short Anecdotes and Tales.

1. Ξέρξης, οὐπω βασιλεύσας τῶν Περσῶν, Ἀριμένην τὸν ἀδελφὸν χρήμασιν ἐθεράπενυσεν· ὅτε δὲ βασιλεὺς ἀνηγόρευτο, πάντων παρ' αὐτῷ πρῶτος ἦν. — 2. Πόλυς, ὁ Θρακῶν βασιλεὺς, ἐν τῷ Τρωϊκῷ πολέμῳ πρεσβευσαμένων πρὸς αὐτὸν ἅμα τῶν Τρώων καὶ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν, ἐκέλευσε τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον τὴν τῆς Ἑλένης καταγωγὴν μὴ κωλύσαι, δύο δὲ καλὰς Θρηῆσας ἀντὶ μιᾶς Ἑλένης νυμφεύεσθαι. — 3. Γέλων ὁ τύραννος, ὅτε Καρχηδονίους πρὸς Ἰμέραν μάχῃ κατεπάλαυσε, ταῖς τῆς εἰρήνης ὁμολογίαις ἐκέλευσεν, ὅτι καὶ τὰ τέκνα παύσονται τῷ Κρόνῳ καταθύοντες. — 4. Ἀγαθοκλῆς υἱὸς μὲν ἦν ἀνδρὸς κεραμεύοντος· ἀνδρεία δὲ καὶ φρονήματι κύριος Σικελίας καὶ βασιλεὺς ἀνηγορεύθη. Ἐπαρὰ δὲ τὰ δεῖπνα τοῖς νέοις ἐπεδείκνυε κεράμεια ποτήρια καὶ ἐμνημόνευεν αὐτὸς τὴν προτέραν διατριβήν.

2. The false Smerdis.

Μετὰ Καμβύσου θάνατον Μάγος τις, ὄνομα Σπενδαδάτης, ἐβασίλευεν ἀντὶ Σμέρδιοις τοῦ Κύρου, ὄν,

Καμβύσου ἀδελφοῦ κελεύσαντος, Πηξιάσπης, Πέρσης ἀνὴρ εὐγενής, κρύφα ἐπεφονεύκει. Μετὰ δ' ἐνίους μῆ-
 νας κατάδηλος ἦν τῷδε τῷ τρόπῳ· Ὅτάνης ἦν, Φαρνά-
 σπου παῖς, ἀρετῇ καὶ χρήμασιν ὁμοῖος τῷ πρώτῳ Περ-
 σῶν. Οὗτος δ' Ὅτάνης πρῶτος ἐπώπτευσεν τὸν Μάγον,
 ὃς οὐκ εἶη ὁ Κίρον Σμέρδης, ἀλλ' ὅσπερ ἦν. Ἦν δὲ
 αὐτοῦ θυγάτηρ ἐν ταῖς τοῦ βασιλεύοντος γυναιξί· ταύ-
 την οὖν ἐκέλευσεν Ὅτάνης μνηστεύειν αὐτῷ, εἰ τῷ βασι-
 λεύοντι ὦτα εἶη· ὁ γὰρ Μάγος τὰ ὦτα ὑπὸ τοῦ Καμ-
 βύσου κεκολουμένος (κεκολουσμένος) αὐτῷ φανερός ἦν.
 Ἐπεὶ οὖν θυγατὴρ αὐτῷ τοῦτο ἐμήνυσεν, σὺν ἄλλοις τισὶ
 Πέρσαις γνωρίμοις ἐβουλεύσατο, πῶς ἐπιβουλεύσειεν
 τῷ Μάγῳ. Βουλευσάμενοι δὲ εἰς τὰ βασίλεια ἐπορεύ-
 θησαν καὶ τὸν Μάγον ἐφόνευσαν. Περὶ δὲ τῆς βασι-
 λείας ἐμαντεύσαντο τὸν ἥλιον, ὃν μάλιστα ἐθεράπευον
 οἱ Πέρσαι· τούτου δὲ μνηστάντος Δαρεῖος ὁ Ὑστάσπου
 ἐβασίλευσε τῶν Περσῶν.

3. The power of the god Apollo.

Ὁ μὲν δράκων, ὁ τοῦ τῆς Γῆς ἐν Δελφοῖς μαντείου
 φύλαξ, ἐφονεύθη ὑπ' Ἀπόλλωνος· ὁ δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα τοῦ
 μαντείου ἐβασίλευσε· μεγάλη δ' ἦν ἡ παλαιὰ δόξα τῆς
 ἐκεῖ θειότητος, οἱ δ' Ἕλληνες μαντευσόμενοι εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν
 ἐπορεύοντο. Πολλῶν δ' ὄντων ἐκεῖ χρημάτων, τὸ ἱερὸν
 πολλάκις ὑπ' ἀνθρώπων κακῶν ἐπεβουλεύετο. — Οἶον
 ὁ παῖς Κριοῦ, δυναστεύοντος περὶ Εὐβοίαν, ὑβριστῆς
 ὢν, ἐπεστράτευσεν εἰς Δελφοὺς καὶ ἐσύλευσε τό τε ἱερὸν
 καὶ οἴκους ἀνδρῶν εὐδαιμόνων. Ὡς δὲ ἐπεστράτευσεν καὶ
 δεύτερον, ἐνταῦθα οἱ Δελφοὶ τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα ἰκέτευσαν,
 ἀποκρούειν τὸν ὑβριστήν. Ἡ δὲ Πυθία ἐβούλευσεν αὐ-
 τοῖς, τῇ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐξουσίᾳ πιστεῦσαι· τὸν γὰρ Θεὸν τὸν

ἐχθρὸν καὶ ὑβριστὴν κατατοξεύσειν ἢ δεινῷ. Καὶ οὕτως ὁ θεὸς τό τε ἱερὸν καὶ τὸ πόλισμα ἀπελεύσατο τῆς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὑβρεως.

4. Comparison of Alexander the Great with other rulers.

Μεγάλην ἐξουσίαν καλῶς πολιτεύειν, ἀνδρὸς ἐστὶ κεκτημένου ἀρετὴν καὶ φρένας καὶ φρόνημα, ὧν Ἀλέξανδρος ἐκυρίευσεν. Πολλοὶ μὲν αὐτοῦ τὴν μέθην καὶ οἰνωσιν μνημονεύουσιν, ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνος ἦν μέγας, ἐν τοῖς πράγμασι νηφάλιος καὶ σώφρων καὶ οὐ βακχευθεὶς ὑπ' ἐξουσίας, ἧς μικρὸν ἀπογευσάμενοι ἕτεροι ἑαυτῶν οὐ δεδυναστεύκασιν. Οἷον Κλεῖτος τις ἐν Ἀμοργῷ πλοῖά τινα Ἑλληνικὰ καταδύσας Ποσειδῶν ἀνηγορεύθη καὶ τρίαιναν ἔσεισεν. Δημήτριος δέ, μορίον τινὸς μικροῦ τῆς τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἀρχῆς βασιλεύων, ἐπῆκουσε Καταβάτης ἀναγορεύεσθαι· οὐδὲ πρεσβεῖται πρὸς αὐτόν, ἀλλὰ θεωροὶ ἐπορεύοντο, καὶ τὰ ἀποφθέγματα χρησιμοὶ προσηγόρευοντο. Κλέαρχος δέ, Ἡρακλείας τυραννέσας, τῶν νύων ἓνα Κεραννὸν προσηγόρευεν. Διονύσιος δέ, ὃς τῶν μὲν πολιτῶν μυρίους ἐφόνευσεν, τῷ δὲ ἀδελφῷ ἐπεβουλεύκει καὶ τὴν μητέρα, γραῦν οὖσαν, τοῦ βίου ἐπεπαύκει, τῶν θυγατέρων τὴν μὲν Ἀρέτην, τὴν δὲ Σωφροσύνην, τὴν δὲ Δικαιοσύνην ἀνηγόρευεν. Οἱ δὲ Εὐεργέτας, οἱ δὲ Καλλινίκους, οἱ δὲ Σωτῆρας, οἱ δὲ Μεγάλους ἀνηγόρευσαν ἑαυτούς. Καὶ τίνα κακὰ μνημονεύεται τούτων τῶν ἀνδρῶν. + Ἀλέξανδρος δ' ἦν ἐγκρατὴς καὶ σώφρων· ἦσθιε δῖς, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον, ὅτε ὁ ἥλιος ἀναδεύκοι, ἔπειτα δὲ πρὸς ἑσπέραν, ἔπινε δὲ θύσας τοῖς θεοῖς, καὶ ἐπαιδεύετο τοξεύειν καὶ ἐμβατεύειν τοῦ ἄρματος. Καὶ ἤριστευσεν τῶν μὲν Περσίδων τοσοῦτον σωφροσύνη, ὅσον ἀνδρεία τῶν Περσῶν. — Καὶ τὰ τοῦ

Δαρείον τέκνα καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν θεραπεύεσθαι καλῶς ἐκέλευσε καὶ τῷ θανάτῳ αὐτῆς συμπαθῶς ἐπεδάκρυσεν. Τοὺς δὲ τὸν Δαρεῖον δεσμεύσαντας καὶ φονεύσαντας ἀνεμάστευσεν, ὅτι τάχιστα πορευόμενος σὺν τῷ ἱππικῷ ἄγρευθέντας δὲ φονεύεσθαι ἐκέλευσε καὶ τὸν τοῦ Δαρείου νεκρὸν θεραπεύεσθαι βασιλικῶς. Ταῦτά ἐστι τῆς ἀρετῆς.

II. Verbs of which the Stems end in Mutes.

1. Short Anecdotes and Tales.

1. Κῦρος ὁ πρεσβύτερος ἔλεγεν, ἐτέροις ἀναγκάζεσθαι τὰγαθὰ πορίζειν τοὺς αὐτοῖς μὴ θέλοντας· ἄρχειν δὲ μηδενὶ προσήκειν, ὅς οὐ κρείττων ἐστὶ τῶν ἀρχομένων. — 2. Δαρεῖος ὁ Ξέρξου πατὴρ ἑαυτὸν ἐγκωμιάζων ἔλεγεν, ἐν ταῖς μάχαις καὶ παρὰ τὰ δεινὰ γίγνεσθαι φρονημώτερος. Τοὺς δὲ φόρους τοῖς ὑπηκόοις τάξας, μετεπέμψατο τοὺς πρώτους τῶν ἐπαρχῶν καὶ περὶ τῶν φόρων ἠρώτησε, μὴ βαρεῖς εἰσι· φασκόντων δὲ μετρίως ἔχειν, ἐκέλευσεν ἐπιτάξαι τοὺς ἡμίσεις ἑκάστον. — 3. Ἀλέξανδρος ἔτι παῖς ὢν, πολλὰ τοῦ Φιλίππου καταπράξαντος, οὐκ ἔχαιρεν, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τοὺς συντρεφομένους ἔλεγε παῖδας, Ἐμοὶ δὲ ὁ πατὴρ οὐδὲν ἀπολείψει. Τῶν δὲ παίδων λεγόντων ὅτι, Σοὶ ταῦτα διαπέπρακται, ἔλεξεν, ὅτι Τί δὲ ὕφελος, ἐὰν ἔχω μὲν πολλὰ, πράξω δὲ μηδέν; — 4. Ἰφικράτης ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, υἱὸς εἶναι σκυτοτόμου νομιζόμενος, πρὸς Ἀρμόδιον, τὸν τοῦ παλαιοῦ Ἀρμοδίου ἀπόγονον, δυσγένειαν αὐτῷ ὀνειδίσαντα, ἔλεξε, Τὸ μὲν ἐμὸν ἀπ' ἐμοῦ γένος ἄρχε-

ται, τὸ δὲ σὸν ἐν σοὶ παύεται. — 5. Ὀργιζομένων τοῖς Βυζαντίοις τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὅτι οὐκ ἐδέξαντο τῇ πόλει Χάρητα πεμφθέντα μετὰ δυνάμεως βοηθὸν αὐτοῖς πρὸς Φίλιππον, ἐκέλευσεν ὁ Φωκίων μὴ ὀργίζεσθαι τοῖς ξυμμάχοις στρατηγὸν ἄπιστον ὄντα οὐ δεξαμένοις, ἀλλὰ τῷ στρατηγῷ οὐ πιστενομένῳ. Διὸ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτὸν ἀποδείξαντες στρατηγὸν ἐπεμψαν εἰς Βυζάντιον· τῶν δὲ Βυζαντίων δεξαμένων, ὁ Φωκίων ἠνάγκασε τὸν Φίλιππον ἄπρακτον ὑποστρέψαι. — 6. Μενεκράτους τοῦ ἱατροῦ, Διὸς προσαγορευομένου, γράψαντος ἐπιστολὴν πρὸς Ἀγησίλαον, Μενεκράτης Ζεὺς βασιλεῖ Ἀγησίλαῳ χαίρειν, ἀντέγραψε, Βασιλεὺς Ἀγησίλαος Μενεκράτει ὑγιαίνειν. — 7. Ἀθηναίου τινὸς πρὸς Ἀνταλκίδαν λέξαντος, Ἀλλὰ μὴν ἡμεῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ Κηφισσοῦ πολλάκις ὑμᾶς ἐδιώξαμεν, ἐκεῖνος ἔλεξεν, ὅτι Ἡμεῖς οὐδέποτε ὑμᾶς ἀπὸ τοῦ Εὐρώτα. — 8. Σοφιστοῦ δὲ μέλλοντος ἀναγινώσκειν ἐγκώμιον Ἡρακλέους, ἔλεξε, Τίς γὰρ αὐτὸν ψέγει; — 9. Ἀγησίλαος μεταπεμφθεὶς ὑπὸ τῶν ἐφρόρων ἐπορεύθη διὰ τῆς Θράκης εἰς Μακεδονίαν, καὶ πέμψας πρὸς τὸν τῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλέα ἐπυνθάνετο, πότερον ὥς φιλίαν ἢ ὥς πολεμίαν διαπορεύηται τὴν χώραν. Φάσκοντος δ' ἐκείνου βουλευέσθαι, ὁ Ἀγησίλαος ἔλεξε, Βουλευέσθω τοίνυν, ἡμεῖς δὲ πορευσόμεθα. Θαυμάσας οὖν τὴν τόλμαν καὶ δείσας ὥς φίλον ἐδέξατο. — 10. Λάκαινά τις ἀκούσασα περὶ τοῦ υἱοῦ, ὡς κακῶς ἐπὶ τῆς ξένης ἀναστρέφοιτο, ἔγραψε· Κακὴν δόξαν ἔχεις· ταύτην ἀφάνισον ἢ κατάληξον τοῦ βίου. — 11. Ζωγράφος ἄθλιος Ἀπελλῇ ἔδειξεν εἰκόνα λέγων, Ταύτην νῦν γέγραφα. Ὁ δ' ἔλεξε, Καὶ ἢν μὴ λέγῃς, γιγνώσκω, ὅτι ταχὺ γέγραπται· Θαυμάζω δέ, πῶς οὐχὶ τοιαύτας πλείους γέγραφας. 12. Πλά-

των ὀργισθεῖς ποτέ τινι τῶν δούλων, χάριν ἔχειν τοῖς θεοῖς ἐκέλευσεν αὐτόν, ὅτι ὀργίζεται· κολασθῆναι γὰρ ἂν πάντως, εἰ μὴ ὠργίζετο. — 13. *Αυκούργῳ τῷ Ανκόφρονος, τῷ ῥήτορι, ἐπορίσθη τάλαντα ἐς τὸ δημόσιον τῶν Ἀθηναίων πεντακοσίοις πλείονα καὶ ἑξακισχίλιοις, ἣ ὅσα Περικλῆς ὁ Ξανθίππου συνέλεξεν.* — 14. *Ἐν Ψωφίδι, πόλει Ἀρκαδίας, τέθραπται Ἀλκμαίων ὁ Ἀμφιαράου, καὶ περὶ τὸ μνῆμα κυπάρισσοι πεφύκασιν ἐς τοσοῦτον ὕψος ἀνήκονσαι, ὥστε καὶ τὸ ὄρος, τὸ πρὸς τῇ Ψωφίδι, κατεσκιάζετο ὑπ' αὐτῶν.* — 15. *Δένδρα τινὰ ἐστὶ μεγάλα τῆς Ἰνδικῆς, ὧν τοὺς κλάδους πεφυκότες ἐπὶ πήχεις δώδεκα ἔπειτα κατακάμπτεσθαι λέγουσιν, ἕως ἂν ἄψωνται τῆς γῆς· τὸ δὲ μέγεθος ἄλλων τοσοῦτον, ὥσθ' ἢ ἐνὶ δένδρῳ μεσημβρίζειν σκιαζομένους ἰππέας τετρακοσίους.* — 16. *Ἀλεξάνδρῳ οὐ παντελῶς ἤρεσκεν ἡ ἑαυτοῦ εἰκὼν ἢ ὑπὸ Ἀπελλοῦ γραφεῖσα. Εἰσαχθέντος δὲ τοῦ ἵππου καὶ χρεμετίσαντος, πρὸς τὸν ἵππον τὸν ἐν τῇ εἰκόνι, ὥς πρὸς ἀληθινὸν καὶ ἐκεῖνον, ἔλεξεν ὁ Ἀπελλῆς, Ὡ βασιλεῦ, ἀλλ' ὃ γε ἵππος κινδυνεύει σου γραφικώτερος εἶναι κατὰ πολὺ.* — 17. *Κρῆτες τοὺς ἐλευθέρους μανθάνειν τοὺς νόμους ἐκέλευον μετὰ τινος μελωδίας, ἵνα τῇ μουσικῇ τέρπωνται καὶ εὐκολώτερον αὐτοὺς τῇ μνήμῃ παραλαμβάνωσι, καὶ ἵνα μὴ, τῶν κεκωλυμένων τι πράξαντες, ἀγνοίᾳ πεπραχέναι ἀπολογίαν ἔχωσιν. Δεύτερον δὲ μάθημα ἔταξαν, τοὺς τῶν θεῶν ὕμνους μανθάνειν· τρίτον τὰ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐγκώμια.*

2. Telesilla, the deliverer of her native city Argos.

Ἐνδοξόν ἐστὶ τῶν κοινῇ διαπεπραγμένων γυναιξὶν ἔργων ὁ πρὸς Κλεομένη περὶ Ἀργους ἀγών, ὃν ἡγωνί-

σαντο, Τελεσίλλης τῆς ποιητρίας προτρεψαμένης. Ταύτην δὲ λέγουσιν οἰκίας οὔσαν ἐνδόξου, τῷ δὲ σώματι νοσηματικὴν, εἰς θεοὺς πέμψαι περὶ ὑγείας καὶ κελευσθῆναι Μοῦσας θεραπεύειν· πειθομένην δὲ τῇ θεῷ καὶ σπονδάσασαν περὶ ῥοδὴν καὶ ἁρμονίαν, τοῦ τε πάθους ἀπαλλαγῆναι τάχῃ καὶ θαναμάζεσθαι διὰ ποιητικὴν ὑπὸ τῶν γυναικῶν. Ἐπεὶ δὲ Κλεομένης ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Σπαρτιατῶν μετὰ τὴν τῶν Ἀργείων ἥτταν ἐβάδιζε πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, ὁρμὴ καὶ τόλμα δαιμόγιος λαμβάνει τὰς ἀκμαζούσας τῶν γυναικῶν, ἀμύνεσθαι τοὺς πολεμίους ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος. Ἀρχούσης δὲ τῆς Τελεσίλλης ὅπλα λαμβάνουσι καὶ κύκλῳ τὰ τεῖχη περιέστεψαν, ὥστε θαναμάζειν τοὺς πολεμίους. Καὶ οὕτως τὸν τε Κλεομένην ἀπεκρούσαντο καὶ τὴν πατρίδα ἀπελεύσαντο.

3. Filial Love.

Ἐμφανέστατοί εἰσι καὶ πᾶσι διὰ στόματος Κλέοβις καὶ Βίτων, οἱ Ἀργεῖοι νεανίσκοι. Λέγουσι γάρ, μητρὸς αὐτῶν ἱερείας οὔσης τῆς Ἥρας, ἐπειδὴ τῆς εἰς τὸν νεῶν ἀναβάσεως ἦκεν ὁ καιρὸς, τῶν ἐλλόντων τὴν ἀπὴν ἡμιόνων χροнисάντων, καὶ τῆς ὥρας ἐπειγούσης, τούτους τὴν μητέρα ἐν τῇ ἀπὴν εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν ἀγαγεῖν· τὴν δὲ μητέρα ὑπερησθεῖσαν τῇ τῶν νύων εὐσεβεῖα κατεύξασθαι τὸ κράτιστον αὐτοῖς παρὰ τῆς θεοῦ προῖζεσθαι τῶν ἐν ἀνθρώποις· τοὺς δὲ κατακοιμισθέντας οὐκέτι ἐγρηγορέναι, τῆς θεοῦ τὸν θάνατον αὐτοῖς τῆς εὐσεβείας ἀμοιβὴν πορισάσης.

4. The dominion of Cyprus.

Τὴν ἀρχὴν ὥριζε τῷ Κύρῳ πρὸς ἕω μὲν ἡ ἐρυθρὰ θάλαττα, πρὸς ἄρκτον δὲ ὁ Εὐξείνιος πόντος, πρὸς

ἔσπεραν δὲ Κύπρος καὶ Αἴγυπτος, πρὸς μεσημβρίαν δὲ Αἰθιοπία. Αὐτὸς δὲ ἐν μέσῳ τούτων τὸν μὲν ἀμφὲ τὸν χειμῶνα χρόνον διῆγεν ἐν Βαβυλῶνι ἑπτὰ μῆνας· αὕτη γὰρ ἀλεινὴ ἡ χώρα· τὸν δὲ ἀμφὶ τὸ ἔαρ τρεῖς μῆνας ἐν Σούσοις· τὴν δὲ ἀκμὴν τοῦ θέρους δύο μῆνας ἐν Ἐκβατάνοις· οὕτως αὐτὸν λέγουσιν ἐν ἑαρινῷ θάλλει καὶ ψύχει διάγειν αἰεὶ.

III. Liquid Verbs.

1. The courage and clemency of Darius.

Ἡμερώτατον Δαρείου τόδε τὸ ἔργον ἀκούω τοῦ παιδὸς τοῦ Ὑστάσπου. Ἀρίβαζος ὁ Ὑρκανὸς ἐπεβούλευσεν αὐτῷ μετὰ καὶ ἄλλων ἀνδρῶν οὐκ ἀφανῶν τῶν ἐν Πέρσαις. Ἦν δὲ ἡ ἐπιβουλὴ ἐν κυνηγεσίῳ. Τοίτου δὲ προαγγελθέντος, ὁ Δαρεῖος οὐκ ἔπηξεν, ἀλλὰ προσητάξας αὐτοῖς ἀπτεσθαι τῶν ὄπλων καὶ τῶν ἵππων, παρήγγειλεν αὐτοῖς διατείνασθαι τὰ παλτά, καὶ δριμὺν βλέψας πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐκέλευσε διαπεραίνειν τὸ παρεσκευασμένον. Οἱ δὲ ἐκπλαγέντες ἄτρεπτον ἀνδρὸς βλέμμα, ἀνεστάλισαν τὴν ὁρμὴν. Τὸ δὲ δέος αὐτοὺς κατεῖχεν οὕτως, ὥστε καὶ ἐκβαλεῖν τὰς αἰχμὰς καὶ ἀφαιλέσθαι τῶν ἵππων καὶ προσπίπτειν ἱκέτας Δαρείῳ καὶ κελεύειν ὃ τι καὶ βούλοιο πράττειν. — Ὁ δὲ διέστειλεν ἄλλους ἄλλη, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἐπὶ τὰ τῆς Ἰνδικῆς ὅρια ἀπέπεμψε, τοὺς δὲ ἐπὶ τὰ Σκυθικά. Καὶ ἐκεῖνοι ἔμειναν αὐτῷ πιστοί, διὰ μνήμης ἔχοντες τὴν εἰργασίαν. —

2. The disinterestedness and fearlessness of Epaminondas.

Τοῦ Περσῶν βασιλέως τριςμυρίους δαρεικοὺς ἀποστείλαντος τῷ Ἐπαμεινώνδᾳ, οὗτος καθήψατο πικρῶς Διομέδοντος, εἰ τοσοῦτον πλοῦν ἦνκε διαφθερῶν Ἐπαμεινώνδαν· καὶ τῷ βασιλεῖ ἀγγεῖλαι ἐκέλευσεν, ὅτι τὰ συμφέροντα Θηβαίοις πράττων ἔξει προῖκα φίλον Ἐπαμεινώνδαν, τὰ δὲ μὴ συμφέροντα πολέμιον. — Ἀπαγγείλαντος δὲ τινος, ὡς Ἀθηναῖοι στράτευμα καινοῖς παρεσκευασμένον ὅπλοις εἰς Πελοπόννησον ἀπεστάλακσιν, ἔλεξε, Τί οὖν Ἀντιγενίδας στένει καινοὺς Τέλληνος ἀλλοὺς ἔχοντας; ἦν δὲ ἀνλητῆς ὁ μὲν Τέλλην κάκιστος, ὁ δὲ Ἀντιγενίδας κάλλιστος.

3. Adrastus and Croesus.

Ἐράνη ποτὲ Κροίσῳ, τῷ Ἀνδῶν βασιλεῖ, καθεύδοντι ὄνειρος, ὃς αὐτῷ τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἔφαινε τῶν μελλόντων γίνεσθαι κακῶν κατὰ τὸν παῖδα. Ἦσαν δὲ τῷ Κροίσῳ δύο παῖδες, ὧν ὁ μὲν ἕτερος διέφθαρτο· ἦν γὰρ δὴ κωφός· ὁ δὲ ἕτερος τῶν ἡλίκων μακροῦ τὰ πάντα πρῶτος· ὄνομα δὲ αὐτῷ ἦν Ἄτις· τοῦτον οὖν τὸν Ἄτιν ἐσήμενε τῷ Κροίσῳ ὁ ὄνειρος, ὡς διαφθαρήσεται αἰχιμῇ σιδηρᾷ. Ὁ δ' ἐπεὶ ἐξηγέσθη, καταπλαγεὶς τῷ ὄνειρῳ, οὐδαμῇ ἔτι ἐπὶ τὸν πόλεμον τὸν παῖδα ἐξέπεμπεν· ἀκόντια δὲ καὶ δόρατα καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα πάντα ἐκ τῶν ἀνδράνων ἐξεκομίσατο. — Κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον ἦκεν ἐς Σάρδεις ἀνὴρ, συμφορᾷ ἐχόμενος, καὶ οὐ καθαρὸς ὢν χεῖρας, Φρυγὴ μὲν γενεᾷ, γένους δὲ τοῦ βασιλείου. Τοῦτον οὖν κατὰ τοὺς νόμους τοὺς ἐπιχωρίους ἐκάθηρε Κροῖσος· καθύρας δὲ ἐπυνθάνετο, πόθεν τε καὶ τίς

εἶη. Ὁ δ' ἀπεκρίνατο· Ὡ βασιλεῦ, Γορδίου μὲν εἰμι παῖς, ὀνομάζομαι δ' Ἀδραστος· ἀποκτείνας δὲ ἀδελφὸν τὸν ἐμαυτοῦ ἄκων, πεφευγὼς ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς πάρεμι. Κροῖσος δ' ἀπεκρίνατο τοῖςδε· Ἀνδρῶν φίλων ἔκγονος ὢν ἦκεις· μένε παρ' ἡμῖν· τὴν δὲ συμφορὰν ταύτην ὅτι κουφώτατα φέρων κερδανεῖς πλεῖστον. — Ὁ μὲν οὖν τὴν δίαίταν εἶχεν ἐν Κροίσου. — Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ ἐν τῷ Μυσίῳ Ὀλύμπῳ συὸς χοῖμα γίγνεται μέγα, ὃς τὰ τῶν Μυσῶν ἔργα διέφθειρεν. Οἱ δὲ Μυσοὶ ἀγγέλους παρὰ τὸν Κροῖσον ἀπέστειλαν, λέγοντες τάδε· „Ὡ βασιλεῦ, συὸς χοῖμα μέγιστον ἀνεφάνη ἡμῖν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ, ὃς τὰ ἡμέτερα ἔργα τὰ μὲν ἤδη διέφθορε, τὰ δὲ διαφθερεῖ· ἡμεῖς δὲ μόνοι αὐτὸν ἀποκτεῖναι οὐ δυνατοὶ ἔσμεν, σύμπεμψον ἡμῖν τὸν παῖδα καὶ εὐζώνους νεανίας καὶ κύνας, ὥς αὐτὸν ἀποκτείνωμεν ἢ ἐκβάλωμεν ἐκ τῆς χώρας.“ Κροῖσος δὲ μνημονεύων τὰ τοῦ ὀνείρου τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους ἔλεγε πέμψειν, τὸν δὲ παῖδα οὐκ ἀποστελεῖν, μὴ διαφθαρεῖ. Ὁ δὲ παῖς ἀκούσας τὰ γιγνόμενα μάλιστα ἡμέρῃ τὴν ἀνδρείαν ἀποφῆναι. Ὁ δὲ πατὴρ αὐτῷ ἀποφηνάμενος γνώμην περὶ τοῦ ὀνείρου ἔλεγε· Διὰ τοῦτο φυλακὴν ἔχω σου, ὅτι μοι μόνος τυγχάνεις ὢν· τὸν γὰρ δὴ ἕτερον, διεφθαρμένον τὴν ἀκοήν, οὐκ εἶναί μοι λογίζομαι. — Ταῦτ' ἀκούσας ὁ Ἄτις ἔλεγεν· Ὡ πάτερ, ποῖαι μὲν εἰσι συὸς χεῖρες; ποῖα δὲ αἰκμὴ σιδηρᾶ, ἣ σοι φόβον ἐγείρει; οὐ γὰρ πρὸς ἄνδρας γίγνεται ἡμῖν ἡ μάχη. — Ταύτην τὴν γνώμην περὶ τοῦ ἐνυπνίου ἀποφίνας ἀνέπεισε τὸν πατέρα, αὐτὸν συμπεμψαι. Ὁ δὲ μετεπέμψατο τὸν Φρύγα, ὃν ἐκάθηρε, καὶ ἐνετείλατο αὐτῷ φυλακὴν ἔχειν τοῦ παιδός. — Ὡς δὲ ἦγοντες εἰς τὸν Ὀλυμπον συνεβάλλοντο τῷ θηρίῳ καὶ εἰσγκόντιζον. Ἐνθα δὴ ὁ ξένος, ὁ καθαρθεὶς τὸν φό-

νον, ἀκοντίζων τὸν σὺν, τοῦ μὲν ἀμαρτάνει, τυγχάνει δὲ τοῦ Ἄττος καὶ ἀποκτείνει τῇ αἰχμῇ. — Εὐθύς δέ τις ἀγγελῶν τὸν φόνον τῷ Κροίσῳ ἀποστέλλεται· ἥκων δὲ εἰς τὰς Σάρδεις τὴν τε μάχην καὶ τὸν τοῦ παιδὸς μόνον ἐσήμηνεν αὐτῷ. Ὁ δὲ Κροῖσος, τῷ θανάτῳ τοῦ παιδὸς συντεταραγμένος, μᾶλλον τι ᾠδύρετο, ὅτι αὐτὸν ἀπέκτεινεν, ὃν αὐτὸς φόνου ἐκάθηρεν. Ἐπειτα δὲ κατοικτεῖρει αὐτὸς τὸν ξένον, οὐκ ἐκεῖνον, ἀλλὰ τῶν θεῶν τινα τοῦ θανάτου αἴτιον νομίζων.

IV. Contracted Verbs.

1. Short Tales and Anecdotes.

1. Βουλομένους τοὺς Πέρσας ἀντὶ τῆς ἐαυτῶν οὔσης ὀρεινῆς καὶ τραχείας πεδιάδα καὶ μαλακὴν χώραν αἰρεῖσθαι, οὐκ εἴασεν ὁ Κῦρος, λέγων, ὅτι καὶ τῶν φυτῶν τὰ σπέρματα καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων οἱ βίοι ταῖς χώραις συνεξομοιοῦνται. — 2. Φίλιππος, ὁ Ἀλεξάνδρου πατήρ, ἔλεγε, χάριν ἔχειν, ὅτι λαιδοροῦντες αὐτὸν βελτίονα ποιοῦσι καὶ τῷ λόγῳ καὶ τῷ ἥθει· Πειρῶμαι γὰρ αὐτοὺς ἅμα καὶ τοῖς λόγοις καὶ τοῖς ἔργοις ψευδομένους ἐλέγχειν. — 3. Ἀλέξανδρος, μέλλων τὴν ἐπὶ Γρανίκῳ μάχην μάχεσθαι, παρεκάλει τοὺς Μακεδόνας ἀφθόνως δειπνεῖν καὶ πάντα φέρειν εἰς μέσον, ὥς αὖριον δειπνήσοντας ἐκ τῶν πολεμίων. — 4. Ἀλέξανδρος, ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ πολλοὺς ἀνδριάντας ἀθλητῶν θεασάμενος Ὀλύμπια καὶ Πύθια νενικηκότων, ἠρώτησε, Καὶ ποῦ τὰ τηλικαῦτα ἦν σώματα, ὅτε οἱ βάρβαροι ἡμῶν τὴν πόλιν ἐπολιόρουν; — 5. Τῶν δὲ πρώτων φίλων καὶ κρατί-

στων τιμᾶν μὲν ἐδόκει Κρατερόν μάλιστα πάντων, φιλεῖν δὲ Ἡφαιστίωνα. Ἐλεγε γάρ, ὅτι Κρατερός μὲν φιλοβασιλείς ἐστιν, Ἡφαιστίων δὲ φιλαλέξανδρος. — 6. Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Λάγον τὰ πολλὰ παρὰ τοῖς φίλοις ἐδειπνεῖ καὶ ἐκάθευδεν· εἰ δέ ποτε δειπνῶν, τοῖς ἐκείνων ἐχοῖτο, μεταπεμπόμενος ἐκπώματα καὶ στρώματα καὶ τραπέζας· αὐτὸς δὲ οὐκ ἐκέκμητο πλείω τῶν ἀναγκαίων, ἀλλὰ τοῦ πλουτεῖν ἔλεγε τὸ πλουτίζειν εἶναι βασιλικώτερον. — 7. Λέγεται ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς οὕτω παράφρορος πρὸς δόξαν εἶναι καὶ πράξεων μεγάλων ὑπὸ φιλοτιμίας ἐραστής, ὥστε νέος ὢν ἐκ τῆς ἐν Μαραθῶνι μάχης πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους γενομένης καὶ τῆς Μιλτιάδου στρατηγίας διαβοηθείσης, σύννοους ὁρᾶσθαι τὰ πολλὰ πρὸς ἑαυτῷ καὶ τὰς νύκτας ἀγρυπνεῖν, καὶ τοὺς πότους παρατεῖσθαι τοὺς συνήθεις, καὶ λέγειν πρὸς τοὺς ἐρωτῶντας καὶ θαυμάζοντας τὴν περὶ τὸν βίον μεταβολήν, ὥς καθεύδειν αὐτὸν οὐκ ἐφῆ τὸ τοῦ Μιλτιάδου τρόπιον. Οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἄλλοι πέρας ᾤοντο τοῦ πολέμου τὴν ἐν Μαραθῶνι τῶν βαρβάρων ἦτταν εἶναι, Θεμιστοκλῆς δὲ ἀρχὴν μειζόντων ἀγώνων, ἐφ' οὓς ἑαυτὸν ὑπέρ τῆς ὅλης Ἑλλάδος ἤλειπεν ἀεὶ καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἵσκει πόρρωθεν ἤδη προσδοκῶν τὸ μέλλον. — 8. Ἀδαιμάντου ναυμαχεῖν μὴ τολμῶντος, λέγοντος δὲ πρὸς τὸν Θεμιστοκλέα τοὺς Ἕλληνας παρακαλοῦντα καὶ προτρέποντα, ὦ Θεμιστόκλεις, τοὺς ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι προεξορμῶντας μαστιγοῖσιν, ἔλεξε, Ναί, ὦ Ἀδείμαντε· τοὺς δὲ λειπομένους οὐ στεφανοῖσιν. — 9. Τιμόθεος εὐτυχίς ἐνομιζέτο στρατηγὸς εἶναι· καὶ φθονοῦντες αὐτῷ τινες ἐξωγράφον τὰς πόλεις εἰς κύρτον ἀντομάτως ἐκείνου καθεύδοντος ἐνδουομένης· ἔλεγεν οὖν ὁ Τιμόθεος, Εἰ τηλικαύτας πόλεις λαμβάνω καθεύδων, τί με οἴεσθε

ποιήσιν ἐργηγορότα; — 10. Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ βασιλέως ἑκατὸν τάλαντα δωρεὰν τῷ Φωκίῳ πέμψαντος, ἠρώτησε τοὺς κομίζοντας, τί δὴ ποτε, πολλῶν ὄντων Ἀθηναίων, αὐτῷ μόνῳ ταῦτα πέμπει Ἀλέξανδρος; λεγόντων δὲ ἐκείνων, ὡς μόνον αὐτὸν ἡγεῖται καλὸν κάγαθὸν εἶναι, ἔλεξεν, Οὔκοῦν ἐασάτω με καὶ δοκεῖν καὶ εἶναι τοιοῦτον. — 11. Ἀγησίλαος, βουλόμενος τὴν πρὸς τὸν Πέρσῃν ποιήσασθαι στρατείαν, ὡς ἐλευθερώσων τοὺς ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ Ἕλληνας, τῷ κατὰ Λωδώνην Διὸς ἐχρήσατο μαντεῖω· κελεύσαντος δ' ἐκείνου, ὡς δοκεῖ, στρατεύεσθαι, τὸ χρησθὲν ἀνήγγειλε τοῖς ἐφόροις. Οἱ δ' ἐκέλευσαν αὐτὸν καὶ ἐν Δελφοῖς περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἐρωτᾶν. Πορευθεὶς οὖν εἰς τὸ μαντεῖον, ἐπηρώτησεν οὕτως, Ἀπολλων, ἣ δοκεῖ σοί, ὃ καὶ τῷ πατρί; Συναινέσαντος δὲ αἰρεθεὶς οὕτως ἐστρατεύσατο. — 12. Ἀριστοτέλης ἐνοχλούμενος ὑπὸ ἀδολέσχου καὶ κοπτόμενος ἀτόποις τοῖς διηγήμασι πολλάκις αὐτοῦ λέγοντος, Οὐ θαυμαστόν, Ἀριστότελες; — Οὐ τοῦτο, ἔλεγε, θαυμαστόν· ἀλλ' εἴ τις πόδας ἔχων σὲ ὑπομένει. — 13. Πρὸς τὸν ἐπιθαυμάζοντα τὴν μετριότητα τῆς ἐσθῆτος καὶ τῆς τροφῆς Ἀγησιλάου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Λακεδαιμονίων ἐκεῖνος ἔλεγεν· Ἀντὶ ταύτης τῆς διαίτης, ὦ ξέने, τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἀμώμεθα. — 14. Χιόνος ποτὲ πιπτούσης, ἠρώτησεν ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Σκευθῶν τινα, εἰ ῥιγῶη, γυμνὸν διακαρτεροῦντα· ὁ δὲ αὐτὸν ἀντηρώτησεν, εἰ τὸ μέτωπον ῥιγῶη· τοῦ δέ, Οὐ, λέξαντος, ἀπεκρίνατο, Οὔκοῦν, οὐδὲ ἐγώ, πᾶς γὰρ μέτωπόν εἰμι. — 15. Λέγουσί τινες, ὅτι κοσμήσας ἑαυτὸν Κροῖσος ὁ Λυδὸς παντοδαπῶς καὶ καθίσας εἰς τὸν θρόνον ἠρώτησε τὸν Σόλωνα, εἴ τι θάμα κάλλιον τεθέεται· ὁ δὲ ἀπεκρίνατο, Ἀλεκτρού-

νας καὶ φασιανοὺς καὶ ταῦς· φρυσικῶ γὰρ ἔνδει κερί-
σμηνται καὶ μυρίῳ καλλίονι.

2. Punishment for breach of faith.

Μετὰ τὸν τοῦ Λυσάνδρου θάνατον ὁ τὴν Θυγατέρα αὐτοῦ ἔτι ζῶντος ἐγγνησάμενος, ἐπεὶ καὶ ἡ παῖς ἐρήμη πατρὸς ἀπελείπετο, καὶ ὁ Λύσανδρος μετὰ τὴν τοῦ βίου καταστροφὴν ἀνεφάνη πένης ὢν, οὗτος ἀνεδύετο ὁ ἐγγνησάμενος καὶ οὐδὲ ἔφρασκεν ἄξιεσθαι γυναικα. Ἐπὶ τούτοις οἱ ἔφοροι τὸν ἄνδρα ἐξημίωσαν. Οὔτε γὰρ Λακωνικὰ ἐφρόνει, οὔτε ἄλλως Ἑλληνικά, φίλου τε μάχη ἀποθανόντος ἀμνημονῶν καὶ τῶν συνθηκῶν τὸν πλοῦτον προτιμῶν.

3. The arrogance and punishment of Tantalus.

Τάνταλος ὁ Διὸς πλοῦτῳ καὶ δόξῃ διαφέρων κατῴκει τῆς Ἀσίας περὶ τὴν νῦν ὀνομαζομένην Παφλαγονίαν. Διὰ δὲ τὴν εὐγένειαν ἡξιώθη, ἄνθρωπος ὢν, γίνεσθαι τοῖς θεοῖς ὁμοτράπεζος, καὶ ἀκούων τὰ λαλούμενα παρ' αὐτῶν, κατερχόμενος ἔλεγε τοῖς ἀνθρώποις. Καὶ διὰ τοῦτο οἱ θεοὶ ὀργισθέντες κολάζουσιν αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ Ἄϊδον· θεωρῶν γὰρ δένδρα πεπληρωμένα καρπῶν καὶ ποταμοὺς παραρρέοντας οὐδὲν αὐτῶν δυνατός ἐστι γεύσασθαι· αὐτοῦ γὰρ ἐπιχειροῦντος λαμβάνειν, φεύγει.

4. The wantonness of Alcibiades.

Ἐθαύμαζον τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην ἅπαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὁρῶντες αὐτὸν Σωκράτει μὲν συνδειπνοῦντα καὶ συμπαλαίοντα καὶ συσκηροῦντα, τοῖς δ' ἄλλοις ἐρασταῖς χαλεπὸν ὄντα καὶ δυσχείρωτον, ἐνίοις δὲ καὶ παντάπασι σοβαρῶς προσφερόμενον, ὥσπερ Ἀντίῳ τῷ Ἀνθεμίωνος.

Ἦν μὲν γὰρ ἐρῶν τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου· ξένους δέ τινας ἔστιων, ἐκάλει καλεῖνον ἐπὶ τὸ δεῖπνον. Ὁ δὲ τὴν μὲν κλῆσιν ἀπιγόρευσεν, ἔστιασάμενος δ' οἴκοι μετὰ τῶν ἐταίρων, ἐκώμασε πρὸς τὸν Ἄνιτον καὶ ἐκ τῶν θυρῶν τοῦ ἀνδρῶνος θεασάμενος ἀργυρῶν ἐκπωμάτων καὶ χρυσῶν πλήρεις τὰς τραπέζας, ἐκέλευσε τοὺς παῖδας τὰ ἡμίση οἴκαδε κομίζειν πρὸς αὐτόν. Συνδειπνεῖν δ' οὐκ ἤξιώσεν, ἀλλὰ ταῦτα πράξας ἀπεχώρησεν. Τῶν οὖν ξένων δυσχεραινόντων καὶ λεγόντων, ὡς ὑβριστικῶς καὶ ὑπερηφάνως εἴη τῷ Ἀνίτῳ κεχωρημένος ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης· Ἐπεικῶς μὲν οὖν, ἀπεκρίνατο ὁ Ἄνιτος, καὶ φιλανθρώπως· ἃ γὰρ ἔξῃν αὐτῷ ἀποκομίζειν ἅπαντα, τούτων ἡμῖν τὰ ἡμίση καταλέλοιπεν. Οὕτως ἢ ὁμοίως πως καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐρασταῖς ἐχρῆτο.

V. Verbs in μι.

1. Short Tales and Anecdotes.

1. Ορόντης, ὁ βασιλέως Ἀρταξέρξου γαμβρός, ἀτιμίᾳ περιπεσὼν δι' ὀργὴν καὶ καταγνωσθεὶς, Καθάπερ, ἔφη, οἱ τῶν ἀριθμητικῶν δάκτυλοι νῦν μὲν μυριάδας, νῦν δὲ μονάδα τιθέναι δύνανται, οὕτω καὶ οἱ τῶν βασιλέων φίλοι νῦν μὲν τὸ πᾶν δύνανται, νῦν δὲ τοῦλάχιστον. — 2. Ἀγαθοκλῆς υἱὸς ἦν κεραιεύς· γενόμενος δὲ κύριος Σικελίας καὶ βασιλεὺς ἀναγορευθεὶς, εἰώθει κεράμεια ποτήρια τιθέναι παρὰ χρυσᾶ καὶ τοῖς νέοις ἐπιδεικνύμενος λέγειν, ὅτι τοιαῦτα ποιῶν πρότερον, νῦν ταῦτα ποιεῖ διὰ τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν καὶ τὴν ἀνδρείαν. — 3. Δίῳνι ἔγραψε Σπένσιππος, μὴ μέγα φρονεῖν, ἀλλ'

ἰρᾶν, ὅπως ὁσιότητι καὶ δικαιοσύνῃ καὶ νόμοις ἀρίστοις κοσμίσας Σικελίαν εὐκλεᾶ θήσει τὴν Ἀκαδημίαν. —

4. Κλεομένης, ἐρωτῶντός τινος αὐτόν, διὰ τί Σπαρτιάται τοῖς θεοῖς οὐκ ἀνατιθέασι τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων σκῆλα, Ὅτι, ἔφη, ἀπὸ δειλῶν ἐστι· τὰ γοῦν ἀπὸ τῶν νεκητριμένων διὰ δειλίαν θηραθέντα οὔτε τοὺς νέους ὁρᾶν καλόν, οὔτε τοῖς θεοῖς ἀνατιθέναι. —

5. Ξενοφῶντι θύοντι ἦκέ τις ἐκ Μαντινείας ἄγγελος, λέγων, τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ Γρύλλον τεθνάναι. Κακεῖνος ἀπέθετο τὸν στέφανον, διετέλει δὲ θύων. Ἐπεὶ δ' ὁ ἄγγελος προσέθηκε καὶ ἐκεῖνο, ὅτι νικῶν τέθνηκε, πάλιν ὁ Ξενοφῶν ἐπέθετο τὸν στέφανον. Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν δημῳδῇ καὶ ἐς πολλοὺς ἐκπεφοίτηκεν. —

6. Σόλων τοῖς ἐν Πρυτανείῳ σιτουμένοις μάζαν παρέχειν κελεύει, ἄρτον δὲ ταῖς ἑορταῖς προσπαρατιθέναι. —

7. Ἀλέξανδρος, νοσήσας μακρὰν νόσον ὥς ἀνέρῳσεν, Οὐδέν, ἔφη, οὔτω διατεθῆναι χεῖρον, ὑπέμνησε γὰρ ἡμᾶς ἡ νόσος μὴ μέγα σφοδεῖν, ὥς θνητοὺς ὄντας. —

8. Φίλιππος ὁ τῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλεὺς, τριῶν αὐτοῦ προσαγγελθέντων εὐτυχιμάτων ὑφ' ἑνα καιρόν, ἀνατείνας εἰς οὐρανὸν τὰς χεῖρας ἔλεξεν· ὦ δαῖμον, μέτριόν τι τούτοις ἀντίθες ἐλάττωμα, εἰδώς, ὅτι τοῖς μεγάλοις εὐτυχίμασι φθονεῖν πέφυκεν ἢ τύχη. —

9. Περίανδρος, εἷς τῶν ἐπτά καλουμένων σοφῶν, τύραννος Κορίνθου, ἐρωτηθεὶς, διὰ τί οὐκ ἀποτίθεται τὴν ἀρχήν, εἶπεν· Ὅτι τῷ κατ' ἀνάγκην ἔρχονται καὶ τὸ ἐκουσίως ἀποστῆναι τῆς ἀρχῆς κίνδυνον φέρει. —

10. Διονύσιος Ἀρίστιππον ἐπειθεν, ἀποθέμενον τὸν τρίβωνα, πορφυροῦν ἱμάτιον περιβαλέσθαι. Καὶ πεισθεὶς ἐκεῖνος τὰ αὐτὰ καὶ Πλάτωνα ποιεῖν ἰξίου, ὃ δὲ ἔφη·

Οὐκ ἂν δυναίμην θῆλυν ἐνδύειν στολήν.

11. Ἀρχίδαμος, ἐρωτήσαντός τινος αὐτόν· Τίνες προσήκασι τῆς Σπάρτης; ἔλεγεν· Οἱ νόμοι καὶ τὰ ἀρχεῖα κατὰ τοὺς νόμους. — Ὁ αὐτὸς θεασαμενος τὸν υἱὸν προπετῶς μαχόμενον Ἀθηναίοις· Ἦ τῇ δυνάμει πρὸς-
 θες, ἔφη, ἢ τοῦ φρονήματος ἔφες. — 12. Ἀγισίλαος, Φαρσαλίων προσκειμένων καὶ κακουργούντων αὐτοῦ τὸ στράτευμα, πεντακοσίοις ἵππεῦσι τρεψάμενος αὐτούς, τρόπαιον ἔστησε· καὶ τὴν νίκην ἐκείνῃ πάντων ὑπερηγάπησεν, ὅτι συστησάμενος τὸ ἵππικὸν αὐτὸς δι' ἑαυτοῦ, τούτῳ μόνῳ τοὺς μέγιστον ἐφ' ἵππικῇ φρονοῦντας ἐκράτησεν. — 13. Πύρρῳ, τοῦ τῆς Ἡπείρου βασιλέως, ἐπιστρατεύσαντος Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ πολλὰ ἀπειλοῦντος, Δερκυλλίδας, εἷς τῶν γερόντων, ἀναστὰς ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ, εἶπεν· Εἰ μὲν θεὸς ἔστιν ὁ ἀπειλῶν, μὴ φοβώμεθα, οὐδὲν γὰρ ἀδικεῖ· εἰ δ' ἄνθρωπος, γνώτω ἀνδράσιν ἀπειλῶν. — 14. Ξέρξης, ὀργισθεὶς Βαβυλωνίοις ἀποσταῖσι καὶ κρατήσας, προσέταξεν ὅπλα μὴ φέρειν, ἀλλὰ ψάλλειν καὶ αὐλεῖν καὶ καπηλεύειν καὶ φορεῖν κολπωτοὺς χιτῶνας. — 15. Σατιβαρζάνην τὸν κατακοιμιστὴν αἰτούμενόν τι παρ' Ἀρταξέρξου τοῦ Μακρόχειρος τῶν μὴ δικαίων, αἰσθόμενος ἐπὶ τρισημείοις δαρεικοῖς τοῦτο ποιοῦντα, ὁ Ἀρταξέρξης τῷ ταμίᾳ προσέταξε τρισημείους δαρεικοὺς κομίσαι· καὶ διδοὺς αὐτῷ, Λαβέ, εἶπεν, ὦ Σατιβαρζάνη· ταῦτα μὲν γὰρ δοὺς οὐκ ἔσομαι πενέστερος, ἐκεῖνα δὲ πράξας ἀδικώτερος. — 16. Ξένου τινὸς ἰδίᾳ φράσειν φάσκοντος Διονυσίῳ τῷ πρεσβυτέρῳ καὶ διδάξειν, ὅπως προειδῇ τοὺς ἐπιβουλεύοντας, ἐκέλευσεν εἰπεῖν· ἐπεὶ δὲ προσελθὼν, Λός μοι, εἶπε, τάλαντον, ἵνα δόξης ἀκηκοέναι τὰ σημεῖα τῶν ἐπιβουλεύοντων· ἔδωκε προσποιούμενος ἀκηκοέναι, καὶ ἐθαύμαζε τὴν μέθοδον τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. — 17. Ἀλκιβιάδης ἐλθὼν

ἐπὶ θύρας τοῦ Περικλέους καὶ πιθόμενος, αὐτὸν μὴ σχολάζειν, ἀλλὰ σκοπεῖν, ὅπως ἀποδώσει λόγους Ἀθηναίοις, Οὐ βέλτιον, ἔφη, σκοπεῖν ἦν, ὅπως μὴ οὐκ ἀποδώσεις; — 18. Πρώτην τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ πάροδον εἰς τὸ δημόσιον γενέσθαι λέγουσι μετὰ χρημάτων ἐπιδόσεως, οὐκ ἐκ παρασκευῆς, ἀλλὰ παριόντα, Θορυβούντων Ἀθηναίων, ἐρέσθαι τὴν αἰτίαν τοῦ Θορύβου· πιθόμενον δέ, χρήματα ἐπιδιδόναι τοὺς πολίτας, παρελθεῖν καὶ ἐπιδοῦναι· τοῦ δὲ δήμου κροτοῦντος καὶ βοώντος, ὑφ' ἡδονῆς ἐπιλαθέσθαι τοῦ ὀργυγος, ὃν ἐτύγχανεν ἔχων ἐν τῷ ἱματίῳ. Πτοηθέντος οὖν καὶ διαφυγόντος, ἔτι μᾶλλον ἐκβοῆσαι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, πολλοὺς δὲ συνθρᾶν ἀναστάντας, λαβεῖν δ' αὐτὸν Ἀντίοχον τὸν κυβερνήτην καὶ ἀποδοῦναι· διὸ καὶ προσφιλέστατον γενέσθαι τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ. — 19. Φωκίων, πρὸς θυσίαν τινὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων αἰτούντων ἐπιδόσεις καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐπιδιδόντων, κληθεὶς πολλάκις, Λισχυνοίμην ἄν, εἶπεν, ὑμῖν ἐπιδιδούς, τούτῳ δὲ μὴ ἐπιδιδούς· ἅμα δεικνύν τον δανειστήν. — 20. Αἰτούντος Ἀλεξάνδρου τριήρεις καὶ τοῦ δήμου κελεύοντος ὀνομαστὶ παριέναι τὸν Φωκίωνα καὶ συμβουλεύειν, ἀναστὰς ἔφη, Συμβουλεύω τοίνυν ὑμῖν, ἢ κρατεῖν τοῖς ὅπλοις αὐτούς, ἢ φίλους εἶναι τῶν κρατούντων. — 21. Ἀντίπατρος ἔφη, ὥς, δυοῖν αὐτῷ φίλων Ἀθήνησιν ὄντων, οὔτε Φωκίωνα χρήματα λαβεῖν πέπεικεν, οὔτε Δημάδην διδοὺς ἐμπέπληκεν. — 22. Ἅγισ ὁ νεώτερος, προδότῃ τινὶ παραδοῦναι στρατιώτας τῶν ἐφόρων κελεύοντων, οὐκ ἔφη πιστεῦειν τοὺς ἄλλοτρίους τῷ προδόντι τοὺς ἰδίους. — 23. Λάκαινά τις προΐοντι τῷ υἱῷ ἐπὶ πόλεμον ἀναδιδούσα τὴν ἀσπίδα· Ταίτην, ἔφη, ὁ πατήρ σοι ἀεὶ ἔσωζε· καὶ σὺ οὖν ταύτην σῶζε, ἢ ἀπόθανε. — 24. Ἄλλη πρὸς τὸν υἱὸν λέγοντα, μι-

κρὸν ἔχειν τὸ ξίφος, εἶπε· Καὶ βῆμα πρόσθε. — 25. Θεόπομπος πρὸς τὸν ἐρωτίσαντα, πῶς ἂν τις ἀσφαλῶς τηροίῃ τὴν βασιλείαν, Εἰ τοῖς μὲν φίλοις, ἔφη, μεταδιδοίῃ παρρησίας δικαίας, τοὺς δὲ ἀρχομένους κατὰ δύναμιν μὴ περιορῶν ἀδικουμένους. — 26. Φίλιππος, ὁ τῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλεὺς, ἐρωτηθεὶς, οὕστινας μάλιστα φιλεῖ, καὶ οὕστινας μάλιστα μισεῖ; Τοὺς μέλλοντας, ἔφη, προδιδόναι μάλιστα φιλαῖ, τοὺς δ' ἤδη προδεδωκότας μάλιστα μισῶ. — 27. Φιλόξενος, παραδοθεὶς ὑπὸ Διονυσίου ποτὲ εἰς τὰς λατομίας διὰ τὸ φανλίζειν τὰ ποιήματα αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἀνακληθεὶς, ἔπειτα πάλιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀκροασίαν αὐτῶν ἐκλήθη· μέχρι δὲ τινος ὑπομείνας ἀνέστη· πυθομένου δὲ τοῦ Διονυσίου, Ποῖ δὴ σύ; Εἰς τὰς λατομίας, εἶπεν. — 28. Ἐπαμεινώνδας ἓνα εἶχε τρίβωνα, καὶ αὐτὸν ὀυπῶντα. Εἴ ποτε δὲ αὐτὸν ἔδωκεν εἰς γναφεῖον, αὐτὸς ἰπέμενεν οἴκοι δι' ἀπορίαν ἑτέρου. Ἐν δὴ τούτοις ἄπορος ὢν, τοῦ Περσῶν βασιλέως πέμψαντος αὐτῷ πολὺ χρυσίον, οὐ προσήκατο· καὶ ἔμοιγε μεγαλοφρονέστερος εἶναι δοκεῖ τοῦ διδόντος ὁ μὴ λαβών.

2. Characteristics of Socrates and Diogenes.

1. Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος αἰεὶ ἦν ἐν τῷ φανεροῦ. Πρωῦτε γὰρ εἰς τοὺς περιπάτους καὶ τὰ γυμνάσια ἦεν καὶ πληθοῦσης ἀγορᾶς ἐκεῖ φανερὸς ἦν, καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν αἰεὶ τῆς ἡμέρας ἦν, ὅπου πλείστοις μέλλοι συνέσεσθαι· καὶ ἔλεγε μὲν ὥς τὸ πολὺ, τοῖς δὲ βουλομένοις ἐξῆν ἀκούειν. — 2. Πολλὰ τῶν φίλων αὐτῷ πεμπόντων, ἐπειδὴ μηδὲν δεχόμενος ἐπὶ τούτῳ παρὰ τῆς Ξανθίππης εὐθύνετο, ἔφη· Ἐὰν τὰ διδόμενα πάντα ἐτοίμως λαμβάνωμεν, οὐδ' αἰτοῦντες τοὺς διδόντας ἔξομεν. — 3. Σωκράτης ὁρῶν τινα πάντα εἰδέναι φάσκοντα καὶ πολυμά-

θειαν ἰπισχνοῦμενον (ἐτύγχανε δὲ εἰς Ἀκαδημίαν συγκατιῶν αὐτῷ) ἐπιστὰς χωρίῳ πεφυτευμένῳ, ἤρετο αὐτόν· Ἡ δοκεῖ σοι γεωργὸς ἀμελῆσαι, μὴ καταφυτεύσας πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν, ἀλλὰ διαλείμματα μεταξὺ τῶν δένδρων καταλιπών; τοῦ δὲ εἰπόντος, Καὶ μήν, εἰ μὴ τοῦτο ἐποίησεν, οὐδὲν ἂν τοῦτο ἐπεβίω, ἀλλ' ὑπ' ἀλλήλων ἀπώλετο· Εἴτα, ἔφη, σὺ ἐν τῇ σεαυτοῦ ψυχῇ οὐδὲ μικρὸν τόπον παραλιπών, ἄλλα ἀεὶ ἄλλοις μαθήματα σωρεῦν, οἷοι τινὰ καρπὸν ἐξ αὐτῶν δρέψασθαι; — 4. Ὁ αὐτὸς Ξενοφῶντα νέον ὄρων εὐφρῆ, ἠρώτησεν, εἰ οἶδεν, ὅπου τῆς ἀγορᾶς οἱ ἰχθύες εἶεν· τοῦ δ' εἰπόντος ἐξῆς ἤρετο, τί δέ, τὰ λάχανα; ὡς δ' εἶπε καὶ τοῦτο καὶ τᾶλλα ἐπὶ πᾶσιν, ἤρετο, εἰ οἶδεν, ὅπου οἱ καλοὶ κᾶθαοὶ διατρίβουσι· σιωπῶντι δὲ ἐπιπλήξας κατέλιπεν· ὁ δὲ διατραπεῖς ἀπ' ἐκείνου ἤρξατο φιλοσοφεῖν. — 5. Σωκράτης ἔλεγεν, εἴ τις ἐν θεάτρῳ ὑποκηρύττοι, ἀνίστασθαι τοὺς σκυτοτόμους, ἐκείνους μόνους ἀναστήσασθαι, ὁμοίως εἰ τοὺς χαλκοτύπους, τοὺς ὑφάντας, ἢ τοὺς ἄλλους κατὰ γένος· εἰ δὲ τοὺς φρονίμους ἢ δικαίους, πάντας ἀναστήσασθαι. Καὶ ἔστιν ἐν βίῳ βλάβη μάλιστα τὸ ἀνοήτους ὄντας τοὺς πολλοὺς οἶεσθαι φρονίμους εἶναι. — 6. Τοῦ Σωκράτους ἐκ παλαιίστρας παραλαβόντος τὸν Εὐθύδημον, ἡ Ξανθίππη μετ' ὀργῆς ἐπιστᾶσα καὶ λοιδορήσασα τέλος ἀνέτρεψε τὴν τράπεζαν· ὁ δὲ Εὐθύδημος ἐξαναστὰς ἀπῆιε περίλυπος γενόμενος. Καὶ ὁ Σωκράτης· Παρὰ σοὶ δέ, εἶπεν, οὐ πρῶην ὅρῃς τις εἰσπτᾶσα ταῦτ' οὗτο ἐποίησεν; ἡμεῖς δὲ οὐκ ἡγανακτήσαμεν.

7. Διογένης ὁ Σινωπεύς, ὁ κύων ἐπικαλούμενος, ἦν ἵκα ἀπέλιπε τὴν πατρίδα, εἰς τῶν οἰκετῶν ἡκολούθει, ὄνομα Μάνης, ὃς οὐ φέρων τὴν μετ' αὐτοῦ διατριβὴν

ἐπέδρα. Προτρεπόντων δὲ τινων ζητεῖν αὐτόν, ἔφη, οὐκ αἰσχρὸν ἐστὶ, Μάνην μὲν μὴ δεῖσθαι Διογένους, Διογένην δὲ Μάνους; — 8. Ἀριστῶντι Διογένει ἐν ἀγορᾷ οἱ περιεστῶτες συνεχῆς ἔλεγον· Κύον, κύον· ὁ δέ, Ὑμεῖς, εἶπεν, ἐστὲ κύνες, οἳ με ἀριστῶντα περιεστήκατε. — 9. Ὁ Διογένης, καθαρὸν λαβὼν ἄρτον, ἐξέβαλε τῆς πῆρας τὸν αὐτόπυρον, εἰπὼν· Ὡ ξέने, τυράννοις ἐκ ποδῶν μεθίστασο. — 10. Ὁρῶν Μεγαρέας ὁ Διογένης τὰ μακρὰ τείχη ἰστάντας, Ὡ μοχθηροί, εἶπε, μὴ τοῦ μεγέθους προνοεῖτε τῶν τειχῶν, ἀλλὰ τῶν ἐπ' αὐτῶν στησομένων. — 11. Ἀνθρώπου τινὸς μοχθηροῦ ἐπιγράψαντος ἐπὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ οἰκίαν· Μηδὲν εἰσίτω κακόν· Διογένης, Ὁ οὖν κύριος τῆς οἰκίας, ἔφη, ποῦ ἂν εἰσέλθοι; — 12. Μετὰ τὴν ἐπὶ Χαιρωνείᾳ μάχην συλληφθεὶς ἀπῆχθη πρὸς Φίλιππον, καὶ ἐρωτηθεὶς, τίς εἶη, Κατάσκοπος, ἔφη, τῆς σῆς ἀπληστίας· ὅθεν θανμασθεὶς ἀφείθη. — 13. Αἰτῶν τινα ἔφη· Εἰ μὲν καὶ ἄλλω δέδωκας, δὸς καὶ ἐμοί· εἰ δὲ μηδενί, ἀπ' ἐμοῦ ἄρξαι. — 14. Ἀναξιμένει τῷ ῥήτορι παχεῖ ὄντι προσελθὼν, Ἐπίδος καὶ ἡμῖν, ἔφη, τοῖς πτωχοῖς, τῆς γαστροῦ· καὶ γὰρ αὐτὸς κουφισθήσῃ καὶ ἡμᾶς ὠφελήσεις. — 15. Ὁ αὐτὸς ἐρωτηθεὶς, τί ποιῶν κύων καλεῖται, ἔφη· Τοὺς μὲν διδόντας σαίνων, τοὺς δὲ μὴ διδόντας ἐλακτῶν, τοὺς δὲ πονηροὺς δάκνων. — 16. Διογένης λόγον τινὰ διεξήρει περὶ σωφροσύνης καὶ ἐγκρατείας, καὶ ὥς ἐπῆρνον αὐτόν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, οὗτος, Κάκιςτ' ἀπόλοισθε, εἶπε, τοῖς ἔργοις μοι ἀντιλέγοντες. — 17. Διογένης πλέων εἰς Αἴγινα, καὶ ὑπὸ πειρατῶν ἁλούς, εἰς Κρήτην ἀπαχθεὶς ἐπιπράσκετο. Καὶ τοῦ κήρυκος ἐρωτῶντος, τί οἶδε ποιεῖν, ἔφη, Ἀνθρώπων ἄρχειν· καὶ δείξας τινὰ Κορίνθιον, Ξεινάδην, ἔφη,

Τούτω με πῶλει, οὗτος δεσπότου χρήζει. Ἐπρίατο δὴ αὐτὸν ὁ Ξενιάδης καὶ ἀπαγαγὼν εἰς τὴν Κόρινθον ἐπέστησε τοῖς ἐαυτοῦ παιδίοις καὶ πᾶσαν ἐνεχείρισε τὴν οἰκίαν. Ὁ δὲ οὕτως αὐτὴν ἐν πᾶσι διετίθει, ὥστε ἐλεῖνος περιιών, Ἀγαθός, ἔφη, δαίμων εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν μου εἰσελήλυθεν.

3. Self-denial of Aristides.

Τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὀρμωμένων ἐπὶ τὸν ἐξοστρακισμόν, λέγεται τινα τῶν ἀγραμμάτων καὶ παντελῶς ἀγροίκων ἀναδόντα τῷ Ἀριστείδῃ τὸ ὕστρακον, ὥς ἐνὶ τῶν τυχόντων, παρακαλέσαι, ὅπως Ἀριστείδην ἐγγράψῃ. Τοῦ δὲ θαυμάσαντος καὶ πυθομένου, μή τι καλὸν αὐτὸν Ἀριστείδης πεποιήκεν, Οὐδέν, εἶπεν, οὐδὲ γιγνώσκω τὸν ἄνθρωπον, ἀλλ' ἐνοχλοῦμαι πανταχοῦ τὸν Δίκαιον ἀκούων. Τοῦτ' ἀκούσαντα τὸν Ἀριστείδην ἀποκρίνασθαι μὲν οὐδέν, ἐγγράψαι δὲ τοῦνομα τῷ ὀστράκῳ καὶ ἀποδοῦναι.

4. Prudent resolution of Epaminondas.

Ἐπεὶ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐπιστρατευομένων ἀνεφέροντο χρησιμοὶ τοῖς Θηβαίοις, οἱ μὲν ἦτταν, οἱ δὲ νίκην φράζοντες, ἐκέλευεν Ἐπαμεινώνδας τοὺς μὲν ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ τοῦ βήματος θεῖναι, τοὺς δὲ ἐπ' ἀριστερᾷ. Τεθέντων δὲ πάντων ἀναστὰς εἶπεν, Ἐὰν μὲν ἐθελήσῃτε τοῖς ἄρχουσι πείθεσθαι καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις ὁμόσε χωρεῖν, οὗτοι ὑμῖν εἰσιν οἱ χρησιμοί, δείξας τοὺς βελτίονας· ἐὰν δὲ ἀποδειλιάσῃτε πρὸς τὸν κίνδυνον, ἐκεῖνοι, πρὸς τοὺς χείρονας ἰδών. Οὕτω δὲ μέγα φρόνημα ἐπιδεικνυμένων θαρδαλέως οἱ Θηβαῖοι ἔσποντο καὶ μαχεσάμενοι ἐν Λεύκτροις τρόπαιον ἔστησαν.

5. Phocion.

Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Φιλίππου Φωκίῳ μόνῳ, φασί, τῷ Ἀθηναίῳ στρατηγῷ γράφων, προσετίθει τὸ χαίρειν· οὕτως ἄρα ἡρώκει τὸν Μακεδόνα ὁ Φωκίῳ. Ἀλλὰ καὶ τάλαντα αὐτῷ ἀργυρίου ἔπεμψεν ἑκατὸν καὶ πόλεις τέσσαρας ὠνόμασεν, ὧν ἡξίου μίαν, ἣν βούλεται, προέσθαι αὐτόν, ἵνα ἔχῃ καρποῦσθαι τὰς ἐκεῖθεν προσόδους. Ἦσαν δὲ αἱ πόλεις αἶδε, Κίος, Ἐλαία, Μύλασα, Πάταρα. Ὁ μὲν οὖν Ἀλέξανδρος μεγαλοφρόνως ταῦτα καὶ μεγαλοπρεπῶς. Ἔτι γε μὴν μεγαλοφρονέστερον ὁ Φωκίῳ, μήτε τὸ ἀργύριον προσιέμενος, μήτε τὴν πόλιν. Ὡς δὲ μὴ δοκοίῃ πάντῃ ὑπερφρονεῖν τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου, ἐτίμησεν αὐτὸν κατὰ τόδε· τοὺς ἐν τῇ ἅρᾳ τῇ ἐν Σάρδεσι δεδεμένους ἄνδρας ἡξίωσεν αὐτὸν ἀφεῖναι ἐλευθέρους αὐτῷ, Ἐχεκρατίδην τὸν σοφιστὴν καὶ Ἀθηνόδωρον τὸν Ἰμβριον καὶ Δημάρατον καὶ Σπάρτιωνα· ἀδελφῷ δὲ ἄρα ἦσιν οὗτοι Ῥοδίῳ.

6. Cyrus persuades the Persians to revolt from the Medes.

Κῦρος Πέρσας ἀποστῆναι Μήδων ἔπεισεν ὧδε· δέιξας χωρίον αὐτοῖς ἀργὸν καὶ ἀκλανθῶδες ἐκέλευσεν ἡμερῶσαι. Οἱ δὲ σὺν πολλῷ πόνῳ ἡμέρωσαν· τῆς δὲ ὕστεραίας ἐκέλευσε λουσαμένους παρεῖναι. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἦγον, προέθηκεν αὐτοῖς εὐωχίαν ἄφθονον· καὶ μετὰ τὴν εὐωχίαν ἤρετο, ποτέρα κρείσσων ἡμέρα. Οἱ δὲ ὁμολόγησαν τῆς χθρῆς τὴν σήμερον τόσῳ κρείττονα, ὅσῳ κακοδαιμονίας εὐδαιμονίαν. Οὐκοῦν, ὁ Κῦρος ἔφη, τὰ τῆς εὐδαιμονίας ἀγαθὰ ἔξετε, ἣν τῆς Μήδων δουλείας ἀποστῆτε. Οἱ οὖν Πέρσαι μὴ μελλήσαντες ἀπέστησαν, καὶ

βασιλέα Κῆρον στησάμενοι αὐτοὺς τε Μήδους ἱεστρέψαντο καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἀσίας ἤρξαν.

7. Brotherly Love.

Ξέρξης τῷ Δαρείου περὶ τῆς βασιλείας ἀμφισβητῶν ὁ ἀδελφὸς Ἀριμένης κατέβαιναν ἐκ τῆς Βακτριανῆς· ἔπεμψεν οὖν αὐτῷ δῶρα, φράσαι κελεύσας τοὺς διδόντας. Τούτοις σε τιμᾷ νῦν Ξέρξης ὁ ἀδελφός· ἐὰν δὲ βασιλεὺς ἀναγορευθῇς πάντων ἔση παρ' αὐτῷ μέγιστος. Ἀποδειχθέντος δὲ τοῦ Ξέρξου βασιλέως, ὁ μὲν Ἀριμένης εὐθὺς προσεκύνησε, καὶ τὸ διάδημα περιέδηκεν, ὁ δὲ Ξέρξης ἐκείνῳ τὴν δευτέραν μεθ' ἑαυτὸν ἔδωκε τάξιν.

8. Confidence is half the victory.

Ἀλεξάνδρῳ, μέλλοντι περὶ τῶν ὅλων ἐν Ἀρβήλοις κινδυνεύειν πρὸς ἑκατὸν μυριάδας ἀντιτεταγμένας, προσήεσαν οἱ φίλοι τῶν στρατιωτῶν κατηγοροῦντες ὥς ἐν ταῖς σκηναῖς διαλαλούντων καὶ συντιθεμένων, ὅπως μηδὲν τῶν λαφύρων εἰς τὸ βασιλικὸν ἀνοίσουσιν, ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ κερδανοῦσιν· ὁ δὲ μειδιάσας, Ἀγαθὰ, φησὶν, ἀγγέλλετε· νικᾷν ἀνδρῶν, οὐ φεύγειν παρσκευασμένων ἀκούω διαλογισμούς. Καὶ προσιόντες αὐτῷ πολλοὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἔλεγον, ὦ βασιλεῦ, θάρρει, καὶ μὴ φοβοῦ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν πολεμίων· αὐτὴν γὰρ ἡμῶν τὴν ἀλαλὰν οὐχ ὑπομενοῦσιν. Καὶ τῶν δὲ Περσῶν καρτερὰ ἦν ἡ φυγὴ· μεγάλη δὲ τῶν Μακεδόνων ἦ νίκη.

9. Magnanimity of Demetrius Poliorcetes.

Ἀποστάντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων Δημήτριος ὁ Πολιορκητής, ἔλων τὴν πόλιν ἤδη κακῶς ὑπὸ σιτοδείας ἔχον-

σαν, εἰθὺς ἐκκλησίας αὐτῷ συναχθείσης, ἐπέδωκε δωρεὰν σῖτον αὐτοῖς· δημηγορῶν δὲ περὶ τούτων, ἐβαρβάρισε· τῶν δὲ καθημένων τινός, ὡς ἔδει τὸ ῥῆμα λεχθῆναι, παραφωνήσαντος, Οὐκοῦν, ἔφη, καὶ τῆς ἐπανορθώσεως ταύτης ἄλλους ὑμῖν πεντακισχιλίους ἐπιδίδωμι μεδίμνους.

10. The last days of Solon.

Σόλων ὁ Ἐξηγεστίδου, ὁ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τοὺς νόμους θείς, γέρων Ἰδὴ ὢν, ἐπώπτεε Πεισίστρατον τυραννίδι ἐπιθήσεσθαι, ἥνικα παρήλθεν εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἤτει φρουρὰν ὁ Πεισίστρατος. Ὅρῶν δὲ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τῶν μὲν αὐτοῦ λόγων ῥαθύμως ἐκούοντας, προσέχοντας δὲ τῷ Πεισιστράτῳ, ἔφη, ὅτι τῶν μὲν ἐστὶ σοφώτερος, τῶν δὲ ἀνδρειότερος· Ὅπόσοι μὲν γινώσκουσιν, ὅτι φυλακὴν λαβὼν περὶ τὸ σῶμα τύραννος ἔσται, ἀλλὰ τούτων μὲν ἐστὶ σοφώτερος· ὅπόσοι δὲ γινώσκοντες ὑποσιωπῶσι, τοίτων ἀνδρειότερός ἐστιν. Ὁ δὲ λαβὼν τὴν δύναμιν, τύραννος κατέστη. Καθεζόμενος δὲ Σόλων πρὸ τῆς οἰκίας, τὴν ἀσπίδα καὶ τὸ δόρυ παραθέμενος ἔλεγεν, ὅτι ἐξώπλιστα καὶ βοηθεῖ τῇ πατρίδι ἥ δύναται, στρατηγὸς μὲν διὰ τὴν ἡλικίαν οὐκ ἔτι ὢν, εἴνους δὲ διὰ τὴν γνώμην. Ὅμως οὖν Πεισίστρατος, εἴτε αἰδοῖ τῇ πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα καὶ τὴν σοφίαν αὐτοῦ, εἴτε καὶ μνήμη τῆς ἐν ἡλικίᾳ φιλίας, οὐδέν γε ἔδρασε κακὸν Σόλωνα.

Ὁ δ' οὖν Σόλων ὀλίγον ἵστερον, ἐπέρηκτος ὢν, τὸν βίον ἐτελεύτησεν, ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ καὶ ἀνδρείᾳ μεγάλην ἀπολιπὼν δόξαν. Καὶ ἀνέστησαν αὐτῷ χαλκῆν εἰκόνα ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔθαψαν αὐτὸν δημοσίᾳ παρὰ τὰς

πίλας πρὸς τῷ τείχει ἐν δεξιᾷ εἰσιόντων, καὶ περι-
κοδόμητο αὐτῷ ὁ τάφος.

VI. Irregular Verbs.

1. Short Tales and Anecdotes.

1. Διονύσιος ὁ νεώτερος, ἐκπεσὼν τῆς ἀρχῆς, πρὸς μὲν τὸν εἰπόντα, Τί σε Πλάτων καὶ φιλοσοφία ὠφέλησε; Τὸ τηλικαύτην, ἔφη, τύχης μεταβολὴν ῥαδίως ἵπομένειν. — 2. Ἐρωτηθεὶς δέ, πῶς ὁ μὲν πατήρ αὐτοῦ, πένης ὢν καὶ ἰδιώτης, ἐκτίησάτο τὴν Συρακουσίων ἀρχήν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἔχων, καὶ τυράννου παῖς ὢν, πῶς ἀπέβαλεν· Ὁ μὲν πατήρ, ἔφη, μισουμένης δημοκρατίας ἐπέστη τοῖς πράγμασιν, ἐγὼ δὲ φθονουμένης τυραννίδος. — 3. Ἀγαθοκλέους, υἱοῦ κεραμέως, πόλιν πολιορκούντος, τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους τινὲς ἐλοιδοροῦντο, λέγοντες ὅτι, Ὡς κεραμεῦ, τὸν μισθὸν πῶς ἀποδώσεις τοῖς στρατιώταις; Ὁ δὲ πρῶτος καὶ μειδιῶν εἶπεν, Ἐὰν ταύτην ἔλω. Λαβὼν δὲ κατὰ κράτος, ἐπίπρασσε τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους, λέγων, Ἐὰν με πάλιν λοιδορῇτε, πρὸς τοὺς κυρίους ὑμῶν ἔσται μοι ὁ λόγος. — 4. Σμικύθου Νικάνωρα διαβάλλοντος ὡς ἀεὶ κακῶς λέγοντα τὸν Φίλιππον, καὶ τῶν ἐταίρων οἰομένων δεῖν μεταπέμπεσθαι καὶ κολάζειν, Ἀλλὰ μὴν, ἔφη, Νικάνωρ οὐ φαυλότατός ἐστι Μακεδόνων, ἐπισκεπτέον οὖν, μὴ τι γίγνεται παρ' ἡμῶν. Ὡς οὖν ἔγνω τὸν Νικάνωρα θλιβόμενον ἰσχυρῶς ὑπὸ πενίας, ἡμελημέρον δὲ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, προσέταξε δωρεάν τινα αὐτῷ δοθῆναι. Πάλιν οὖν τοῦ Σμικύθου λέγοντος, ὅτι θαυμαστὰ περὶ αὐτοῦ πρὸς ἅπαντας ἐγκώμια λέγων ὁ Νικάνωρ διατελεῖ,

Ὅρατε οὖν, εἶπεν, ὅτι ἐφ' ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς ἐστι καὶ τὸ καλῶς καὶ τὸ κακῶς ἀκούειν. — 5. Διονύσιος ὁ πρεσβύτερος ἀκούσας τινὰ τῶν πολιτῶν χρυσίον ἔχειν οἴκοι κατοικωρῶν μένον, ἐκέλευσεν ἀνενεγκεῖν πρὸς αὐτόν· ἐπεὶ δὲ παρακλέψας ὀλίγον ὁ ἄνθρωπος, καὶ μεταστὰς εἰς ἑτέραν πόλιν, ἐπρίατο χωρίον, μεταπεμψάμενος αὐτὸν ἐκέλευσε πᾶν ἀπολαβεῖν, ἡργμῆνον χρῆσθαι τῷ πλούτῳ καὶ μηκέτι ποιοῦντα τὸ χρήσιμον ἄχρηστον. — 6. Αἰφθέντων πολλῶν αἰχμαλώτων, ὁ Φίλιππος ἐπίπρασκεν αὐτοὺς ἀνεσταλμένῳ τῷ χιτῶνι καθήμενος οὐκ εὐπρεπῶς· εἰς οὖν τῶν πωλουμένων ἀνεβόησε, Φεῖσαι μου, Φίλιππε, πατρικὸς γάρ εἰμί σου φίλος· ἐρωτήσαντος δὲ Φιλίππου, Πόθεν, ὦ ἄνθρωπε, γενόμενος καὶ πῶς; Ἐγγύς, ἔφη, γράσαι σοι βούλομαι προσελθών· ὥς οὖν προσήχθη, Μικρόν, ἔφη, κατωτέρω τὴν χλαμύδα ποιήσον, ἀσχημονεῖς γὰρ οὕτω καθήμενος· καὶ ὁ Φίλιππος, Ἄφετε αὐτόν, εἶπεν, ἀληθῶς γὰρ ἔνους ὢν καὶ φίλος ἐλάνθανεν. — 7. Ἰππάρχου τοῦ Εὐβοέως ἀποθανόντος, δηλὸς ἦν ὁ αὐτὸς βαρέως φέρων· εἰπόντος δέ τινος, Ἀλλὰ μὴν ὥραϊος ὢν ἐκεῖνος ἀποτέθνηκεν, Ἐαυτῷ γε, εἶπεν, ἐμοὶ δὲ ταχέως· ἔφθη γὰρ τελευτήσας, πρὶν ἢ παρ' ἐμοῦ χάριν ἀξίαν τῆς φιλίας ἀπολαβεῖν. — 8. Ἀγανακτούντων τῶν φίλων, ὅτι συρίττουσιν αὐτὸν ἐν Ὀλυμπίοις εὖ πεπονθότες οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι, Τί οὖν, εἶπεν, ἐὰν κακῶς πάθωσιν; — 9. Ἀλέξανδρος ἐπιστολὴν παρὰ τῆς μητρὸς ἀναγιγνώσκων, αἰτίας ἀπορῥήτους κατ' Ἀντιπάτρου καὶ διαβολὰς ἔχουσαν, ἅμα τοῦ Ἡφαιστίωνος, ὥς περ εἰώθει, συναναγιγνώσκοντος, οὐκ ἐκώλυσεν· ὥς δὲ ἀνέγνω, τὴν ἑαυτοῦ τῷ στόματι τῷ ἐκείνου τὴν σφραγίδα ἐπέθηκεν. — 10. Τοξεύματι πληγεὶς εἰς τὸ σκέλος, ὥς πολλοὶ συνέδραμον τῶν πολλὰκις εἰωθότων αὐτὸν

Θεὸν πρὸς αὐτοὺς εἰπεῖν, Τοῦτ' ἐστὶν αἷμα, εἶπεν, ὡς ὁρᾶτε, καὶ οὐκ

Ἰχώρ, οἷός τε ῥέει μακάρεσσι θεοῖσιν.

11. Ἀντίγονος πρὸς τὸν υἱὸν Φίλιππον πενθόμενον πλειόνων παρόντων, Πότε μέλλομεν ἀναξευγνύναί; Τί δέδοικας, εἰπέ μοι, μὴ μόνος τῆς σάλπιγγος οὐκ ἀκούσῃ; — 12. Πύρρος ἐπεὶ συμβαλὼν Ῥωμαίοις δις ἐνίκησε, πολλοὺς τῶν φίλων καὶ τῶν ἡγεμόνων ἀπολέσας, Ἄν' ἔτι μίαν, ἔφη, μάχην Ῥωμαίους νικήσωμεν; ἀπολώλαμεν. — 13. Ἐπεὶ δὲ Σικελίας ἀποτυχὼν ἐξέπλει, μεταστραφεὶς ὀπίσω πρὸς τοὺς φίλους, Οἶον, ἔφη, Ῥωμαίοις καὶ Καρχηδονίοις ἀπολείπομεν παλαίστραν! — 14. Ἀλκιβιάδης ἔτι παῖς ὢν ἐλήφθη λαβὴν ἐν παλαίστρᾳ, καὶ μὴ δυνάμενος διαφυγεῖν, ἔδωκε τὴν χεῖρα τοῦ καταπαλαίουτος· εἰπόντος δ' ἐκείνου, Δάκνεις, ὡς αἱ γυναῖκες, Οὔμενοῦν, εἶπεν, ἀλλ' ὡς οἱ λέοντες. — 15. Ἐπεὶ Φωκίων λέγων ποτὲ γνώμην πρὸς τὸν δῆμον εἰδοκίμει, καὶ πάντας ὁμαλῶς ἑώρα τὸν λόγον ἀποδεχομένους, ἐπιστραφεὶς πρὸς τοὺς φίλους εἶπεν, Οὐ δῆπου κακὸν τι λέγων ἑμαυτὸν λέληθα; — 16. Τῇ Ἀττικῇ τῶν Μακεδόνων προσβαλόντων καὶ πορθούντων τὴν παρὰ λίαν, ἐξήγαγε τοὺς ἐν ἡλικίᾳ· πολλῶν δὲ συνδραμόντων πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ ἐγκελευσαμένων ἐκείνων τὸν λόγον καταλαβεῖν καὶ ἐνταῦθα τάξαι τὴν δυνάμιν, Ὡς Ἡράκλεις, εἶπεν, ὡς πολλοὺς ὁρῶ στρατιγούς, στρατιώτας δὲ ὀλίγους! Οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ συμβαλὼν τοῖς πολεμίοις, ἐκράτησε καὶ διέφθειρε Νικίωνα, τὸν ἀρχοντα τῶν Μακεδόνων. — 17. Ἀλκιβιάδης ἀκούσας, ὅτι θάνατος αὐτοῦ καὶ τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ κατέγνωσται, Δείξωμεν οὖν, εἶπεν, ὅτι ζῶμεν. Καὶ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους τραπόμενος, τὸν Λεκελειὸν ἤγειρεν ἐπὶ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις πόλεμον. — 18. Λύσαν-

δρος, Διονυσίου τοῦ τυράννου πέμψαντος ἱμάτια ταῖς
 θυγατράσιν αὐτοῦ τῶν πολυτελῶν, οὐκ ἔλαβεν, εἰπὼν,
 δεδιέναι, μὴ διὰ ταῦτα μᾶλλον αἰσχυραὶ φανῶσιν. —
 19. Ἀρχίδαμος δ' Ἀγρησιλάου, καταπελτικὸν ἰδὼν βέλος
 τότε πρῶτον ἐκ Σικελίας κομισθέν, ἀνεβόησεν, ὦ Ἡρά-
 κλεις, ἀπόλωλεν ἀνδρὸς ἀρετῇ. — 19^a. Βίων πρὸς τὸν
 τὰ χωρία κατεδηδοκότα, Τὸν μὲν Ἀμφιάραον, ἔφη, ἡ
 γῇ κατέπιε, σὺ δὲ τὴν γῆν. — 20. Βίων πλέων ποτὲ
 μετὰ πονηρῶν λησταῖς περιέπεσε· τῶν δέ, Ἀπολάλα-
 μεν, εἰπόντων, ἐὰν γνωσθῶμεν, Ἐγὼ δέ, φησὶν, ἐὰν
 μὴ γνωσθῶμεν. — 21. Ἀνταλκίδας πρὸς τὸν Ἀθη-
 ναῖον ἀμαθεῖς ἀποκαλοῦντα τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, Μό-
 νοι γοῦν, εἶπεν, ἡμεῖς οὐδὲν μεμαθήκαμεν κακὸν παρ'
 ἡμῶν. — 22. Ἐπεὶ Πελοπίδας, παρὰ τὸ δίκαιον ἄλους
 ὑπὸ Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Φεραίων τυράννου καὶ δεθείς, κα-
 κῶς αὐτὸν ἔλεγεν, εἰπόντος ἐκείνου, Σπείδεις ἀποθα-
 νεῖν; Πάνυ μὲν οὖν εἶπεν, ἵνα μᾶλλον ἐπὶ σὲ παροξυν-
 θῶσι Θηβαῖοι, καὶ σὺ δίκην δῶς θᾶσσον. — 23. Σα-
 μίων πρεσβευταῖς μακρολογοῦσιν ἔφασαν οἱ Σπαρτια-
 ται, Τὰ μὲν πρῶτα ἐπιλελήσμεθα, τὰ δὲ ὕστερα οὐ
 συνείκαμεν διὰ τὸ τὰ πρῶτα ἐπιλελῆσθαι. — 24. Ἀρ-
 γεῖον ποτὲ εἰπόντος, Πολλοὶ τάφοι παρ' ἡμῖν εἰσι Σπαρ-
 τιαίων, Λάκων εἶπεν, Ἀλλὰ μὴν παρ' ἡμῖν Ἀργείων
 οὐδὲ εἷς· ὥς αὐτῶν μὲν πολλάκις Ἀργους ἐπιβεβηκότων,
 Ἀργείων δὲ τῆς Σπάρτης οὐδέποτε.

2. Characteristics of Socrates and Diogenes.

(Continuation of pp. 19—22.)

1. Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος πολλοὺς ἐπιθυμητὰς
 καὶ ἀστοὺς καὶ ξένους λαβὼν, οὐδένα πώποτε μισθὸν
 τῆς σινοουσίας ἐπράττετο, ἀλλὰ πᾶσιν ἀφθόγως ἐπὶ ῥακεῖ

τῶν ἑαυτοῦ· μισθοῦ δ' ἀπεχόμενος ἐνόμιζεν ἑλευθερίας ἐπιμελεῖσθαι· τοῖς δὲ λαμβάνουσι τῆς ὁμιλίας μισθὸν ἀναγκαῖον εἶναι διαλέγεσθαι, παρ' ὧν ἂν λάβοιεν τὸν μισθόν. Ἐθαύμαζε δ', εἴ τις ἀρετὴν ἐπαγγελλόμενος ἀργύριον πράττειτο καὶ μὴ νομίζοι τὸ μέγιστον κέρδος ἔξειν, φίλον ἀγαθὸν κτησάμενος· ἀλλὰ φοβοῖτο, μὴ ὁ γενόμενος καλὸς ἀγαθὸς τῷ τὰ μέγιστα εὐεργετήσαντι μὴ τὴν μεγίστην χάριν ἔξοι. — 2. Ὁ αὐτὸς πρὸς τὸν πνυθόμενον, τίς πλουσιώτατος, εἶπεν· Ὁ ἐλαχίστοις ἀρκούμενος· αὐτάρκεια γὰρ φύσεώς ἐστι πλοῦτος. — 3. Ἰδὼν Ἀντισθένη τὸν κυνικὸν τὸ διεδῶργὸς ἱματίου μέρος ἀεὶ ποιοῦντα φανερόν· Οὐ παύσῃ, ἔφη, ἐγκαλλωπιζόμενος ἡμῖν; — 4. Σωκράτης Ἀρχελάου τοῦ Μακεδόνων βασιλέως μεταπεμπομένου αὐτόν, ὡς ποιήσοντος πλούσιον, ἐκέλευεν ἀπαγγεῖλαι αὐτῷ, ὅτι Ἀθήνησι τέσσαρές εἰσι χοίνικες ἀλφίτων ὀβόλου ὧνιοι, καὶ κρῆναι ὕδατος ῥέουσιν. — 5. Ὁ αὐτὸς ἐκέλευε τοὺς νέους πολλάκις εἰσοπτρίζεσθαι, τοὺς μὲν εὐπρεπεῖς, ἵνα ὅμοιον ποιοῖεν τῷ εἶδει τὸν τρόπον, τοὺς δὲ ἀμόρφους, ἵνα περιστέλλοιεν τὸ δυσειδὲς τῇ εὐτροπίᾳ. — 6. Ὀρῶν ὁ Σωκράτης τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην ιετυφωμένον ἐπὶ τῷ πλούτῳ καὶ μεγαφρονοῦντα ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀγροῖς, ἤγαγεν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τινα τόπον, ἐνθα ἀνέκειτο πινάκιον ἔχον γῆς περίοδον, καὶ προσέταξε τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐνταῦθα ἀναζητεῖν. Ὡς δὲ εἶρε, προσέταξε τοὺς ἀγροὺς τοὺς ἰδίους διαθρῆσαι. Τοῦ δὲ εἰπόντος, Ἀλλ' οὐδαμοῦ γεγραμμένοι εἰσὶν· Ἐπὶ τούτοις, εἶπε, μέγα φρονεῖς, οἵπερ οὐδὲν μέρος τῆς γῆς εἰσὶν; — 7. Σωκράτους φεύγοντος τὴν δίκην, Λυσίας λόγον τινὰ συγγράψας ἤλθεν αὐτῷ κομίζων, καὶ ἐκέλευε χρῆσασθαι· τοῦ δὲ Λυσίου εἰπόντος, καὶ μὴν κάλλιστον αὐτὸν εἶναι, Καὶ τὰ ῥόδα, ἔφη, κάλλιστά ἐστιν, ἀλλ'

οὐ πρόπειν αὐτῷ τὸ στεφάνωμα. Τεθνήξῃ τοίνυν, ἔφη ὁ Λυσίας, εἰ μὴ οὕτως ἀπολογήσῃ· ὁ δέ, Εἰ γάρ, ἔφη, καὶ μὴ νῦν, πάντως τεθνήξομαι. — 8. Ἐορτῆς οὔσης παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἐφιλοτιμήσατο ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης δῶρα πολλὰ πέμψαι τῷ Σωκράτει. Τῆς οὖν Ξανθίπτης καταπλαγείσης καὶ τὸν Σωκράτην λαβεῖν αὐτὰ ἀξιούσης, ἔφη· Ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡμεῖς τῇ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου φιλοτιμίᾳ παραταξόμεθα, μὴ λαβεῖν τὰ πεμφθέντα ἀντιφιλοτιμησάμενοι.

9. Διογένης εἰς Μύνδον ἐλθὼν καὶ θεασάμενος μεγάλας τὰς πύλας, μικρὰν δὲ τὴν πόλιν, Ἄνδρες Μύνδιοι, ἔφη, κλείσατε τὰς πύλας, μὴ ἡ πόλις ὑμῶν ἐξέλθῃ. — 10. Πλάτωνος ορισμένου, Ἄνθρωπός ἐστι ζῶον δίπουν ἄπτερον, καὶ εἰδοκιμοῦντος, Διογένης τίλας ἀλεκτρούνα εἰσέγεγενεῖν εἰς τὴν σχολὴν αὐτοῦ καί φησιν, Οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ Πλάτωνος ἄνθρωπος. — 11. Ἰδὼν ποτε Ὀλυμπιονίκην πρόβατα νέμοντα, Ταχέως, εἶπεν, ὦ βέλτιστε, μετέβης ἀπὸ τῶν Ὀλυμπίων ἐπὶ τὰ Νεμέα. — 12. Ἰδὼν ποτε δύο Κενταύρους κάκιστα ἐζωγραφημένους, ἔφη· Πότερος οὖν τούτων Χείρων ἐστίν; — 13. Ἰδὼν τοξότην ἀφνῇ, παρὰ τὸν σκοπὸν ἐκάθισεν, εἰπὼν, ἵνα μὴ πληγῶ. — 14. Ἦλγει τὸν ὦμον Διογένης ἢ τρωθεῖς, οἶμαι, ἢ ἐξ ἄλλης τινὸς αἰτίας. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐδόκει σφόδρα ἀλγεῖν, τῶν τις ἀχθομένων αὐτῷ κατεκερτόμει λέγων· Τί οὖν οὐκ ἀποθνήσκεις, ὦ Διόγενης, καὶ σεαντὸν ἀπαλλάττεας κακῶν; Ὁ δὲ εἶπε· Τοὺς εἰδότης, ἃ δεῖ πράττειν ἐν τῷ βίῳ, καὶ ἃ δεῖ λέγειν, τούτους γε ζῆν προσήκει (ὧν καὶ αὐτὸς ὡμολόγει εἶναι). Σοὶ μὲν οὖν, ἔφη, οὐκ εἰδότι τά τε λεκτέα καὶ τὰ πρακτέα, ἀποθανεῖν ἐν καλῷ ἐστίν· ἐμὲ δὲ τὸν ἐπιστή-

μονα ἐκείνων πρέπει ζῆν. — 15. Ἐπῆναι ποτὲ Σπαρτιάτης τὸ ἔπος Ἡσιόδου, τὸ λέγον·

Οὐδ' ἂν βοῦς ἀπόλοιτ', εἰ μὴ γείτων κακὸς εἴη, ἀκούοντος Διογένους· ὁ δὲ εἶπε· Καὶ μὴν Μεσσήνιοι καὶ αἱ βόες αὐτῶν ἀπολώλασι, καὶ ἡμεῖς αὐτῶν ἐστε οἱ γείτονες. — 16. Διογένης, ὅτε λοιπὸν ἐνόσει ἐπὶ θανάτῳ, ἑαυτὸν φέρων μόνον ἔρριψε κατὰ τινος γεφυρίου πρὸς γυμνασίῳ ὄντος, καὶ προσέταξε τῷ τῆς παλαίστρας φύλακι, ἐπειδὰν αἴσθηται ἀποπεπνευκότα αὐτόν, ῥίψαι εἰς τὸν Ἰλισσόν. Οὕτως ἄρα ὀλίγον ἔμελε Διογένει καὶ θανάτου καὶ ταφῆς. Οἱ δὲ λέγουσιν, αὐτὸν παρὰ Ξενόδη τῷ Κορινθίῳ γηρᾶναι καὶ ἀποθανόντα ταφῆναι ὑπὸ τῶν υἱῶν αὐτοῦ.

3. Pride and strangeness of the Theban Ismenias.

Ἰσμηνίου τοῦ Θηβαίου σοφὸν ἄμα καὶ Ἑλληνικὸν οἶκ' ἂν κρυφαίμην ἔργον. Πρεσβεύων οὗτος ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος πρὸς βασιλέα τῶν Περσῶν ἀφίκετο μὲν, ἐβούλετο δὲ αὐτὸς ὑπὲρ ὧν ἔμεν ἐντυχεῖν τῷ Πέρσῃ. Ἐφη οὖν πρὸς αὐτόν ὁ χιλιάρχος, ὁ καὶ τὰς ἀγγελίας εἰσκομίζων τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ τοὺς δεομένους εἰσάγων, Ἄλλ', ὦ ξένη Θηβαῖε, (ἔλεγε δὲ ταῦτα παίζων δι' ἐρμηνέως, Τιθραύστης δὲ ἦν ὄνομα τῷ χιλιάρχῳ) νόμος ἐστὶν ἐπιχώριος Πέρσαις ἰὼν εἰς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἐλθόντα τοῦ βασιλέως μὴ πρότερον λόγου μεταλαγχάνειν, πρὶν ἢ προσκυνῆσαι αὐτόν. Εἰ τοίνυν αὐτὸς διὰ σαντοῦ συγγενέσθαι θέλεις αὐτῷ, ὥρα σοι τὰ ἐκ τοῦ νόμου δοῶν· εἰ δὲ μή, τὸ αὐτό σοι τοῦτο καὶ δι' ἡμῶν ἀνυσθήσεται καὶ μὴ προσκυνήσαντι. Ὁ τοίνυν Ἰσμηνίας, Ἄγε με, εἶπεν. Καὶ προσελθὼν καὶ ἐμφανὲς τῷ βασιλεῖ γενόμενος, περιελόμενος τὸν δακτύλιον, ὃν ἔτρεπε φορῶν, ἔρριψεν ἀδύλως

παρὰ τοὺς πόδας· καὶ ταχέως ἐπικύψας, ὥς δὴ προσκυνῶν, πάλιν ἀνείλετο αὐτόν, καὶ δόξαν μὲν ἀπέστειλε τῷ Πέρσῃ προσκυνήσεως· οὐ μὲν ἔδρασεν οὐδὲν τῶν ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν αἰσχύνῃν φερόντων. Πάντα οὖν, ὅσα ἤβου λήθῃ, κατεπραῖζατο, οὐδὲ ἡγίχρησέ τι ἐκ τοῦ Πέρσου.

4. Presence of mind of a countryman and gratitude of a king.

Νόμος ὁδε Περσικὸς ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα ὑπ' αὐτῶν φυλαττόμενος· ὅταν εἰς Πέρσας ἐλαύνῃ βασιλεὺς, πάντες αὐτῷ Πέρσαι κατὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν ἕκαστος προσκομίζει. Φασὶν οὖν ἄνδρα Πέρσῃν, ᾧ ὄνομα ἦν Σιναίτης, πόρῳ τῆς ἐπαύλεως τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἐντυχεῖν Ἀρταξέρξῃ τῷ ἐπικαλουμένῳ Μνήμονι. Ἀπολειφθέντα οὖν δορυβηθῆναι δέει τοῦ νόμου καὶ αἰδοῖ τοῦ βασιλέως. Οὐκ ἔχων δὲ ὃ τι χρήσεται τῷ παρόντι, ἡττηθῆναι τῶν ἄλλων Περσῶν μὴ γέρων, μηδὲ ἄτιμος δόξαι, τῷ μὴ δωροφορῆσαι βασιλέα, ἀλλ' οὗτός γε πρὸς τὸν ποταμὸν τὸν πλησίον παραρρέοντα, ᾧ Κῦρος ὄνομα, ἐλθὼν σὺν σπουδῇ καὶ ἥ ποδῶν εἶχε μάλιστα, ἐπικύψας, ἀμφοτέραις ταῖς χερσὶν ἀρυσάμενος τοῦ ὕδατος, Βασιλεῦ, φησὶν, Ἀρταξέρξῃ, δι' αἰῶνος βασιλεύοις· νῦν μὲν οὖν σε, ὅπως ἔχω, τιμῶ, ὥς ἂν μὴ ἀγέραςτος τὸ κατ' ἐμὲ παρέλθῃς. Τιμῶ δέ σε Κύρου ποταμοῦ ὕδατι. Ὅταν δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν σταθμὸν τὸν σὸν παραγένη, οἴκοθεν, ὥς ἐνι μάλιστα, οὕτω τιμήσω σε· καὶ δὴ οὐδὲν ἐλάττων γενοίμην ἂν τινος τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ἤδη σε δεξιωσαμένων τοῖς δώροις. Ἐπὶ τούτοις Ἀρταξέρξης ἤσθη, καὶ, Δέχομαι ἡδέως, φησὶν, ἄνθρωπε, τὸ δῶρον, καὶ τιμῶ γε αὐτὸ τῶν πάντων πολυτελῶν, καὶ ἰσοστάσιον ἐκείνοις λέγω, πρῶτον μὲν, ὅτι ὕδωρ ἐστὶ τὸ πάντων ἄριστον· δεύτερον

δέ, ὅτι Κύρου ὄνομα ἐν ἑαυτῷ φέρει. Καὶ σὺ δέ μοι καταλόντι ἐν τῷ σταθμῷ πάντως ἐπιφάνηθι. Ταῦτα εἰπὼν προσέταξε τοῖς εἰνοῦχοις λαβεῖν τὸ ἐξ αὐτοῦ δῶρον. Οἱ δὲ τὴν ταχίστην προσδραμόντες εἰς χρυσὴν φιάλην ἐδέξαντο ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν αὐτοῦ τὸ ὕδωρ. Ἐλθὼν δὲ ἔνθα κατέλυνεν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔπεμψε τῷ ἀνδρὶ τῷ Πέρσῃ στολὴν Περσικὴν καὶ φιάλην χρυσὴν καὶ χιλίους δαρεικοὺς καὶ προσέταξε τὸν κομίζοντα αὐτὰ εἰπεῖν τῷ λαβόντι· Κελεύει σε βασιλεὺς, ἐκ μὲν τούτου τοῦ χρυσίου εὐφραίνειν τὴν σεαυτοῦ ψυχὴν, ἐπεὶ καὶ σὺ τὴν ἐκείνου εὐφρανᾶς, μὴ αὐτὸν ἀγέραστον, μηδὲ ἄτιμον ἐάσας, ἀλλ' ὥς ἤδη ἐχώρει, ταύτῃ τιμήσας· βούλεται δέ σε καὶ τῇ φιάλῃ ταύτῃ ἀρνούμενον πίνειν ἐξ ἐκείνου τοῦ ὕδατος.

5. He who is careful in small things, will be so in great ones.

Ῥοιὰν ἐπὶ λίκνου μεγίστην ὁ Μίσης Ἀρταξέρξης τῷ βασιλεῖ ἐλαύνοντι τὴν Περσίδα προσεκόμισεν. Τὸ μέγεθος οὖν αὐτῆς ὑπερεκπλαγεῖς ὁ βασιλεὺς, ἐκ ποίου παραδείσου, φησί, λαβὼν φέρεις μοι τὸ δῶρον τούτου; Τοῦ δὲ εἰπόντος, ὅτι οἴκοθεν καὶ τῆς αὐτοῦ γεωργίας, ὑπερήσθη καὶ δῶρα μὲν αὐτῷ βασιλικὰ ἔπεμψε καὶ ἐπεῖπε, Νὴ τὸν Μῆθραν, ἀνὴρ οὗτος ἐκ τῆς ἐπιμελείας ταύτης δυνήσεται καὶ πόλιν, κατὰ γε τὴν ἐμὴν κρίσιν, ἐκ μικρᾶς μεγάλῃν ποιῆσαι. — Ἔοικε δὲ ὁ λόγος ὁμολογεῖν οὗτος, ὅτι πάντα ἐκ τῆς ἐπιμελείας καὶ τῆς διαρκοῦς φροντίδος καὶ τῆς σπουδῆς τῆς ἀνελλιποῦς καὶ τῶν κατὰ φύσιν δύναιτο ἂν κρεῖττα γενέσθαι.

6. The true Enjoyment.

Τιμόθεος ο Κόνωνος, ὁ Ἀθηναίων στρατηγός, ὅτε ἐν ἀκμῇ τῆς εὐτυχίας ἦν καὶ ἤρει τὰς πόλεις ῥᾶστα, ὥστε οὐκ εἶχον Ἀθηναῖοι, ὅποι ποτὲ αὐτὸν κατὰθωνται ὑπὸ θαύματος τοῦ περὶ τὸν ἀνδρά, περιέτυχε Πλάτωνι τῷ Ἀρίστωνος, βαδίζοντι ἔξω τοῦ τείχους μετὰ τινων γνωρίμων. Ἰδὼν δὲ αὐτὸν σεμνὸν μὲν τὸ πλάτος, ἵλεων δὲ τῷ προζώπῳ, διαλεγόμενον δὲ οὐχὶ περὶ εἰσφορᾶς χρημάτων, οὐδὲ ὑπὲρ τριηρῶν, οὐδὲ ὑπὲρ ναυτικῶν, οὐδὲ ὑπὲρ πληρωμάτων, οὐδὲ ὑπὲρ τοῦ δεῖν βοηθεῖν, οὐδὲ ὑπὲρ φόρου τοῦ τῶν συμμάχων, οὐδὲ ὑπὲρ τῶν νησιωτῶν, ἢ ὑπὲρ ἄλλου τινὸς τοιούτου, ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ ὧν εἰώθει σπουδάζειν ὁ Πλάτων· τότε ἐπέστη ὁ Τιμόθεος καὶ εἶπεν· ὦ τοῦ βίου καὶ τῆς ὄντως εὐδαιμονίας. Ἐκ τούτων οὖν δῆλον, ὡς ἑαυτὸν οὐ πάντι εὐδαιμόνα ἀπέφαιναν, ὅτι μὴ ἐν τούτοις, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ παρ' Ἀθηναίων δόξῃ καὶ τιμῇ ἦν.

Ὁ αὐτὸς ἀποστάς ποτὲ τῶν δείπνων τῶν πολυτελῶν καὶ τῶν ἐστιάσεων τῶν στρατηγικῶν ἐκείνων, παραληφθεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ Πλάτωνος εἰς τὸ ἐν Ἀκαδημίᾳ συμπόσιον καὶ ἐστιαθεὶς ἀφελῶς ἅμα καὶ μουσικῶς, ἔφη πρὸς τοὺς οἰκείους ἐπανελθὼν, ὅτι ἄρα οἱ παρὰ Πλάτωνι δειπνοῦντες καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ καλῶς διάγουσιν. Ἐκ δὲ τούτου διέβαλεν ὁ Τιμόθεος τὰ πολυτελῆ δείπνα καὶ φορτικά, ὡς πάντα ἐς τὴν ὑστεραίαν οὐκ εὐφραίνοντα. — Λόγος δὲ καὶ ἐκείνος ὁ ἀδελφὸς τῷ προειρημένῳ καὶ ταῦτόν νοῶν, οὐ μὴν τὰ αὐτὰ λέγων, περιέεισιν, ὅτι ἄρα τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ὁ Τιμόθεος περὶτυχὼν τῷ Πλάτωνι εἶπεν· Ὑμεῖς, ὦ Πλάτων, εὖ δειπνεῖτε μᾶλλον εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν, ἢ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν.

7. The true Possession.

Ἔστι τις λόγος, ὡς ἄρα ἰδὼν ἀνὴρ ἄνδρα ἕτερον ἀργύριον ἀναιρούμενον πολὺ ἐδεῖτο αὐτῷ δανεῖσαι ἐπὶ τόκῳ· ὁ δ' οὐκ ἠθάρησε διδόναι, ἀλλ' ἦν τοιοῦτος ὥστε ἀπιστεῖν τε καὶ ὠφελεῖν μηδένα. Φέρον δ' ἀπέθετό ποι δ', καὶ τις καταμαθὼν τοῦτο ποιῶντα ἐφείλετο· ἑστέρω δὲ χρόνῳ ἔλθων οὐκ εὔρισκε τὰ χρήματα ὁ καταθέμενος. Περιαλγὼν οὖν τῇ συμφορᾷ τὰ τε ἄλλα, καὶ ὅτι οὐκ ἔδωκε τῷ δεομένῳ, ὃ ἂν αὐτῷ καὶ σῶον ἦν καὶ ἕτερον προσέφερεν, ἀπαντήσας δὲ τῷ ἀνδρὶ τῷ τότε δανειζομένῳ ἀπωλοφίρετο τὴν συμφορὰν, ὅτι ἐξίμαρτε, καὶ ὅτι αὐτῷ μεταμέλει οὐ χαρισαμένῳ, ἀλλ' ἀχαριστήσαντι, καὶ πάντως αὐτῷ ἀπώλετο τὸ ἀργύριον· ὁ δ' αὐτὸν ἐκέλευε μὴ θροντίζειν, ἀλλὰ νομίζειν αὐτὸ εἶναι κατατεθειμένον καὶ μὴ ἀπολωλέναι, καταθέμενον λίθον εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ χωρίον. Πάντως γὰρ οὐδ', ὅτε ἦν σοι, ἐχρῶ αὐτῷ, ὅθεν μὴδὲ νῦν νόμιζε στέρεσθαι μηδενός· ὅτῳ γάρ τις μὴ ἐχρήσατο μὴδὲ χρήσεται, ὄντος ἢ μὴ ὄντος αὐτῷ, οὐδὲν οὔτε πλέον οὔτε ἔλασσον βλάπτεται.

8. Seek not glory in trifling things.

Ἀντίκερις ὁ Κυρηναῖος ἐπὶ τῇ ἰππεΐᾳ μέγα ἐφρόνει καὶ ἄρμάτων ἐλάσει. Καὶ οὖν ποτε ἠβουλήθη Πλάτωνι ἐπιδείξασθαι τὴν τέχνην. Ζεύξας οὖν τὸ ἄρμα, περιέλασεν ἐν Ἀκαδημίᾳ δρόμους παμπόλλους, οὕτως ἀκριβῶς φυλάττων τοῦ δρόμου τὸν στοῖχον, ὥστε μὴ παραβαίνειν τὰς ἄρματοτροχίας, ἀλλ' αἰεὶ κατ' αὐτῶν ἵεναι. Οἱ μὲν οὖν ἄλλοι πάντες, ὥσπερ εἰκός, ἐξεπλάγησαν. Ὁ δὲ Πλάτων τὴν ὑπερβάλλουσαν αὐτοῦ σπουδὴν διέβαλεν, εἰπὼν, Ἀδύνατόν ἐστι, τὸν εἰς μικρὰ

οὕτω καὶ οὐδενὸς ἄξια τοσαύτην φροντίδα κατατιθέμενον ὑπὲρ μεγάλων τινῶν σπουδάσαι. Πᾶσαν γὰρ αὐτῷ τὴν διάνοιαν εἰς ἐκεῖνα ἀποτιθέντι ἀνάγκη ὀλιγωρεῖν τῶν ὄντως θανατάζεσθαι δικαίων.

9. Reward of filial Love.

‘Ὅτε ἐάλω τὸ Ἴλιον, οἰκτεῖραντες οἱ Ἀχαιοὶ τὰς τῶν ἄλισκομένων τίχας πάντῃ Ἑλληνικῶς τόδε κηρῦξαι λέγονται. Ἐκαστον τῶν ἐλευθέρων ἐν ᾧ τι καὶ βούλεται τῶν οἰκείων ἀπενεγκεῖν ἀράμενον. Ὁ οὖν Αἰνεΐας τοὺς πατρίους θεοὺς βασιτάσας ἔφερεν, ὑπεριδὼν τῶν ἄλλων. Ἡσθέντες οὖν ἐπὶ τῇ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς εὐσεβείᾳ οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ δεύτερον αὐτῷ κτῆμα συνεχώρησαν λαβεῖν. Ὁ δὲ τὸν πατέρα πάντῃ σφόδρα γεγηρακότα ἀναθέμενος ὥμοις ἔφερεν. Ὑπερεκπλαγέντες οὖν καὶ ἐπὶ τούτῳ οὐχ ἥμιστα, πάντων αὐτῷ τῶν οἰκείων κτημάτων ἀπέστησαν, ὁμολογοῦντες, ὅτι πρὸς τοὺς εὐσεβεῖς τῶν ἀνθρώπων, καὶ τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ τοὺς γειναμένους δι’ αἰδοῦς ἄγοντας καὶ οἱ φύσει πολέμοι ἡμεροὶ γίνονται.

10. When do kings hear the truth?

Ἀντίοχος ὁ στρατεῖσας δεύτερον ἐπὶ Πάρθους, ἐν τινι κυνηγεσίῳ καὶ διωγμῷ τῶν φίλων καὶ θεραπόντων ἀποπλανηθεὶς, εἰς ἔπαυλιν πενήτων ἀνθρώπων ἀγνοούμενος εἰσῆλθε· καὶ παρὰ τὸ δεῖπνον ἐμβαλὼν λόγον περὶ τοῦ βασιλείως, ἤκουσεν, ὅτι τᾶλλα χρηστός ἐστί, φίλοις δὲ μοχθηροῖς ἐπιτρέπων τὰ πλεῖστα παρορᾷ, καὶ πολλάκις ἄμελεῖ τῶν ἀναγκαίων διὰ τὸ λίαν φιλόδηρος εἶναι. Τότε μὲν οὖν ἐσιώπησεν· ἅμα δὲ ἡμέρᾳ τῶν δορυφόρων παραγενομένων ἐπὶ τὴν ἔπαυλιν, φανερὸς γενόμενος, προσφερομένης τῆς πορφύρας αὐτῷ

καὶ τοῦ διαδήματος, Ἄλλ' ἂν ἦς, εἶπεν, ἡμέρας ἑμᾶς ἀνείληφα, πρῶτον χθὲς ἀληθινῶν λόγων ἤκουσα περὶ ἔμμαντοῦ.

11. Courage of a Spartan boy.

Παῖς Σπαρτιάτης, ἐπεὶ παρῆν ὁ καιρός, ἐν ᾧ κλέπτειν ἐνενόμιστο τοὺς ἐλευθέρους παῖδας, ὅτι τις δύνατο, καὶ μὴ λαθεῖν αἰσχρὸν ἦν, ὥς οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ παῖδες ζῶν ἔκλεψαν ἀλωπέκιον, καὶ ἔδοσαν αὐτῷ φυλάττειν· παραγενομένων τῶν ἀπολωλεκότων ἐπὶ ζήτησιν, ἔτυχε μὲν ὑποβαλὼν τὸ ἀλωπέκιον ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτοῦ ἱμάτιον· ἀγριαίνοντος δὲ τοῦ θηρίου καὶ τὴν πλευρὰν αὐτοῦ κατεσθίοντος μέχρι τῶν σπλάγχνων, ἠρέμει, ἵνα μὴ γένηται καταφανής. Ὡς δὲ ὕστερον ἐκείνων ἀπελθόντων ἐθεάσαντο τὸ γεγονός· οἱ παῖδες καὶ ἐμέμφοντο, λέγοντες ἄμεινον εἶναι φανερόν ποιῆσαι τὸ ἀλωπέκιον, ἢ μέχρι θανάτου κρύπτειν, Οὐμενοῦν, εἶπεν, ἀλλὰ κρεῖττον ταῖς ἀληθδόσι τελευτᾶν, ἢ περίφωρον γενόμενον, διὰ μαλακίαν τὸ ζῆν αἰσχρῶς περιποιήσασθαι.

12. Ingratitude is the reward of the world.

Τιμόθεον τὰ μὲν πρῶτα ἐπήνον Ἀθηναῖοι· ἐπεὶ δὲ ἔδοξεν ἁμαρτεῖν ποτε, ἡ θράνουσα αὐτὸν ἀνδραγαθία ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ὀλίγον ἔσωσεν, οὐδὲ μὲν αἱ τῶν προγόνων ἀρεταί. — Θεμιστοκλῆς δὲ οὐδὲν ὤνητο, οὔτε ἐκ τῆς ναυμαχίας τῆς περὶ Σαλαμῖνα, οὔτε ἐκ τῆς πρεσβείας τῆς εἰς Σπάρτην· λέγω δὲ ἦν ἐπρέσβευσε κλέπτων τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων τείχισιν. Ἐφυγε γὰρ κάκεῖνος οὐ τὰς Ἀθήνας μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πᾶσαν. — Φωκίωνα δὲ ἡ εὐφημία ἡ καλοῦσα αὐτὸν Χρηστὸν οὐδὲν ὠφέλησεν, οὐδὲ τὰ πέντε καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα ἔτη, ἅπερ

οὖν διεβίωσεν οὐδὲν ἀδικήσας τοὺς Ἀθηναίους. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἔδοξεν Ἀντιπάτρῳ τὸν Πειραιᾶ προδιδόναι, Ἀθηναῖοι κατέγνωσαν αὐτοῦ θάνατον.

13. The unassuming character of Plato.

Πλάτων ὁ Ἀρίστωνος ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ συνεσκήνωσέν ἀγνώσιν ἀνθρώποις, καὶ αὐτὸς ὢν αὐτοῖς ἀγνώς. Οὕτω δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐχειρώσατο καὶ ἀνεδήσατο τῇ συνοσίᾳ, συνεστιώμενός τε αὐτοῖς ἀφελῶς καὶ συνδιημερεύων ἐν παῖσιν, ὥστε ὑπερησθῆναι τοὺς ξένους τῇ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς συντυχίᾳ. Οὔτε δὲ Ἀκαδημίας ἐμέμνητο, οὔτε Σωκράτους. Αὐτό γε μὴν τοῦτο ἐνεφάνισεν αὐτοῖς, ὅτι καλεῖται Πλάτων. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἦλθον εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας, ὑπέδεξατο αὐτοὺς εὖ μάλα φιλοφρόνως. Καὶ οἱ ξένοι, Ἄγε, εἶπον, ὦ Πλάτων, ἐπίδειξον ἡμῖν καὶ τὸν ὁμιώνυμόν σου τὸν Σωκράτους ὁμιλητήν, καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀκαδημίαν ἦγῃσαι τὴν ἐκείνου, καὶ ἐπισύστησον τῷ ἀνδρὶ, ἵνα τι καὶ αὐτοῦ ἀπολαύσωμεν. Ὁ δὲ ἡρέμα μειδιάσας, ὥσπερ οὖν καὶ εἰώθει, Ἀλλ' ἐγώ, φησιν, αὐτὸς ἐκεῖνός εἰμι. Οἱ δὲ ἐξεπλάγησαν, εἰ τὸν ἄνδρα ἔχοντες μεθ' ἑαυτῶν τὸν τοσοῦτον ἡγνόησαν, ἀτύφως αὐτοῦ συγγενομένου καὶ ἀνεπιτηδείτως αὐτοῖς καὶ δείξαντος, ὅτι δύναται καὶ ἄνευ τῶν συνήθων λόγων χειροῦσθαι τοὺς συνόντας.

FABLES.

1. The Lioness and the Fox.

Λέαινα ὄνειδιζομένη ὑπὸ ἀλώπεκος ἐπὶ τῷ διὰ παντὸς τοῦ χρόνου ἓνα τίκτειν· ἓνα, ἔφη, ἀλλὰ λέοντα.

Ὁ μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι τὸ καλὸν οὐκ ἐν πλήθει, ἀλλ' ἐν ἀρετῇ.

2. The Dog and the Hare.

Κύν λαγῶν διώξας ἐκράτησε· καὶ ποτὲ μὲν ἔδαννε, ποτὲ δὲ σαίνων προσέχαιρε καὶ ἐφίλει. Καὶ ὁ λαγῶς εἶπεν· εἰ μὲν φίλος εἶ, τί δάνεις; εἰ δὲ ἐχθρός, τί σαίνεις οὐράν;

3. The Viper and the Fox.

Ἐχίς ἐπὶ δέσμη ἀκανθῶν εἰς τινα ποταμὸν ἐφέρετο· ἀλώπηξ δὲ ὡς ἐθεάσατο αὐτόν, εἶπεν· ἄξιός τῃς νεῶς ὁ ναύκληρος.

Πρὸς ἄνδρα πονηρὸν μοχθηροῖς πράγμασιν ἐπιχειρήσαντα ὁ λόγος ἀρμόσειεν ἄν.

4. The Camel.

Κάμηλος ἀναγκαζομένη ὑπὸ τοῦ ἰδίου δεσπότητος ὀρχεῖσθαι εἶπεν· ἀλλ' οὐ μόνον ὀρχουμένη εἰμὶ ἄσχημος, ἀλλὰ καὶ περιπατοῦσα.

Ὁ λόγος ἀριόδιος πρὸς ἄνδρα ἐν παντὶ ἔργῳ ἀπρέπειαν ἔχοντα.

5. The Fox and the Panther.

Στικτή ποτε πάρδαλις ἐκαυχᾶτο φορεῖν ἀπάντων ζώων ποικιλωτέραν δέξδιν. Πρὸς ἣν ἡ ἀλώπηξ εἶπεν· ἐγὼ σου τῆς δοῖας κρείττονα καὶ ποικιλωτέραν γνώμην ἔχω.

Ὁ λόγος δηλοῖ, ὅτι τοῦ σωματικοῦ κάλλους ἀμείνων ἐστὶν ὁ τῆς διανοίας κόσμος.

6. The Pomegranate, the Apple-tree and the Bramble.

Ῥοιὰ καὶ μηλέα περὶ ἐνκαρπίας ἤριζον. Πολλοὺ δὲ τοῦ νείκους ἀναφθέντος, βάτος ἐκ τοῦ πλησίον φραγμοῦ ἀκούσασα εἶπεν· ἀλλ', ὦ φίλοι, παυσώμεθά ποτε μαχόμεναι.

Οὕτω παρὰ τὰς τῶν ἐμεινόντων στάσεις καὶ οἱ μηδενὸς ἄξιοι πειρῶνται τινες εἶναι.

7. The Sheep being shorn.

Πρόβατον ἀφνῶς κειρόμενον πρὸς τοὺς κείροντας ἔφη· εἰ μὲν ἔρια ζητεῖτε, ἀνωτέρω τέμνετε· εἰ δὲ κρέως ἐπιθυμεῖτε, ἅπαξ με καταθύσατε, τοῦ κατὰ μικρὸν βασανίζειν ἀπαλλάξαντες.

Πρὸς τοὺς ἀφνῶς ταῖς τέχναις προσφερομένους ὁ λόγος ἐνκαίριος.

8. The two Wallets.

Ἀνθρώπων ἕκαστος δύο πήρας φέρει, τὴν μὲν ἔμπροσθεν, τὴν δὲ ὀπίσθεν, γέμει δὲ κακῶν ἑκατέρω· ἀλλ' ἡ μὲν ἔμπροσθεν ἀλλοτριῶν, ἡ δὲ ὀπίσθεν τῶν

αὐτοῦ τοῦ φέροντος. Καὶ διὰ τοῦτο οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὰ μὲν ἐξ αὐτῶν κακὰ οὐχ ὀρῶσι, τὰ δὲ ἀλλότρια πάνυ ἀκριβῶς θεῶνται.

9. The trodden Snake.

Ὅφης ὑπὸ πολλῶν ἀνθρώπων πατούμενος τῷ Διὶ ἐνετίγχανε περὶ τούτου. Ὁ δὲ Ζεὺς πρὸς αὐτὸν εἶπεν· ἀλλ' εἰ τὸν πρότερον πατήσαντα ἐπληξας, οὐκ ἂν ὁ δευτέρως ἐπεχείρησε τοῦτο ποιῆσαι.

Ὁ μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι οἱ τοῖς πρώτοις ἐπιβαίνοντες τοῖς ἄλλοις φοβεροὶ γίνονται.

10. The Bear and the Fox.

Ἄρκτος τίς ποτε μεγάλως ἐκινῆτο, ὥς φιλανθρωπότατον πάντων ἐστὶ τῶν ζώων· φασὶ γὰρ ἄρκτον νεκρὸν μηδὲν βιβρώσκειν. Ἡ δὲ ἀλώπηξ ἀκούουσα ταῦτα ἐμειδίασε καὶ πρὸς αὐτὴν ἀντέφη· εἶδε τοὺς νεκροὺς ἴσθιες καὶ μὴ τοὺς ζῶντας.

Ὁ μῦθος τοὺς πλεονέκτας καὶ ἐν ὑποκρίσει βιοῦντας ἐλέγχει.

11. The Peacock and the Jackdaw.

Τῶν ὀρνέων βουλευσαμένων περὶ βασιλείας, ταῶς ἡξιῶν ἑαυτὸν χειροτονεῖσθαι βασιλέα διὰ τὸ κάλλος, ὀρμωμένων δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦτο τῶν ὀρνέων, κολοιδὸς εἶπεν· ἀλλ' εἰ σοῦ βασιλεύοντος ὁ αἰτὸς ἡμᾶς διώκη, πῶς ἡμῖν ἐπαρκέσεις;

Ὁ μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι τοὺς ἄρχοντας οὐ διὰ κάλλος μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ δῶμην καὶ φρόνησιν ἐκλέγεσθαι δεῖ.

12. The Horse and the Groom.

Κριθὴν τὴν τοῦ ἵππου ἵπποκόμος κλέπτων καὶ πωλῶν τὸν ἵππον ἔτριβε καὶ ἐκτένιζε πάσας ἡμέρας.

Ἐφη δὲ ὁ ἵππος· εἰ θέλεις ἀληθῶς καλὸν εἶναι με, τὴν κριθὴν τὴν τρέφουσιν μὴ πῶλει.

Ὅτι οἱ πλεονέκται τοῖς πιθανοῖς λόγοις καὶ ταῖς κολακείαις τοὺς πένητας δελεάζονται καὶ ἀποστεροῦσιν αὐτοὺς καὶ τῆς ἀναγκαίας χρείας.

13. The Flies.

Ἐν τινι ταμείῳ μέλιτος ἐκχυθέντος μυῖαι προσπτάσσαι κατήσθιον· διὰ δὲ τὴν γλυκύτητα τοῦ καρποῦ οὐκ ἀφίσταντο. Ἐμπαγόντων δὲ αὐτῶν τῶν ποδῶν, ὥς οὐκ ἠδύναντο ἀναπτῆραι, ἀποπνιγόμεναι ἔφασαν· ἄθλιαί ἡμεῖς, αἱ διὰ βραχεῖαν ἡδονὴν ἀπολλύμεθα.

Οὕτω πολλάκις ἡ λικνεῖα πολλῶν κακῶν αἰτία γίνεται.

14. The Wolf and the Lamb.

Λύκος ἀρνίον ἐδίωκε· τὸ δὲ εἰς τι ἱερὸν κατέφυγε. Προσκαλουμένου δὲ αὐτὸ τοῦ λύκου καὶ λέγοντος, ὅτι θυσιάσει αὐτὸ ὁ ἱερεὺς, εἰ καταλάβῃ, τῷ θεῷ, ἐκεῖνο ἔφη· ἀλλ' αἰρετώτερόν μοί ἐστι θεοῦ θυσία γενέσθαι, ἢ ὑπὸ σοῦ διαφθαρεῖναι.

Ὁ λόγος δηλοῖ, ὅτι οἷς ἐπικεῖται τὸ ἀποθανεῖν, κρείττων ἐστὶν ὁ μετὰ δόξης θάνατος.

15. The Woman and the Hen.

Γυνή τις χήρα ὄρνιν εἶχε καθ' ἐκάστην ἡμέραν ὠδὸν αὐτῇ τίκτουσαν. Νομίσασα δὲ, ὥς, εἰ πλείους τῇ ὄρνιδι κριθὰς παραβάλοι, δις τέξεται τῆς ἡμέρας τοῦτο πεποιήκεν. Ἡ δ' ὄρνις πιμελὴς γενομένη οὐδ' ἅπαξ τῆς ἡμέρας τεκεῖν ἠδύνατο.

Ὁ μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι οἱ διὰ πλεονεξίαν τῶν πλειόνων ἐπιθυμοῦντες καὶ τὰ παρόντα ἀποβάλλουσι.

16. The old Man and Death.

Γέρον ποτὲ ξύλα κόψας ταῦτα φέρων πολλὴν ὁδὸν ἐβάδιζε. Διὰ δὲ τὸν κόπον τῆς ὁδοῦ ἀποθέμεναι τὸ φορτίον τὸν Θάνατον ἐπεκαλεῖτο. Τοῦ δὲ Θανάτου φανέντος καὶ πνυθομένου, δι' ἣν αἰτίαν αὐτὸν παρακαλεῖται, ὁ γέρον ἐφη· ἵνα τὸ φορτίον ἄρῃς.

Ὁ λόγος δηλοῖ, ὅτι πᾶς ἄνθρωπος φιλόζωος ἐν τῇ βίῳ, καὶ δυστυχεῖ.

17. The Ape and the Camel.

Ἐν συνόδῳ τῶν ἀλόγων ζώων πίθηκος ἀναστὰς ὤρχετο. Σφόδρα δὲ αὐτοῦ εὐδοκιμοῦντος καὶ ὑπὸ πάντων ἐπισημαινομένου, κάμηλος φθονήσασα ἡβουλήθη τῶν αὐτῶν ἐφικέσθαι. Διόπερ ἐξαναστᾶσα ἐπειρᾶτο καὶ αὐτὴ ὀρχεῖσθαι· πολλὰ δὲ αὐτῆς ἄτοπα ποιησάσης, τὰ ζῶα ἀγανακτήσαντα, ῥοπάλοις αὐτὴν παίοντα ἐξήλασαν.

Πρὸς τοὺς διὰ φθόνον κρείττοσιν ἀμιλλωμένους καὶ σφαλλομένους ὁ λόγος εὐκαιρος.

18. The Fox and the Lion.

Ἀλώπηξ μηδέποτε θεασαμένη λέοντα, ἐπειδὴ κατὰ τινα τύχην ἐπὶήτησεν αὐτῷ, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἰδοῦσα αὐτὸν οὕτως ἐφοβήθη, ὥς μικροῦ καὶ ἀποθανεῖν. Ἐκ δευτέρου δὲ αὐτῷ περιτιχοῦσα ἐφοβήθη μὲν, ἀλλ' οὐχ ὥς τὸ πρότερον. Ἐκ τρίτου δὲ θεασαμένη αὐτὸν οὕτως κατεθάρσυσεν, ὥς καὶ προσελθοῦσα αὐτῷ διαλεχθῆναι.

Ὁ μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι καὶ τὰ φοβερά τῶν πραγμάτων ἢ συνήθεια καταπραΰνει.

19. The Ass wearing the Lion's skin.

Ὅνος ἐνδυσάμενος λέοντος δέρμα περιήει ἐκφοβῶν τὰ ἄλογα ζῶα. Καὶ δὴ θεασάμενος ἀλώπεκα ἐπειρᾶτο καὶ ταύτην δεδίττεσθαι. Ἡ δέ, ἐτύγχανε γὰρ αὐτοῦ φθεγξαμένου προακηκουῖα, ἔφη πρὸς αὐτόν· ἀλλ' εὖ ἴσθι, ὥς καὶ ἐγὼ ἂν σε ἐφοβήθην, εἰ μὴ ὀγκωμένον ἴκονσα.

Οὕτως ἔνιοι τῶν ἀπαιδευτῶν, τοῖς ἔξωθεν τύφοις δοκοῦντές τινες εἶναι, ὑπὸ τῆς ἰδίας γλωσσαλγίας ἐλέγχονται.

20. The Murderer.

Ἄνθρωπός τις φόνον ποιήσας ἐδιώκετο ὑπὸ τῶν συγγενῶν τοῦ φονευθέντος. Γενόμενος δὲ κατὰ τὸν ποταμὸν τὸν Νεῖλον, λέοντα ἰδὼν καὶ φοβηθεὶς ἀνέβη εἰς δένδρον. Εὔρε δὲ δράκοντα ἐπάνω τοῦ δένδρου, καὶ πάλιν τοῦτον φοβηθεὶς ἔρριψεν ἑαυτὸν εἰς τὸν ποταμόν. Ἐν δὲ τῷ ποταμῷ κροκόδειλος αὐτὸν κατεθοινήσατο.

Ὁ μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι τοὺς φονεῖς τῶν ἀνθρώπων οὔτε γῆ οὔτε ἀῆρ οὔτε ὕδατος στοιχεῖον οὔτε ἄλλος τόπος φυλάττει.

21. The Woman and her Female Servants.

Γυνὴ χήρα φιλεργὸς θεραπαινίδας ἔχουσα, ταύτας εἰώθει νυκτὸς ἐγείρειν ἐπὶ τὰ ἔργα πρὸς τὰς τῶν ἀλεκτρύωνων ῥόδας. Αἱ δὲ συνεχῶς τῇ πόνῳ ταλαιπωρούμεναι, ἔγνωσαν δεῖν τὸν ἐπὶ τῆς οἰκίας ἀποκτεῖναι ἀλεκτρύονα, ὥς ἐκείνου νύκτωρ ἐξανιστάντος τὴν δέσποιναν. Συνέβη δ' αὐταῖς τοῦτο διαπραξαμέναις χαλεπωτέροις περιπεσεῖν τοῖς δεινοῖς. Ἡ γὰρ δεσπότις ἀγνο-

οὔσα τὴν τῶν ἀλεκτρονίων ὥραν, ἐννεχώτερον ταύτας ἀνίστη.

Ὁ μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι πολλοῖς ἀνθρώποις τὰ βουλευμάτα κακῶν αἴτια γίνεται.

22. The Husbandman and his children.

Γεωργός τις, μέλλον καταλύειν τὸν βίον καὶ βουλόμενος τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ παῖδας πείραν λαβεῖν τῆς γεωργίας, προσκαλεσάμενος αὐτοὺς ἔφη· παῖδες ἐμοί, ἐγὼ μὲν ἤδη τοῦ βίου ἐπέξειμι, ὑμεῖς δ', ἅπερ ἐν τῇ ἀμπέλῳ μοι κέκρυπται, ζητήσαντες εἰρήσετε πάντα. Οἱ μὲν οὖν οἰηθέντες θησαυρὸν ἐκεῖ που κατορωρύχθαι πᾶσαν τὴν τῆς ἀμπέλου γῆν μετὰ τὴν ἀποβίωσιν τοῦ πατρὸς κατέσκαψαν· καὶ θησαυρῷ μὲν οὐ περιέτυχον, ἡ δὲ ἀμπελος καλῶς σκαφεῖσα πολλαπλασίονα τὸν καρπὸν ἀνέδωκεν.

Ὁ μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι ὁ κάματος θησαυρός ἐστι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις.

23. The Horse and the Ass.

Ἄνθρωπός τις εἶχεν ἵππον καὶ ὄνον. Ὀδευόντων δέ, ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ εἶπεν ὁ ὄνος τῷ ἵππῳ· ἄρον ἐκ τοῦ ἐμοῦ βάρους, εἰ θέλεις εἶναι με σῶν. Ὁ δὲ οὐκ ἐπέισθη· ὁ δὲ ὄνος πεσὼν ἐκ τοῦ κόπου ἐτελεύτησε. Τοῦ δὲ δεσπότης πάντα ἐπιθέντος αὐτῷ καὶ αὐτὴν τὴν τοῦ ὄνου δορὰν, θρηγῶν ὁ ἵππος ἐβόα· οἴμοι τῷ παναθλίῳ, τί μοι συνέβη τῷ πρᾶλαιπώρῳ; μὴ θελήσας γὰρ μικρὸν βάρος λαβεῖν, ἰδοὺ ἅπαντα βαστάζω, καὶ τὸ δέσμα.

Ὁ μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι τοῖς μικροῖς οἱ μεγάλοι συγκοινωνοῦντες ἀμφοτέροι σωθήσονται ἐν βίῳ.

24. The Ant and the Dove.

Μύρμηξ διψήσας, κατελθὼν εἰς πηγὴν, παρασυν-
 ρεῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ ρεύματος ἀπεπνίγετο. Περιστερὰ δὲ τοῦτο
 θεασαμένη κλῶνα δένδρου περιελούσα εἰς τὴν πηγὴν
 ἔρριψεν, ἐφ' οὗ καὶ καθίσας ὁ μύρμηξ διεσώθη. Ἰξεν-
 τὴς δέ τις μετὰ τοῦτο τοὺς καλάμους συνθεῖς ἐπὶ τὸ
 τὴν περιστερὰν συλλαβεῖν ἤει. Τοῦτο δὲ ὁ μύρμηξ ἐω-
 ρακῶς τὸν τοῦ ἰξεντοῦ πόδα ἔδακεν. Ὁ δὲ ἀλγήςσας
 τοὺς τε καλάμους ἔρριψε καὶ τὴν περιστερὰν αὐτίκα
 φυγεῖν ἐποίησεν.

Ὁ μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι δεῖ τοῖς εὐεργέταις χάριν ἀπο-
 διδόναι.

25. The Nightingale and the Hawk.

Ἀηδὼν ἐπὶ τινος ὑψηλῆς δρυὸς καθημένη κατὰ τὸ
 σύνηδες ἦδεν· ἰέραξ δὲ αὐτὴν θεασάμενος, ὡς ἠπόρει
 τροφῆς, ἐπιπτὰς συνέλαβεν· ἡ δὲ μέλλουσα ἀναιρεῖσθαι
 ἐδέετο μεθεῖναι αὐτήν, λέγουσα, ὡς οὐχ ἱκανὴ ἐστίν
 ἰέρακος γαστέρα αὐτὴ πληρῶσαι· δεῖν δὲ αὐτόν, εἰ τρο-
 φῆς ἀπορεῖ, ἐπὶ τὰ μείζονα τῶν ὀρνέων τρέπεσθαι.
 Καὶ ὃς ὑποτυχὼν εἶπεν· ἀλλ' ἔγωγε ἀπόπληκτος ἂν
 εἶην, εἰ τὴν ἐν χερσὶν ἐτοίμην βορὰν ἀφείς τὰ μηδέπω
 φαινόμενα διώκοιμι.

Ὁ λόγος δηλοῖ, ὡς οὕτω καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀλό-
 γιστοὶ εἰσιν, οἳ δὲ ἐλπίδα μειζόνων τὰ ἐν χερσὶν ὄντα
 προΐενται.

MYTHOLOGY.

I. General Account of the Gods.

1. Ὁ οὐρανὸς χαλκοῦς ἐστὶ τὰ ἔξω. Υπερβάντι δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ νώτου γενομένῳ φῶς τε λαμπρότερον φαίνεται καὶ ἥλιος καθαρώτερος καὶ ἄστρα διαυγέστερα καὶ χρυσοῦν τὸ δάπεδον. Εἰσιόντι δὲ πρῶτον μὲν οἰκοῦσιν αἱ Ὠραι· πυλωροῦσι γάρ· ἔπειτα δὲ ἡ Ἴρις καὶ ὁ Ἑρμῆς, ὄντες ὑπηρέται καὶ ἀγγελιαφόροι τοῦ Διός. Εξῆς δὲ τοῦ Ἡφαίστου τὸ χαλκεῖον, ἀνάμεστον ἀπάσης τέχνης· μετὰ δὲ αἱ τῶν θεῶν οἰκίαι καὶ τοῦ Διὸς τὰ βασιλεια, τὰ τα πάντα περικαλλῆ, τοῦ Ἡφαίστου κατασκευάσαντος. Οἱ δὲ θεοὶ „παρ Ζηνὶ καθήμενοι“ εὐωχοῦνται, νέκταρ πίνοντες καὶ ἀμβροσίαν ἐσθίουντες. Πάλαι μὲν οὖν καὶ ἄνθρωποι συνειστιῶντο καὶ συνέπινον αὐτοῖς, ὁ Ἰξίων καὶ ὁ Τάνταλος· ἐπεὶ δὲ ἦσαν ὑβρισταὶ καὶ λάλοι, ἐκεῖνοι μὲν ἔτι καὶ νῦν κολάζονται, ἄβατος δὲ τῇ θνητῶν γένει καὶ ἀπόρρητος ὁ οὐρανός.

2. Οἱ θεοὶ οὔτε σῖτον ἐσθίουσιν οὔτε πίνουσιν οἶνον, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἀμβροσίαν παρατίθενται καὶ τοῦ νέκταρος μεθύσκονται, μάλιστα δὲ ἡδονται σιτούμενοι τὸν ἐκ τῶν θνυσιῶν καπνὸν αὐτῇ κνίσσῃ ἀνενηνεγμένον καὶ τὸ αἶμα τῶν ἱερείων, ὃ τοῖς βωμοῖς οἱ θύοντες περιχέουσι.

3. Θυσίας ἄλλοι ἄλλας τοῖς θεοῖς προσάγουσι· βοῦν μὲν ὁ γεωργός, ἄρνα δὲ ὁ ποιμῆν καὶ αἶγα ὁ αἰπόλος· ὁ

δέ τις λιβανωτὸν ἢ πόπανον· ὁ δὲ πέντης ἰλάσκεται τὸν θεὸν φιλήσας μόνον τὴν αὐτοῦ δεξιάν.

4. Οἱ πλάσται τὸν μὲν Δία ἀναπλάττουσι γενεή-την καὶ σκῆπτρον ἔχοντα, Ποσειδῶνα κυανοχαίτην, τὴν Ἀθηρᾶν παρθένον καλήν, γλαυκώπιν, αἰγίδα ἀνεξωσμέ-νην, κόριν φέρουσαν, δόρυ ἔχουσαν, τὴν Ἥραν λευκώ-λενον, εὐῶπιν, εὐείμονα, βασιλικήν, ἰδρυμένην ἐπὶ χρυ-σοῦ θρόνου, Ἀπόλλωνα μειράκιον γυμνὸν ἐν χλαμυδίῳ, τοξότην, διαβεβηκότα τοῖς ποσίν, ὥσπερ θέοντα.

Ἐκαστος τῶν θεῶν τέχνην τινὰ ἔχει ἢ θεοῖς ἢ ἀν-θρώποις χρησίμην. Ὁ Ἀπόλλων μαντεύεται· ὁ Ἀσκλη-πιὸς ἰᾶται· ὁ Ἑρμῆς παλαίειν διδάσκει· ἡ Ἀρτεμις μαιεύεται· οἱ Διόσκουροι τοὺς ἐν θαλάσῃ χειμαζομέ-νους ναύτας σώζουσιν, ἄλλοι δὲ ἄλλα τοιαῦτα ἐπιτη-δεύουσιν.

5. Τοὺς Διὸς ἐγγόνους φασὶ γενέσθαι, θεὰς μὲν, Ἀφροδίτην καὶ Χάριτας, πρὸς δὲ ταύταις Εἰλείθυιαν καὶ τὴν ταύτης συνεργὸν Ἀρτεμιν, καὶ τὰς προσαγορευ-ομένας Ὠρας, Εὐνομίαν τε καὶ Δίκην, ἔτι δ' Εἰρήνην· θεοὺς δέ, Ἥφαιστον καὶ Ἄρην καὶ Ἀπόλλωνα, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις Ἑρμῆν. — Τούτων δὲ ἐκάστῳ μυθολογοῦσι τὸν Δία τῶν εὐρεθέντων ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ συντελουμένων ἔργων τὰς ἐπιστήμας καὶ τὰς τιμὰς τῆς εὐρέσεως ἀπο-νεῖμαι, βουλούμενον αἰώνιον αὐτοῖς περιποιῆσαι μνήμην παρὰ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις. Παραδοθῆναι δὲ τῇ μὲν Ἀφρο-δίτῃ τὴν τε τῶν παρθένων ἡλικίαν, ἐν οἷς χρόνοις δεῖ γαμεῖν αὐτάς, καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ἐπιμέλειαν, τὴν ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἐν τοῖς γάμοις γινομένην μετὰ θυσιῶν καὶ σπονδῶν, ἃς ποιοῦσιν ἄνθρωποι τῇ θεῷ ταύτῃ. Ταῖς δὲ Χάρισι δοθῆναι τὴν τῆς ὕψεως κόσμησιν, καὶ τὸ κατάρχειν εὐ-

εργεσίας, καὶ πάλιν ἀμείβεσθαι ταῖς προσηκούσαις χάρισι τοὺς εὖ ποιήσαντας.

6. Εἰλείθυιαν δὲ λαβεῖν τὴν περὶ τὰς τικτούσας ἐπιμέλειαν καὶ θεραπείαν τῶν ἐν τῇ τίκτειν κακοπαθοῦσων· διὸ καὶ τὰς ἐν τοῖς τοιοῦτοις κινδυνεύουσας γυναῖκας ἐπικαλεῖσθαι μάλιστα τὴν θεὸν ταύτην. Ἀρτεμιν δὲ φασιν εὑρεῖν τὴν τῶν νηπίων παιδίων θεραπείαν καὶ τροφάς τινας ἀρμοζούσας τῇ φύσει τῶν βρεφῶν· ἀφ' ἧς αἰτίας καὶ Κουροτρόφον αὐτὴν ὀνομάζεσθαι. Τῶν δὲ ὀνομαζομένων Ὀρῶν ἐκάστη δοθῆναι τὴν ἐπώνυμον τάξιν τε καὶ τοῦ βίου διακόσμησιν ἐπὶ τῇ μεγίστῃ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ὠφελείᾳ· μηδὲν γὰρ εἶναι μᾶλλον δυνάμενον εὐδαίμονα βίον παρασκευάσαι τῆς Εὐνομίας καὶ Δίκης καὶ Εἰρήνης.

7. Ἀθηνᾶ δὲ προσάπτουσι τὴν τε τῶν ἐλαιῶν ἡμέρωσιν καὶ φυτείαν παραδοῦναι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις καὶ τὴν τοῦ καρποῦ τούτου κατεργασίαν· πρὸς δὲ τούτοις τὴν τῆς ἐσθῆτος κατασκευὴν καὶ τὴν τεκτονικὴν τέχνην, ἔτι δὲ πολλὰ τῶν ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις ἐπιστήμαις εἰσηγήσασθαι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις· εὑρεῖν δὲ καὶ τὴν τῶν αὐλῶν κατασκευὴν, καὶ τὴν διὰ τούτων συντελουμένην μουσικὴν, καὶ τὸ σύνολον πολλὰ τῶν φιλοτέχνων ἔργων, ἀφ' ὧν Ἑργάνην αὐτὴν προσαγορεύεσθαι.

8. Ταῖς δὲ Μοῖσαις δοθῆναι παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς τὴν τῶν γραμμάτων εὔρεσιν, καὶ τὴν τῶν ἐπῶν σύνθεσιν τὴν προσαγορευομένην ποιητικὴν. Ἑφαιστον δὲ λέγουσιν εὐρετὴν γενέσθαι τῆς περὶ τὸν σίδηρον ἐργασίας ἀπάσης καὶ τῆς περὶ τὸν χαλκὸν καὶ χρυσὸν καὶ ἄργυρον, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὅσα τὴν ἐκ τοῦ πυρὸς ἐργασίαν ἐπιδέχεται. Τὸν Ἀργὸν δὲ μυθολογοῦσι πρῶτον κατασκευάσαι πανοπλίαν καὶ στρατιώτας καθοπλίσαι, καὶ τὴν ἐν ταῖς μά-

χαις ἐναγώνιον ἐνέργειαν εἰσηγήσασθαι, φρονέοντα τοὺς ἀπειθοῦντας τοῖς θεοῖς.

9. Ἀπόλλωνα δὲ τῆς κηθάρας εὔρετὴν ἀναγορεύουσι καὶ τῆς κατ' αὐτὴν μουσικῆς· ἔτι δὲ τὴν ἱατρικὴν ἐπιστήμην ἐξενεργεῖν, τὴν διὰ τῆς μαντικῆς τέχνης γινομένην, δι' ἧς τὸ παλαιὸν συνέβαινε θεραπείας τευχάνειν τοὺς ἀρρωστοῦντας· εὔρετὴν δὲ καὶ τοῦ τόξου γενόμενον διδάξαι τοὺς ἐγχωρίους τὰ περὶ τὴν τοξείαν. Ἀπόλλωνος δὲ καὶ Κορωνίδος Ἀσκληπιὸν γεννηθέντα, καὶ πολλὰ παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς τῶν εἰς ἱατρικὴν μαθόντα, προσεξευρεῖν τὴν τε χειρουργίαν καὶ τὰς τῶν φαρμάκωνσκευασίας καὶ ῥιζῶν δυνάμεις, καὶ καθόλου προβιβάσαι τὴν τέχνην ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον, ὥστε ὡς ἀρχηγὸν αὐτῆς καὶ κτίστην τιμᾶσθαι.

10. Τῷ δ' Ἑρμῇ προσάπτουσι τὰς ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις γινομένης ἐπικηρυκείας καὶ διαλλαγὰς καὶ σπονδάς. Φασὶ δ' αὐτὸν καὶ μέτρα καὶ σταθμὰ καὶ τὰ ἐκ τῆς ἐμπορίας κέρδη πρῶτον ἐπινοῆσαι, καὶ τὸ λάθρα τὰ τῶν ἄλλων σφετερίζεσθαι. Εἰσηγητὴν δ' αὐτὸν καὶ παλαίστρας γενέσθαι καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς χελώνης λύραν ἐπινοῆσαι. Διόνυσον δὲ μυθολογοῦσιν εὔρετὴν γενέσθαι τῆς τ' ἀμπέλου καὶ τῆς περὶ ταύτην ἐργασίας, ἔτι δ' οἰνοποιίας, καὶ τοῦ πολλοὺς τῶν ἐκ τῆς ὀπώρας καρπῶν ἀποθησαυρίζεσθαι.

11. Αἱ Μοῦσαι Διὸς καὶ Μνημοσύνης θυγατέρες εἶναι λέγονται. Ἡσίοδος τὰ ὀνόματα αὐτῶν ἀποφαίνεται οὕτως·

Κλειὸν τ' Εὐτέρπη τε, Θάλειά τε Μελπομένη τε,
Τερψιχόρη τ' Ἑρατώ τε, Πολύμνιά τ' Οὐρανίη τε,
Καλλιόπη θ'· ἡ δὲ προφερεστάτη ἐστὶν ἀπασέων.

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12. Ὁ πολὺς ὄμιλος, οὗς ἰδιώτας οἱ σοφοὶ καλοῦσιν, Ὀμήρῳ τε καὶ Ἡσιόδῳ πειθόμενοι, τόπον τινὰ ὑπὸ τῇ γῇ πάνυ βαθὺν Ἀϊδην ὑπειλήφασιν, μέγαν δὲ καὶ πολύχωρον τοῦτον εἶναι καὶ ζοφερόν καὶ ἀνήλιον. Βασιλεύειν δὲ τοῦ χάσματος ἀδελφὸν τοῦ Διός, Πλούτωνα κεκλημένον. Περιρρέεισθαι δὲ τὴν χώραν αὐτοῦ ποταμοῖς μεγάλοις τε καὶ φοβεροῖς καὶ ἐκ μόνων τῶν ὀνομάτων· Κωκυτοὶ γὰρ καὶ Πυριφλεγέθοντες καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα κέκληνται. Τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, ἡ Ἀχερουσία λίμνη πρόκειται, πρώτη δεχομένη τοὺς ἀπαντῶντας, ἣν οὐκ ἐνὶ διαπλεῦσαι ἢ παρελθεῖν ἄνευ τοῦ πορθμέως. Πρὸς δὲ αὐτῇ τῇ καθόδῳ καὶ πύλῃ ἀδαμαντίνῃ ἀδελφιδοῦς τοῦ βασιλέως Αἰακὸς ἔστηκε τὴν φρουρὰν ἐπιτετραμμένος, καὶ παρ' αὐτῇ κύων τρικέφαλος. Περαιωθέντας δὲ τὴν λίμνην λειμῶν ὑποδέχεται μέγας καὶ ποτὸν μνήμης πολέμιον· λήθης γοῦν διὰ τοῦτο ὠνόμασται. Ὁ μὲν οὖν Πλούτων καὶ ἡ Περσεφόνη δυναστεύουσιν, ἐπηρετοῦσι δ' αὐτοῖς Ἑριννῆς καὶ Φόβοι καὶ Ἑρμῆς. Δικασταὶ δὲ κάθονται δύο, Μίνως τε καὶ Ῥαδάμανθυς, Κρῆτες ὄντες καὶ υἱοὶ τοῦ Διός. Οὗτοι δὲ τοὺς μὲν ἀγαθοὺς τῶν ἀνδρῶν καὶ δικαίους πέμπουσιν εἰς τὸ Ἥλυσιον πεδῖον, τῷ ἀρίστῳ βίῳ συνεσομένους· τοὺς δὲ πονηροὺς ταῖς Ἑριννύσι παραδόντες εἰς τὸν τῆς κολάσεως χῶρον ἐκπέμπουσιν.

13. Ὁ Κέρβερος, ὁ τοῦ ἔδου φρουρός, εἶχε τρεῖς μὲν κυνῶν κεφαλὰς, τὴν δὲ οὐρὰν δράκοντος, κατὰ δὲ τοῦ νώτου παντοίων ὄφρων κεφαλὰς. 14. Ὁ Τάρταρος τόπος ἐστὶν ἐρεβώδης ἐν ἔδῳ, τοσοῦτον ἀπὸ γῆς ἔχων διάστημα, ὅσον ἀπ' οὐρανοῦ γῆ.

Π. Apollo and Artemis (Diana).

1. *Λητώ*, ἡ τοῦ *Κοίου* *Θυγάτηρ*, συνελθοῦσα *Διὶ* κατὰ τὴν γῆν ἄπασαν ἐφ' Ἡρας ἠγαύετο, μέχρις εἰς *Δῖλον* ἐλθοῦσα γεννᾷ πρώτην Ἀρτεμιν, ἐφ' ἧς μαιωθεῖσα ὕστερον Ἀπόλλωνα ἐγέννησεν. — Ἀρτεμις μὲν οὖν τὰ περὶ θήραν ἀσκήσασα παρθένος ἔμεινεν· Ἀπόλλων δὲ τὴν μαντικὴν μαθὼν παρὰ τοῦ *Πανὸς* ἤκεν εἰς *Δελφοὺς*, χρησμοφδοῦσης τότε *Θέμιδος*. Ὡς δὲ ὁ φρουρῶν τὸ μαντεῖον *Πύθων* ὕφρις ἐκώλυεν αὐτὸν παρελθεῖν ἐπὶ τὸ χάσμα, τοῦτον ἀνελὼν τὸ μαντεῖον παραλαμβάνει.

2. Ἀπόλλων Ἀδμήτῳ, τῷ βασιλεῖ τῶν *Φερῶν* ἐν *Θεσσαλίᾳ*, ἐθήτευσε καὶ ἠτήσατο παρὰ *Μοιρῶν*, ἵνα, ὅταν Ἀδμητος μέλλῃ τελευτᾶν, ἀπολυθῇ τοῦ θανάτου, ἵν' ἐκουσίως τις ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ θνήσκῃ ἐλθῇ. Ὡς δὲ ἦλθεν ἡ τοῦ θνήσκῃ ἡμέρα, μήτε τοῦ πατρὸς μήτε τῆς μητρὸς ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ θνήσκῃ θελόντων, Ἀλκηστis ἡ αὐτοῦ ἄλοχος ὑπεραπέθανε. Καὶ αὐτὴν πάλιν ἀνέπεμψεν ἡ *Κόρη*· ὥς δὲ ἔνοιι λέγουσιν, Ἡρακλῆς μαχεσάμενος τῷ Θανάτῳ.

3. Ἀπόλλων καὶ *Ποσειδῶν*, τὴν *Λαομέδοντος* ὕβριν πειράσαι θέλοντες, εἰκασθέντες ἀνθρώποις, ἐπέσχοντο ἐπὶ μισθῷ τειχεῖν τὸ *Πέργαμον*· τοῖς δὲ τειχίσασι τὸν μισθὸν οὐκ ἀπέδιδον. Διὰ τοῦτο Ἀπόλλων μὲν λοιμὸν ἔπεμψε, *Ποσειδῶν* δὲ κῆτος, ὃ τοὺς ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ συνήρπαζεν ἀνθρώπους. Χρησμῶν δὲ λεγόντων, ἀπαλλαγὴν ἔσεσθαι τῶν συμφορῶν, ἐὰν προθῇ *Λαομέδων* Ἡσιόνην τὴν *Θυγατέρα* αὐτοῦ βορὰν τῷ κῆτει, οὗτος προύθηκε, ταῖς πλησίον τῆς *Θαλάσσης* πέτραις προσαρτήσας αὐτήν. Ταύτην ἰδὼν ἐκκειμένην Ἡρακλῆς ἐπέ-

σχετο σώσειν αὐτήν, εἰ τὰς ἵππους παρὰ Λαομέδοντος λήψεται, ὃς ὁ Ζεὺς ποινὴν τῆς Γανυμήδους ἄρπαγῆς ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ· δώσειν δὲ Λαομέδοντος εἰπόντος, κτείνας τὸ κῆτος Ἡσιόνην ἔσωσε. Μὴ βουλομένου δὲ τὸν μισθὸν ἀποδοῦναι, Ἡρακλῆς αὐτὸν ἀπέκτεινε καὶ τὴν πόλιν εἶλεν.

4. Ταντάλου ἐγένετο Πέλοψ υἱὸς καὶ Νιόβη θυγάτηρ. Αὕτη δ' ἐγέννησεν υἱοὺς ἑπτὰ καὶ θυγατέρας τὰς ἵσας, εὐπρεπεῖα διαφερούσας. Ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ πλήθει τῶν τέκνων μέγα φρουαττομένη πλεονάκεις ἔκαυχᾶτο, καὶ τῆς Αἰτωῦς ἑαυτὴν εὐτεκνοτέραν ἀπεφαίνετο. Εἴθ' ἡ μὲν Αἰτωὶ χολωσαμένη προσέταξε τῷ μὲν Ἀπόλλωνι κατατοξεῦσαι τοὺς υἱοὺς τῆς Νιόβης, τῇ δ' Ἀρτέμιδι τὰς θυγατέρας. Τούτων δ' ὑπακουσάντων τῇ μητρί, καὶ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν καιρὸν κατατοξενσάντων τὰ τέκνα τῆς Νιόβης, συνέβη αὐτὴν ὑφ' ἓνα καιρὸν ὀξέως ἅμα εὐτεκνον καὶ ἄτεκνον γενέσθαι. 5. Νιόβη δὲ Θύβας ἀπολιποῦσα πρὸς τὸν πατέρα Τάνταλον ἔμεν εἰς Σίπυλον τῆς Ἀσίας· κακεῖ δὲ εὐξαμένη τὴν μορφήν εἰς λίθον μετέβαλε, καὶ χεῖται δάκρυα νύκτωρ καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν.

6. Ἀκταίων, Ἀλτωνόης καὶ Ἀρισταίου παῖς, τραφεὶς παρὰ Χείρωνι, κυνηγὸς ἐδιδάχθη, καὶ ὕστερον κατεβρώθη ἐν τῷ Κιθαιρῶνι ὑπὸ τῶν ἰδίων κυνῶν. Καὶ τοῦτον ἐτελεύτησε τὸν τρόπον, ὅτι τὴν Ἀρτεμιν λοουμένην εἶδε. Καὶ φρασι, τὴν θεὸν παραχρῆμα αὐτοῦ τὴν μορφήν εἰς ἔλαφον ἀλλάξαι, καὶ τοῖς ἐπομένοις αὐτῷ πεντήκοντα κυσὶν ἐμβαλεῖν λύσσαν, ὑφ' ὧν κατὰ ἄγνοιαν ἐβρώθη· ἀπολομένου δὲ Ἀκταίονος, οἱ κύνες ἐπιζητοῦντες τὸν δεσπότην κατωρόντο, καὶ ζήτησιν ποιούμενοι παρεγένοντο ἐπὶ τὸ τοῦ Χείρωνος ἄντρον, ὃς εἰ-

δωλον κατεσκεύασεν Ἀχταίωνος, ὃ καὶ τὴν λύπην αὐτῶν ἔπαυσεν.

7. Ἀσκληπιὸς Ἀπόλλωνος παῖς ἦν καὶ Κορωνίδος. Τοῦτον, τῆς αὐτοῦ μητρὸς ἀποθανούσης, ἔτι βρέφος ὄντα, πρὸς Χείρωνα τὸν Κένταυρον ἔγρεγεν Ἀπόλλων, παρ' ᾧ καὶ τὴν ἰατρικὴν καὶ τὴν κυνηγετικὴν τρεφόμενος ἐδιδάχθη. Καὶ γενόμενος χειρουργικὸς καὶ τὴν τέχνην ἀσκήσας ἐπὶ πολὺ, οὐ μόνον ἐκώλυε τινὰς ἀποθνήσκειν, ἀλλ' ἀνίγειρε καὶ τοὺς ἀποθανόντας. Ζεὺς δὲ φοβηθεὶς, μὴ λαβόντες οἱ ἄνθρωποι θεραπείαν παρ' αὐτοῦ βοηθῶσιν ἀλλήλοις, ἐκεράνωσεν αὐτόν· καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ὀργισθεὶς Ἀπόλλων κτείνει Κύκλωπας, τοὺς τὸν κεραυνὸν Διὶ κατασκευάσαντας. Ζεὺς δὲ ἐμέλλησε ῥίπτειν αὐτόν εἰς Τάρταρον· δεηθείσης δὲ Ἀητοῦς, ἐκέλευσεν αὐτόν ἐναυτὸν ἀνδρὶ θητεῦσαι. Ὁ δὲ παραγενόμενος εἰς Φεράς πρὸς Ἀδμητον τὸν Φέρητος τοῦτ' ἑλαιοῦν ἐποίμανε, καὶ τὰς θηλείας βόας πάσας διδυματόκους ἐποίησεν.

III. Dionysus (Bacchus).

1. Ζεὺς Σεμέλης ἐρασθεὶς συνωμίλησεν αὐτῇ. Ἡ δέ, καταρεύσαντος αὐτῇ Διὸς πᾶν τὸ αὐτῇ ἐν ποιήσειν, αἰτεῖται τοιοῦτον αὐτὸν ἐλθεῖν, οἷος ἦλθε μνηστευόμενος Ἥραν. Ζεὺς δέ, μὴ δυνάμενος ἀνανεῖσαι, παραγίγνεται εἰς τὸν θάλαμον αὐτῆς ἐφ' ἄρματος ἀστραπαῖς ὁμοῦ καὶ βρονταῖς, καὶ κεραυνὸν ἔησι. Σεμέλης δὲ διὰ τὸν φόβον ἐκλιπούσης, ὃ θεὸς τὸ αὐτῆς βρέφος ἐκ τοῦ πυρὸς ἀρπάσας, ἐνέρῳαψε τῷ μηρῷ. Κατὰ δὲ τὸν χρόνον τὸν καθήκοντα Διόνυσον γεννᾷ Ζεὺς, λίσας τὰ ῥάμματα, καὶ δίδωσιν Ἑρμῇ· ὃ δὲ κομίζει πρὸς Ἰνὸ καὶ Ἀθάμαντα, καὶ πείθει τρέφειν ὥς κόρην.

2. Ἀγανακτήσασα δὲ Ἥρα μανίαν αὐτοῖς ἐνέβαλε. Καὶ Ἀθάμας μὲν τὸν πρεσβύτερον παῖδα Λέαρχον ὡς ἔλαφον θηρεύσας ἀπέκτεινεν· Ἰνώ δέ, τὸν Μελικέρτην εἰς πεπνυρωμένον λέβητα ῥίψασα, εἴτα βαστάσασα, μετὰ νεκροῦ τοῦ παιδὸς ἔλατο κατὰ βυθῶν· καὶ Λευκοθέα μὲν αὐτὴ καλεῖται, Παλαίμων δὲ ὁ παῖς, οὕτως ὀνομασθέντες ὑπὸ τῶν πλεόντων· τοῖς χειμαζομένοις γὰρ βοηθοῦσιν. Ἐτέθη δὲ ἐπὶ Μελικέρτῃ ἄγων τῶν Ἰσθμίων, Σισύφου θέντος.

3. Λυκοῦργος, παῖς Δρύαντος, Ἡδωνῶν βασιλεύων, οἱ Στρυμόνα ποταμὸν παροικοῦσιν, ἐξέβαλε Διόνυσον σὺν ταῖς Βάκχαις εἰς Θράκην ἐλθόντα. Καὶ Διόνυσος μὲν εἰς θάλασσαν πρὸς Θέτιν τὴν Νηρέως κατέφυγε, Βάκχαι δὲ ἐγένοντο αἰχμάλωτοι καὶ τὸ συνεπόμενον Σατύρων πληθὸς αὐτῇ. Αἱ δὲ Βάκχαι ἐλύθησαν ἐξαίφνης, Λυκοῦργῳ δὲ μανίαν ἐνεποίησε Διόνυσος. Ὁ δὲ μεμνηνὸς Δρύαντα τὸν παῖδα, ἀμπέλου νομίζων κλῆμα κόπτειν, πελέκει πλῆξας ἀπέκτεινε, καὶ ἀκρωτηριάσας ἑαυτὸν ἐσωσφρόνησε. Τῆς δὲ γῆς ἀκάρπου μενούσης, ἔχρησεν ὁ θεός, καρποφορήσιν αὐτήν, ἂν θανατωθῇ Λυκοῦργος. Ἡδωνοὶ δὲ ἀκούσαντες, εἰς τὸ Παγγαῖον αὐτὸν ἀπαγαγόντες ὕρος ἔδρσαν· κακεῖ κατὰ τὴν Διονύσου βούλῃσιν ὑφ' ἱππῶν διαφθαρεῖς ἀπέθανεν.

4. Διελθὼν δὲ Θράκην καὶ τὴν Ἰνδικὴν ἅπασαν, στήλας ἐκεῖ στήσας ἔκρινε εἰς Θήβας, καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας ἡράγκασε καταλιπούσας τὰς οἰκίας βακχεύειν ἐν τῷ Κιθαιρῶνι. Πενθεὺς δέ, Ἐχίονος υἱός, παρὰ Κάδμου ἐλληφῶς τὴν βασιλείαν, διεκώλυε ταῦτα γίνεσθαι, καὶ παραγενόμενος εἰς Κιθαιρῶνα τῶν Βακχῶν κατάσκοπος ὑπὸ τῆς μητρὸς Ἀγαύης κατὰ μανίαν ἐμελεῖσθαι· ἐνόμισε γὰρ αὐτὸν θηρίον εἶναι.

5. Βουλόμενος δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰακρίας εἰς Νάξον διακομισθῆναι, Τυρρηνῶν ληστρικὴν ἐμισθώσατο τριήρη· οἱ δὲ αὐτὸν ἐνθάδε μὲν παρέπλεον, ἡπείγοντο δὲ εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἀπεμπολίσοντες. Ὁ δὲ τὸν μὲν ἰστὸν καὶ τὰς κώπας ἐποίησεν ὄφεις, τὸ δὲ σκάφος ἐπλησε κισσοῦ καὶ βοῆς αὐλῶν· οἱ δὲ ἐμμανεῖς γενόμενοι, κατὰ τῆς θαλάσσης ἔφυγον καὶ ἐγένοντο δελφῖνες.

6. Ἰακρίος τὸν Διόνυσον εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐλθόντα ὑπεδέξατο, καὶ λαμβάνει παρ' αὐτοῦ κλῆμα ἀμπέλου. Καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν οἰνοποιίαν μανθάνων καὶ τὰς τοῦ θεοῦ δωρήσασθαι θέλων χάριτας ἀνθρώποις, ἀφικνεῖται πρὸς τινὰς ποιμένας, οἱ γενσάμενοι τοῦ ποτοῦ χωρὶς ὕδατος καὶ δι' ἡδονὴν ἀφειδῶς ἐλκύσαντες, πεφραμύχθαι νομίζοντες, ἀπέκτειναν αὐτόν. Μεθ' ἡμέραν δὲ νοήσαντες ἔθαψαν αὐτόν. Ἡριγόνῃ δὲ τῇ θυγατρὶ τὸν πατέρα μαστενούσῃ κύων συνήθης, ὄνομα Μαίρα, ἣ τῷ Ἰακρίῳ συνείπετο, τὸν νεκρὸν ἐμήνυσε· κακείνῃ ὀδυρομένη τὸν πατέρα ἑαυτὴν ἀνέγρησεν.

IV. Hermes (Mercury).

1. Ἐρμῆς, Μαίρας καὶ Διὸς υἱός, ἔτι ἐν σπαραγάνοις ὢν, ἐκδύς εἰς Πιερίαν παραίγνεται, καὶ κλέπτει βόας, ὧς ἔνεμεν Ἀπόλλων. Ἴνα δὲ μὴ φωραθεῖν ὑπὸ τῶν ἰχνῶν, ὑποδήματα τοῖς ποσὶ περιέθηκε, καὶ κομίσας εἰς Πύλον εἰς σπήλαιον ἀπέκρυψε. Καὶ ταχέως εἰς Κυλλήνην ὤχετο, καὶ εὗρίσκει πρὸ τοῦ ἄντρου νευομένην χελώνην. Ταύτην ἐκκαθάρας, εἰς τὸ κύτος χορδὰς ἐντείνας, λύραν εὔρε καὶ πληκτρον. — Ἀπόλλων δὲ τὰς βόας ζητῶν εἰς Πύλον ἀφικνεῖται, καὶ τοὺς κατοικοῦντας ἀνέκρινεν. Οἱ δὲ ἰδεῖν μὲν παῖδα ἐλαύνοντα ἔφρασκον, οἷα ἔχειν δὲ εἰπεῖν, ποῦ ποτὲ ἤλάθησαν, διὰ τὸ μὴ εὔρεῖν

ἶγνος δύνασθαι. Μαθὼν δὲ ἐκ τῆς μαντικῆς τὸν κεκλοφῶτα πρὸς Μαΐαν εἰς Κυλλήνην παραγίγνεται, καὶ τὸν Ἑρμῆν ἤπιᾱτο· ἡ δὲ ἀπέδειξεν αὐτὸν ἐν τοῖς σπαργάροις. Ἀπόλλων δὲ αὐτὸν τὸν παῖδα πρὸς Δία κομίσας τὰς βόας ἀπῆτει. Διὸς δὲ κελεύοντος ἀποδοῦναι, ἤρνεϊτο. Μὴ πείθων δὲ ἄγει τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα εἰς Πύλον, καὶ τὰς βόας ἀποδίδωσιν. — Ἀκούσας δὲ τῆς λύρας ὁ Ἀπόλλων, ἀντιδίδωσι τὰς βόας. Ἑρμῆς δὲ ταύτας νέμων, σῆριγγα πηξάμενος ἐσύριζεν. Ἀπόλλων δὲ καὶ ταύτην βουλόμενος λαβεῖν, τὴν χρυσοῦν ῥάβδον ἐδίδου αὐτῷ, ἣν ἐκέκτιτο βοουκόλων, καὶ τὴν μαντικὴν ἐδιδάξατο αὐτόν. Ζεὺς δὲ αὐτὸν κήρυκα ἑαυτοῦ καὶ θεῶν ὑποχθονίων τίθησιν.

V. Athena.

1. Κέκροψ αὐτόχθων, συμφνὲς ἔχων σῶμα ἀνδρὸς καὶ δράκοντος, τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐβασίλευσε πρῶτος, καὶ τὴν γῆν πρότερον λεγομένην Ἀκτὴν ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ Κεκροπίαν ὠνόμασεν. Ἐπὶ τούτῳ, φασὶν, ἔδοξε τοῖς θεοῖς πόλεις καταλαβέσθαι, ἐν αἷς ἕμελλον ἔχειν τιμὰς ἰδίας ἑκάστος. Ἦκεν οὖν πρῶτος Ποσειδῶν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν, καὶ πλῆξας τῇ τριαινῇ κατὰ μέσην τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ἀνέφηνε θάλασσαν, ἣν νῦν Ἑρεχθιδὰ καλοῦσι. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτον ἦκεν Ἀθηνᾶ, καὶ ἐφύτευσεν ἐλαίαν, ἣ νῦν ἐν τῇ Πανδροσίῳ δείκνυται. Γενομένης δὲ ἔριδος ἀμφοῖν περὶ τῆς χώρας, Ἀθηνᾶν καὶ Ποσειδῶνα διαλύσας Ζεὺς κριτὰς ἔδωκε θεοὺς τοὺς δώδεκα. Καὶ τούτων δικαζόντων, ἡ χώρα τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς ἐκρίθη, Κέκροπος μαρτυρήσαντος, ὅτι πρῶτον τὴν ἐλαίαν ἐφύτευσεν. Ἀθηνᾶ μὲν οὖν ἀφ' ἑαυτῆς τὴν πόλιν ἐκάλεσεν Ἀθῆνας· Ποσειδῶν

δὲ θυμῷ ὀργισθεὶς τὸ Θριάσιον πεδίον ἐπέκλυσε καὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν ὑφαλον ἐποίησεν.

2. Ἦν παρὰ Θηβαίοις μάντις Τειρεσίας, Εὐήρους καὶ Χαρικλοῦς νύμφης, γενόμενος τυφλὸς τοὺς ὀφθαλμοίς. Οὗ περὶ τῆς πηρώσεως καὶ μαντικῆς λόγοι λέγονται διάφοροι. Ἄλλοι μὲν γὰρ αὐτὸν ὑπὸ τῶν θεῶν φασὶ τυφλωθῆναι, ὅτι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, ᾧ κρύπτειν ἤθελον, ἐμήνεν· ἄλλοι δέ, ὑπὸ Ἀθηναῖς αὐτὸν τυφλωθῆναι, ὅτι αὐτὴν γυμνὴν ἐν λουτρῷ εἶδε. Χαρικλοῦς δὲ δεομένης τὴν θεόν (ἦν δὲ προσφιλὴς τῇ Ἀθηνᾷ ἡ Χαρικλώ) ἀποκαταστῆσαι πάλιν τοὺς ὀφθαλμοίς, ἡ θεὸς μὴ δυναμένη τοῦτο ποιῆσαι, τὰς ἀκοὰς διακαθάρασα, πᾶσαν ὀρνίθων φωνὴν ἐποίησε συνιέναι, καὶ σκῆπτρον αὐτῷ ἐδώρησατο, ὃ φέρων ὁμοίως τοῖς βλέπουσιν ἐβάδιζεν.

VI. Herakles (Hercules).

1. Πρῶτα μὲν ἐν Νεμέᾳ βριαρὸν κατέπεφνε λέοντα. Δεύτερον ἐν Λέρῃ πολυάχενον ἔκτανεν ὕδραν. Τὸ τρίτον αὐτ' ἐπὶ τοῖς Ἑρμιάνθιον ἔκτανε κάπρον. Χρυσόκερων ἔλαφον μετὰ ταῦτ' ἤγρευσεν τέταρτον. Πέμπτον δ' ὀρνίθας Στυμφαλίδας ἐξεδίωξεν. Ἑκτον Ἀμαζονίδος κόμισε ζωστῆρα φαινόν. Ἑβδομον Ἀγγείου πολλὴν κόπρον ἐξεκάθηρεν. Ὀγδοὸν ἐκ Κρήτης περὶπνοον ἤλασε ταῦρον. Εἵνατον ἐκ Θρήκης Διομήδεος ἤγαγεν ἵππους. Γηρυόνου δέκατον βόας ἤλασεν ἐξ Ἑρμείης. Ἐνδέκατον κύνα Κέρβερον ἤγαγεν ἐξ Ἀΐδαο. Δωδέκατον δ' ἤνεγκεν ἐς Ἑλλάδα χροῖσα μῆλα.

2. Ἡρακλέα μυθολογοῦσιν ἐκ Διὸς γενέσθαι. Οὗτος ῥώμῃ σώματος πολὺ τῶν ἀπάντων διενέγκας ἐπῆλθε τὴν

οἰκουμένην, κολάζων μὲν τοὺς ἀδίκους, ἀναιρῶν δὲ τὰ τὴν χώραν ἀοίκητον ποιοῦντα θηρία· πᾶσι δ' ἀνθρώποις τὴν ἐλευθερίαν περιποιήσας ἀήττητος μὲν ἐγένετο καὶ ἄτρωτος, διὰ δὲ τὰς εὐεργεσίας ἀθανάτου τιμῆς ἔτυχε παρ' ἀνθρώποις.

3. Ἡρακλέους παιδὸς ὄντος ὀκταμηνιαίου, δύο δράκοντας ὑπερμεγέθεις Ἡρα ἐπὶ τὴν αὐτοῦ εἰνὴν ἔπειψε, διαφθαρεῖναι τὸ βρέφος θέλουσα. Ἐπιβοιωμένης δὲ Ἀλκμήρης Ἀμφιτρύωνα, Ἡρακλῆς διαναστὰς ἄγχων ἐκατέραις ταῖς χερσὶν αὐτοὺς διέφθειρεν. 4. Εὐρυσθεὺς ἐπέταξε τῷ Ἡρακλεῖ τοῦ Νεμέου λέοντος τὴν δορὰν κομίζειν. Τοῦτο δὲ ζῶον ἦν ἄτρωτον, ἐκ Τυφῶνος γεγεννημένον. Πορευόμενος οὖν ἐπὶ τὸν λέοντα καὶ εἰς τὴν Νεμέαν ἀφικόμενος, τὸν λέοντα ἐτόξευσε πρῶτον. Ὡς δὲ ἔμαθεν ἄτρωτον ὄντα, ἀνατεινόμενος τὸ ῥόπαλον ἐδίωκε. Φυγόντος δὲ τοῦ λέοντος εἰς ἀμφίστομον σπήλαιον αὐτοῦ, Ἡρακλῆς τὴν ἑτέραν ἀπρωκοδόμησεν εἴσοδον, διὰ δὲ τῆς ἑτέρας ἐπεισῆλθε τῷ θηρίῳ, καὶ περιθεὶς τὴν χεῖρα τῷ τραχήλῳ κατέσχευεν ἄγχων, ὥς ἔπνιξε, καὶ θέμενος ἐπὶ τῶν ὤμων ἐκόμιζεν εἰς Μυκήνας. 5. Ἐκτον ἐπέταξεν ἄθλον αὐτῷ τὰς Στυμφαλίδας ὄρνιθας ἐκδιῶξαι. Ἦν δὲ ἐν Στυμφάλῳ, πόλει τῆς Ἀρκαδίας, Στυμφαλὶς λεγομένη λίμνη, πολλῇ συνηεργὴς ὕλη. Εἰς ταύτην ὄρνεις συνέφυγον ἄπλετοι. Ἀμυχανοῦντος οὖν Ἡρακλέους, πῶς ἐκ τῆς ὕλης τὰς ὄρνιθας ἐκβάλλη, χάλκεα κρόταλα δίδωσιν αὐτῷ Ἀθηναῖ παρ' Ἡφαίστου λαβοῦσα. Ταῦτα κρούων ἐπὶ τινος ὄρους τῇ λίμνῃ παρακειμένου τὰς ὄρνιθας ἐφόβει. Αἱ δὲ τὸν δοῦπον οὐχ ὑπομένουσαι μετὰ δέους ἀνίπταντο, καὶ τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον Ἡρακλῆς ἐτόξευσεν αὐτάς.

6. Λιβύης ἐβασίλευε παῖς Ποσειδῶνος, Ἀνταῖος,

ὅς τοὺς ξένους ἀναγκάζων παλαίειν ἀνῆρει. Τούτῳ δὲ παλαίειν ἀναγκαζόμενος Ἡρακλῆς, ἀράμενος ἄμμασι μετέωρον ἀπέκτεινε· ψάοντα γὰρ γῆς ἰσχυρότατον συνέβη γίγνεσθαι. Διὸ καὶ Γῆς τινὲς ἔφασαν τοῦτον εἶναι παῖδα. 7. Μετὰ Λιβύην Ἡρακλῆς Αἴγυπτον διεξήκει. Ταύτης ἐβασίλευε Βούσιρις, Ποσειδῶνος παῖς. Οὗτος τοὺς ξένους ἔθνευ ἐπὶ βωμῷ Διὸς κατὰ τι λόγιον. Ἐννέα γὰρ ἔτη ἀφορία τὴν Αἴγυπτον κατέλαβε. Φρασίος δὲ ἐλθὼν ἐκ Κύπρου, μάντις τὴν ἐπιστήμην, ἔφη τὴν ἀφορίαν παύσεσθαι, ἐὰν ξένον ἄνδρα τῷ Διὶ σφάξωσι κατ' ἔτος. Βούσιρις δὲ ἐκείνον πρῶτον σφάξας τὸν μάντιν πάντας τοὺς κατιόντας ξένους ἔσφαζε. Συλληφθεὶς οὖν καὶ Ἡρακλῆς τοῖς βωμοῖς προσεφέρετο· τὸ δὲ δεσμὰ διαρρήξας τὸν τε Βούσιριν καὶ τὸν ἐκείνου παῖδα Ἀμφιδάμαντα ἀπέκτεινεν.

8. Μεταστάντος δὲ Ἡρακλέους εἰς θεούς, οἱ παῖδες αὐτοῦ φυγόντες Εὐρυσθέα ἦλθον εἰς Ἀθήνας, καὶ καθεσθέντες ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλέου βωμὸν ἠξίουں βοηθεῖσθαι. Εὐρυσθέως δὲ ἐκείνους ἐκδιδόναι λέγοντος καὶ πόλεμον ἀπειλοῦντος, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ ἐκδιδόντες αὐτοὺς πόλεμον πρὸς αὐτὸν ὑπέστησαν. Καὶ τοὺς μὲν παῖδας αὐτοῦ ἀπέκτειναν· αὐτὸν δὲ Εὐρυσθέα φεύγοντα ἐφ' ἄρματος κτείνει διώξας Ὑλλος, καὶ τὴν μὲν κεφαλὴν ἀποτεμὼν Ἀλκμήνῃ δίδωσιν· ἡ δὲ κερκίσι τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἐξώρυξεν αὐτοῦ.

VII. The Argonautic Expedition.

1. Φοῖξον τὸν Ἀθάμαντος μυθολογοῦσι διὰ τὰς ἀπὸ τῆς μητρίδος ἐπιβουλὰς ἀναλαβόντα τὴν ἀδελφὴν Ἑλλην φνεῖν ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος. Περαιουμένων δὲ αὐτῶν κατὰ τινα θεῶν πρόνοιαν ἐκ τῆς Εὐρώπης εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν

ἐπὶ χρυσοῦ χρυσομάλλον, τὴν μὲν παρθένον ἀπόπεσεῖν εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, ἣν ἀπ' ἐκείνης Ἑλλήσποντον ὀνομασθῆναι, τὸν δὲ Φρύξον εἰς τὸν Πόντον πορευθέντα καταχθῆναι μὲν πρὸς τὴν Κολχίδα, κατὰ δέ τι λόγιον θύσαντα τὸν κριὸν ἀναθεῖναι τὸ δέρας εἰς τὸ τοῦ Ἄρεος ἱερὸν. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα βασιλεύοντι τῆς Κολχίδος Αἰήτη χρησμὸν ἐκπεσεῖν, ὅτι τότε καταστρέψει τὸν βίον, ὅταν ξένοι καταπλεύσαντες τὸ χρυσόμαλλον δέρας ἀπενέγκωσι. Διὰ δὴ ταύτας τὰς αἰτίας καὶ διὰ τὴν ἰδίαν ὤμότητα καταδειῖξαι θύειν τοὺς ξένους, ἵνα, διαδοθείσης τῆς γήμης εἰς ἅπαντα τόπον περὶ τῆς Κόλχων ἀγριότητος, μηδεὶς τῶν ξένων ἐπιβῆναι τολμήσῃ τῆς χώρας.

2. Τῷ Πελίᾳ, τῆς Ἰωλκοῦ ἐν Θεσσαλίᾳ βασιλεῖ, ἐθέσπισεν ὁ θεός, τὸν μονοσάνδαλον φυλάσασθαι. Τὸ μὲν οὖν πρῶτον ἡγνόει τὸν χρησμὸν· ὕστερον δὲ αὐτὸν ἔγνω. Τελῶν γὰρ ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ Ποσειδῶνι θυσίαν, ἄλλους τε πολλοὺς ἐπὶ ταύτῃ καὶ τὸν Ἰάσονα μετεπέμψατο. Ὁ δὲ πόθῳ γεωργίας ἐν τοῖς χωρίοις διατελῶν, ἔσπευσεν ἐπὶ τὴν θυσίαν. Διαβαίνων δὲ ποταμὸν Ἀναυρον ἐξῆλθε μονοσάνδαλος, τὸ ἕτερον ἀπολέσας ἐν τῷ ρεῖθρῳ πέδιλον. Θεασάμενος δὲ Πελίας αὐτὸν καὶ τὸν χρησμὸν συμβαλὼν, ἡρώτα προσελθὼν, τί ἂν ἐποίησεν ἐξουσίαν ἔχων, εἰ λόγιον ἦν αὐτῷ πρὸς τινος φονευθήσεσθαι τῶν πολιτῶν; Ὁ δὲ ἔφη· τὸ χρυσόμαλλον δέρας προσέταττον ἂν φέρειν αὐτῷ. Τοῦτο Πελίας ἀκούσας, εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τὸ δέρας ἐλθεῖν ἐκέλευσεν αὐτόν. Τοῦτο δὲ ἐν Κόλχοις ἦν, ἐν Ἄρεος ἄλσει κρεμáμενον ἐκ δρυός, ἐφρουρεῖτο δὲ ὑπὸ δράκοντος αὐπνου. — Ἐπὶ τοῦτο πεμπόμενος Ἰάσων, Ἄργον παρεκάλεσε τὸν Φρύξον· κάκεινος, Ἀθηνᾶς ὑποθεμένης, πεντηκόντορον

ταῦν κατεσκεύασε, τὴν προσαγορευθεῖσαν ἀπὸ τοῦ κατασκευάσαντος Ἀργώ· κατὰ δὲ τὴν πρώραν ἐνήρμοσεν Ἀθηναῖ φωνῆεν φηγοῦ τῆς Δωδωνίδος ξύλον· ὥς δὲ ἡ ναὺς κατεσκευάσθη, χρωμένῳ ὁ θεὸς πλεῖν ἐπέτρεψε συναθροίσαντι τοὺς ἀρίστους τῆς Ἑλλάδος.

3. Οὗτοι ναυαρχοῦντος Ἰάσονος ἀναχθέντες καταναῶσιν εἰς τὴν τῆς Θοράκης Σαλμυδησσόν, ἔνθα ὄκει Φινεὺς μάντις τὰς ὕψεις πεπηρωμένος. Τοῦτον οἱ μὲν Ἀγύρορος εἶναι λέγουσιν, οἱ δὲ Ποσειδῶνος υἱόν· καὶ πηρωθῆναί φασιν αὐτόν, οἱ μὲν ὑπὸ θεῶν, ὅτι προύλεγε τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τὰ μέλλοντα, οἱ δέ, ὑπὸ Βορέου καὶ τῶν Ἀργοναυτῶν, ὅτι πεισθεὶς μητρὸν τοὺς ἰδίους ἐτύφλωσε παῖδας. Ἐπεμψαν δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ τὰς Ἀρπυίας οἱ θεοί. Πτερωταὶ δὲ ἦσαν αὗται, καὶ ἐπειδὴ τῷ Φινεῖ παρετίθετο τράπεζα, ἐξ οὐρανοῦ καθιπτάμεναι, τὰ μὲν πλείονα ἀνῆρπαζον, ὀλίγα δὲ ὅσα ὁσμῆς ἀνάπλεα κατέλειπον, ὥστε μὴ δύνασθαι προσενέγκασθαι. Βουλομένοις δὲ τοῖς Ἀργοναύταις τὰ περὶ τοῦ πλοῦ μαθεῖν ὑποθήσασθαι τὸν πλοῦν ἔφη, ἔὰν τῶν Ἀρπυιῶν αὐτὸν ἀπαλλάξωσιν. Οἱ δὲ παρέθεσαν αὐτῷ τράπεζαν ἐδεσμάτων. Ἀρπυιαὶ δὲ ἐξαίφνης σὺν βοῇ καταπτᾶσαι τὴν τροφὴν ἤρπαζον. Θεασάμενοι δὲ οἱ Βορέου παῖδες, Ζήτης καὶ Κάλαις, ὄντες πτερωτοί, σπασάμενοι τὰ ξίφη δι' αἴρος ἐδίωκον. Ἦν δὲ ταῖς Ἀρπυίαις χρεῶν τεθνάναι ὑπὸ τῶν Βορέου παίδων, τοῖς δὲ Βορέου παισὶ τότε τελευτήσκειν, ὅταν διώκοντες μὴ καταλάβωσι. Διωκομένων δὲ τῶν Ἀρπυιῶν, ἡ μὲν εἰς ποταμὸν τινα ἐμπίπτει, ἡ δὲ ἑτέρα μέχρις Ἐχινάδων ἦλθε νήσων, αἷ νῦν ἀπ' ἐκείνης Στροφάδες καλοῦνται· ἐστράφη γάρ, ὥς ἦλθεν ἐπὶ ταύτας, καὶ γενομένη κατὰ τὴν ἡῖονα ὑπὸ καμάρου πίπτει σὺν τῷ διώκοντι. Ἀπολλώνιος δὲ ἕως

Στροφάδων νήσων φησὶν αὐτὰς διωχθῆναι, καὶ μηδὲν παθεῖν, δούσας ὄρκον, τὸν Φινέα μηκέτι ἀδικήσειν.

4. Ἀπαλλαγεῖς δὲ τῶν Ἀρπνιῶν Φινεὺς ἐμῖνυσε τὸν πλοῦν τοῖς Ἀργοναῦταις, καὶ περὶ τῶν Συμπληγάδων ὑπέθετο πετρῶν τῶν κατὰ τὴν τοῦ Πόντου εἴσοδον. Ἦσαν δὲ ὑπερμεγέθεις αὗται, συγκρουόμεναι δὲ ἀλλήλαις ὑπὸ τῆς τῶν πνευμάτων βίας τὸν διὰ θαλάσσης πόρον ἀπέκλειον. Ἐφέρετο δὲ πολλὴ μὲν ἀπ' αὐτῶν ὀμίχλη, πολὺς δὲ πάταγος· ἦν δὲ ἀδύνατον καὶ τοῖς πετεινοῖς δι' αὐτῶν ἐλθεῖν. Εἶπεν οὖν αὐτοῖς ἀρεῖναι πελειάδα διὰ τῶν πετρῶν, καὶ ταύτην ἐὰν μὲν ἴδωσι σωθεῖσαν, διαπλεῖν καταφρονοῦντας· ἐὰν δὲ ἀπολομένην, μὴ πλεῖν βιάζεσθαι. Ταῦτα ἀνέηγοντο ἀκούσαντες, καί, ὥς πλησίον ἦσαν τῶν πετρῶν, ἀφῆκιν ἐκ τῆς πρῶρας πελειάδα· τῆς δὲ ἵπταμένης τὰ ἄκρα τῆς οὐρᾶς ἢ σύμπτωσις τῶν πετρῶν ἀπεθέρισεν. Ἀναχωρούσας οὖν ἐπιτηρήσαντες τὰς πέτρας, μετ' εἰρεσίας ἐντόνου, συλλαβομένης Ἦρας, διῆλθον, τὰ ἄκρα τῶν ἀφλάστων τῆς νεῶς περικοπήσης. Αἱ μὲν οὖν Συμπληγάδες ἔλτοτε ἔστησαν· χρεῶν γὰρ ἦν αὐταῖς, νεῶς περραιωθείσης, στήναι παντελῶς.

5. Οἱ δὲ Ἀργοναῦται παραπλεύσαντες Θερμώδοντα καὶ Καύκασον ἐπὶ Φᾶσιν ποταμὸν ἦλθον. Οὗτος τῆς Κολχικῆς ἐστὶ γῆς. Καθορμισθείσης δὲ τῆς νεῶς, ἦκε πρὸς Αἰήτην Ἰάσων, καὶ τὰ ἐπιταγέντα ὑπὸ Πελίου λέγων παρεκάλει δοῦναι τὸ δέρας αὐτῷ, ὃ δώσειν ὑπέσχετο, ἐὰν τοὺς χαλκόποδας ταύρους μόνος καταξεύξῃ· ἦσαν δὲ ἄγριοι παρ' αὐτῷ οὔτοι οἱ ταῦροι δύο, μεγέθει διαφέροντες, δῶρον Ἡφαίστου, οἳ χαλκοῦς μὲν εἶχον πόδας, πῦρ δὲ ἐκ στομάτων ἐφύσων. Τούτους αὐτῷ ζεύξαντι ἐπετάσσετο σπεῖρειν δράκοντος ὀδόντας· εἶχε

γὰρ λαβὼν παρ' Ἀθηναῖς τοὺς ἡμίσεις ὧν Κάδμος ἔσπει-
 ρεν ἐν Θήβαις.

6. Ἀποροῦντος δὲ τοῦ Ἰάσονος, πῶς ἂν δύναιτο
 τοὺς ταύρους καταξεῦξαι, Μήδεια αὐτοῦ ἔρωτα ἴσχει·
 ἦν δὲ αὕτη θυγάτηρ Αἰήτου καὶ Ἰδυίας τῆς Ὠκεανοῦ,
 φαρμακίς. Λεδοικυῖα δέ, μὴ πρὸς τῶν ταύρων δια-
 φθαρῇ, κρύφα τοῦ πατρὸς συνεργίσειν αὐτῷ πρὸς τὴν
 κατὰξενξιν τῶν ταύρων ἐπηγγείλατο καὶ τὸ δέρας ἐγχει-
 ρεῖν, ἐὰν ὁμόσῃ αὐτὴν ἔξιν γυναῖκα, καὶ εἰς Ἑλλάδα
 σύμπλουν ἀγάγῃται. Ὁμόσαντος δὲ Ἰάσονος, φάρμακον
 δίδωσιν, ᾧ καταξευγνῖναι μέλλοντα τοὺς ταύρους ἐκέ-
 λευσε χρῆσαι τὴν τε ἀσπίδα καὶ τὸ δόρυ καὶ τὸ σῶμα·
 τούτῳ γὰρ χρισθέντα, ἔφη, πρὸς μίαν ἡμέραν μῆτε ὑπὸ
 πυρὸς ἀδικηθῆσεσθαι μῆτε ὑπὸ σιδήρῳ. Ἐδήλωσε δὲ
 αὐτῷ, σπειρομένων τῶν ὁδόντων, ἐκ γῆς ἄνδρας μέλ-
 λειν ἀναδύεσθαι ἐπ' αὐτὸν καθωπλισμένους, οὓς ἐπει-
 δὰν ἀθρόους θεάσῃται, ἐκέλευσε βάλλειν εἰς μέσον λί-
 θους ἄποθεν· ὅταν δὲ ὑπὲρ τούτου μάχωνται πρὸς ἀλ-
 λήλους, τότε κτείνειν αὐτούς.

7. Ἰάσων δὲ τοῦτο ἀκούσας καὶ χρισάμενος τῷ
 φαρμάκῳ, παραγενόμενος εἰς τὸ τοῦ νεῷ ἄλσος ἐμά-
 στευσε τοὺς ταύρους, καὶ σὺν πολλῷ πυρὶ ὀρμήσαντας
 αὐτοὺς κατέξενξε. Σπείροντος δὲ αὐτοῦ τοὺς ὁδόντας,
 ἀνέτελλον ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἄνδρες ἔνοπλοι· ὁ δὲ, ὅπου πλεί-
 ονας ἑώρα, βάλλων ἐξ ἀφανοῦς λίθους πρὸς αὐτούς,
 μαχομένους πρὸς ἀλλήλους προσιὼν ἀνῆρει. Κατέξενγ-
 μένων δὲ τῶν ταύρων, οὐκ ἐδίδου τὸ δέρας Αἰήτης·
 ἐβούλετο δὲ τὴν τε Ἀργὴν κατασφλέξαι καὶ κτεῖναι τοὺς
 ἐμπλέοντας. Φθάσασα δὲ Μήδεια τὸν Ἰάσονα νυκτὸς
 ἐπὶ τὸ δέρας ἦγαγε, καὶ τὸν φυλάσσοντα δράκοντα κα-
 τακοιμίσασα τοῖς φαρμάκοις, μετὰ Ἰάσονος, ἔχουσα τὸ

δέρας, ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀργὴν παρεγένετο. Συνείπετο δὲ αὐτῇ καὶ ὁ ἀδελφὸς Ἀψυρτος. Οἱ δὲ νυκτὸς μετὰ τούτων ἀνέχθησαν.

8. Πελίας δὲ ἀπογνοὺς τὴν ὑποστροφὴν τῶν Ἀργοναυτῶν Αἴσωνα τὸν Ἰάσονος πατέρα κτείνειν ἤθελεν· ὁ δέ, αἰτησάμενος ἑαυτὸν ἀνελεῖν, θυσίαν ἐπιτελῶν, ἀδεῶς τοῦ ταύρου αἷμα σπασάμενος ἀπέθανεν. Ἡ δὲ Ἰάσονος μήτηρ ἐπαρασασμένη Πελία, νήπιον ἀπολιποῦσα παῖδα Πρόμαχον, ἑαυτὴν ἀνέρτησε· Πελίας δὲ καὶ τὸν καταλειφθέντα παῖδα ἀπέκτεινεν αὐτῆς. Ὁ δὲ Ἰάσων κατελθὼν τὸ μὲν δέρας ἔδωκε· περὶ ὧν δὲ ἰδικήθη, μετελθεῖν ἐθέλων καιρὸν ἐξεδέχετο. Καὶ τότε μὲν εἰς Ἰσθμὸν μετὰ τῶν ἀριστέων πλεύσας, ἀνέθηκε τὴν ναῦν Ποσειδῶνι· αὐτῆς δὲ Μήδειαν παρακαλεῖ ζητεῖν, ὅπως Πελίας αὐτῷ δίκας ὑπόσχη. Ἡ δὲ εἰς τὰ βασίλεια τοῦ Πελίου παρελθοῦσα πείθει τὰς θυγατέρας αὐτοῦ τὸν πατέρα κρεουργῆσαι καὶ καθεψῆσαι, διὰ φαρμάκων αὐτὸν ἐπαγγελλομένη ποιήσκειν νέον· καὶ τοῦ πιστεῦσαι χάριν κριὸν μελίσασα καὶ καθεψήσασα ἐποίησεν ἄρνα. Αἱ δὲ πιστεῦσασαί τὸν πατέρα κρεουργοῦσι καὶ καθέψουσιν. Ἀκαστος δὲ μετὰ τῶν τὴν Ἰωλκὸν οἰκούντων τὸν πατέρα θάπτει, τὸν δὲ Ἰάσωνα μετὰ τῆς Μηδείας τῆς Ἰωλκοῦ ἐκβάλλει.

VIII. Orpheus.

Ὅρφεὺς, Καλλιόπης Μούσης καὶ Οἰάγρου υἱός, ἔδωκεν ἐκίνει λίθους τε καὶ δένδρα. Ἀποθανούσης δὲ Εὐροδίκης, τῆς γυναικὸς αὐτοῦ, δηχθείσης ὑπὸ ὄφεως, κατήλθεν εἰς ἔδου καὶ Πλούτωνα ἔπεισεν ἀναπέμψαι αὐτήν. Ὁ δὲ ὑπέσχετο τοῦτο ποιήσκειν, ἂν μὴ πορευόμενος Ὅρφεὺς ἐπιστραφῇ, πρὶν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ

παραγενέσθαι. Ὁ δὲ ἀπιστῶν ἐπιστραφεὶς ἐθεάσατο τὴν γυναῖκα· ἡ δὲ πάλιν ἐπέστρεψεν.

IX. Phaethon.

Πολλοὶ τῶν ποιητῶν φασὶ Φαέθοντα τὸν Ἥλιον μὲν υἱόν, παῖδα δὲ τὴν ἡλικίαν ὄντα, πεῖσαι τὸν πατέρα, μίαν ἡμέραν παραχωρῆσαι τοῦ τεθρίππου. Συγχωρηθέντος δὲ αὐτῷ τούτου, τὸν μὲν Φαέθοντα ἐλαύνοντα τὸ τέθριππον μὴ δύνασθαι κρατεῖν τῶν ἡμιῶν, τοὺς δὲ ἵππους καταφρονήσαντας τοῦ παιδὸς ἐξενεχθῆναι τοῦ συνήθους δρόμου· καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον κατὰ τὸν οὐρανὸν πλανωμένους ἐκπυρῶσαι τοῦτον, καὶ ποιῆσαι τὸν νῦν γαλαξίαν καλούμενον κύκλον· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πολλὴν τῆς οἰκουμένης κατακαίειν χώραν. Διὸ καὶ τὸν Δία ἀγανακτίσαντα ἐπὶ τοῖς γεγενημένοις κεραιῶσαι μὲν τὸν Φαέθοντα, ἀποκαταστῆσαι δὲ τὸν Ἥλιον ἐπὶ τὴν συνήθη πορείαν. Τοῦ δὲ Φαέθοντος πεσόντος πρὸς τὰς ἐκβολὰς τοῦ νῦν Πάδου καλουμένου ποταμοῦ, τὸ δὲ παλαιὸν Ἡριδανοῦ προσαγορευομένου, θρηγῆσαι μὲν τὰς ἀδελφὰς αὐτοῦ τὴν τελευταίην, διὰ δὲ τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τῆς λύπης μετασχηματισθῆναι τὴν φύσιν, γενομένης αἰγείρου. Ταύτας δὲ κατ' ἐναντιὸν κατὰ τὴν αὐτὴν ὥραν δάκρυον ἀφιέναι, καὶ τοῦτο πηγνύμενον ἀποτελεῖν τὸ καλούμενον ἥλεκτρον.

X. Prometheus.

Προμηθεύς, Ἰαπετοῦ καὶ Ἀσίας υἱός, ἐξ ὕδατος καὶ γῆς ἀνθρώπους πλάσας, ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς καὶ πῦρ λάθρα Διός, ἐν νάρθηκι κρύψας. Ὡς δὲ ἤσθετο Ζεὺς, ἐπέταξεν Ἡφαίστῳ τῷ Κανκάσῳ ὕρει τὸ σῆμα αὐτοῦ προσηλῶσαι. Τοῦτο δὲ Σκεδικὸν ὄρος ἐστίν. Ἐν δὲ

τούτῳ προσηλωθεὶς Προμηθεὺς πολλῶν ἐτῶν ἀριθμὸν διετέλεσε. Καθ' ἑκάστην δὲ ἡμέραν αἰτὸς ἐριπτάμενος τὸ ἥπαρ αὐτοῦ ἐνέμετο, αὐξανόμενον διὰ νυκτός. Καὶ Προμηθεὺς μὲν πυρὸς κλαπέντος δίκην ἔτινε ταύτην, μέχρις Ἡρακλῆς αὐτὸν ἔλυσεν.

XI. Deucalion and Pyrrha.

Προμηθεύς δὲ παῖς Δευκαλίων ἐγένετο. Οὗτος βασιλεύων τῶν περὶ τὴν Φθίαν τόπων γαμειὶ Πύρραν, τὴν Ἐπιμηθέως καὶ Πανδώρας, ἣν ἔπλασαν οἱ θεοὶ πρώτην γυναῖκα. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀφανίσαι Ζεὺς τὸ χαλκοῦν γένος ᾔθέλησεν, ὑποθεμένου Προμηθέως, Δευκαλίων τεκτηνάμενος λάρνακα καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἐνθήμενος, εἰς ταύτην μετὰ Πύρρας εἰσέβη. Ζεὺς δὲ πολὺν ὕετον ἀπ' οὐρανοῦ χέας τὰ πλεῖστα μέρη τῆς Ἑλλάδος κατέκλυσεν, ὥστε διαφθαρεῖναι πάντας ἀνθρώπους, ὀλίγων χωρὶς, οἳ σινέφυγον εἰς τὰ πλησίον ὑψηλὰ ὄρη. Δευκαλίων δὲ ἐν τῇ λάρνακι διὰ τῆς θαλάσσης φερόμενος ἐφ' ἡμέρας ἐννέα καὶ νύκτας ὕσας, τῷ Παρνασσῷ προσίσχει, κάκει τῶν ὄμβρων παῦλαν λαβόντων, ἐκβάς ἔθυσσε Διὶ Φυξίῳ. Ζεὺς δὲ πέμψας Ἑρμῆν πρὸς αὐτόν, ἐπέτρεψεν αἰτεῖσθαι ὅ τι βούλεται· ὁ δὲ αἰρεῖται ἀνθρώπους αὐτῷ γενέσθαι. Καὶ Διὸς εἰπόντος, ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς αἴρων ἔβαλλε λίθους, καὶ οὓς μὲν ἔβαλλε Δευκαλίων, ἄνδρες ἐγένοντο, οὓς δὲ Πύρρα, γυναῖκες. Ὅθεν καὶ λαοὶ μεταφορικῶς ὠνομάσθησαν ἀπὸ τοῦ λᾶας, ὁ λίθος.

XII. Salmoneus.

Σαλμωνεὺς διὰ τὴν ἀσέβειαν ἐκολάσθη. Ἐλεγε γὰρ ἑαυτὸν εἶναι Δία, καὶ τὰς ἐκείνου ἀφελόμενος θυσίας

ἑαυτῷ προσέτασσε θύειν· καὶ βύρσας μὲν ἐξηραμμένας ἐξ ἄρματος μετὰ λεβήτων χαλκῶν σύρων, ἔλεγε βροντᾶν· βάλλων δὲ εἰς οὐρανὸν αἰθομένας λαμπάδας, ἔλεγεν ἀστράπτειν. Ζεὺς δὲ αὐτὸν κεραυνώσας, τὴν κτισθεῖσαν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ πόλιν καὶ τοὺς οἰκίτορας ἠφάνισε πάντας.

XIII. The Daughters of Danaus.

Βῆλος, ὁ Αἰγύπτου βασιλεὺς, παῖδας εἶχε διδύμους, Αἰγύπτον καὶ Δαναόν. Αἰγύπτῳ μὲν ἐγένοντο παῖδες πεντήκοντα, θυγατέρες δὲ Δαναῷ πεντήκοντα. Στασιασάντων δὲ αὐτῶν πρὸς ἀλλήλους περὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἕστερον, Δαναὸς τοὺς Αἰγύπτου παῖδας δεδοικώς, ὑποδεμένης Ἀθηνᾶς αὐτῷ, ταῦν κατεσκεύασε πεντηκόντορον, καὶ τὰς θυγατέρας ἐνθήμενος ἔφυγεν εἰς Ἄργος. Οἱ δὲ Αἰγύπτου παῖδες καὶ αὐτοὶ εἰς Ἄργος ἐλθόντες τῆς τε ἔχθρας πᾶσασθαι παρεκάλουν τὸν Δαναόν, καὶ τὰς θυγατέρας αὐτοῦ γαμεῖν ἱξίουν. Δαναὸς δὲ ἅμα μὲν ἀπιστῶν αὐτῶν τοῖς ἐπαγγέλμασιν, ἅμα δὲ καὶ μνησικακῶν περὶ τῆς φυγῆς, ὠμολόγει τοὺς γάμους καὶ διεκλήρου τὰς κόρας· ὥς δὲ ἐκληρώσαντο τοὺς γάμους, ἐστιάσας ἐγχειρίδια δίδωσι ταῖς θυγατράσιν· αἱ δὲ κοιμωμένους τοὺς νυμφίους ἀπέκτειναν, πλὴν Ὑπερμνήστρας. Αἴτῃ δὲ Αὐγλῆα τὸν ἑαυτῆς νυμφίον διέσωσε· διὸ καθεύδουσα αὐτὴν Δαναὸς ἐφρούρει. Αἱ δὲ ἄλλαι τῶν Δαναοῦ θυγατέρων τὰς μὲν κεφαλὰς τῶν νυμφίων ἐν τῇ Λέρνῃ κατώρυξαν, τὰ δὲ σώματα πρὸ τῆς πόλεως ἐκήδευσαν. Καὶ αὐτὰς ἐκάθηραν Ἀθηνᾶ τε καὶ Ἑρμῆς, Διὸς κελεύσαντος. Δαναὸς δὲ ἕστερον Ὑπερμνήστραν Αὐγκεῖ συνῴμισε· τὰς δὲ λοιπὰς θυγατέρας εἰς γυμνικὸν ἀγῶνα τοῖς νικῶσιν ἔδωκεν.

XIV. Minos.

Μίνως θαλασσοκρατῶν ἐπολέμησε στόλῳ τὰς Ἀθῆνας, καὶ Μέγαρα εἴλε, Νίσου βασιλεύοντος, τοῦ Πανδίωνος. Ἀπέθανε δὲ ὁ Νῖσος διὰ θυγατρὸς προδοσίαν. Ἐχοντι γὰρ αὐτῷ πορφυρέαν ἐν μέσῃ τῇ κεφαλῇ τρίχα, ἧς ἀφαιρεθείσης αὐτὸν μοῖρα ἦν τελευτᾶν, ἡ θυγάτηρ αὐτοῦ Σκύλλα, ἐρασθεῖσα Μίνως, ἐξεῖλε τὴν τρίχα κοιμωμένῳ. Μίνως δὲ Μεγάρων κρατήσας ἀπέπλευσε, καὶ τὴν Σκύλλαν τῆς πρύμνης τῶν ποδῶν ἐκδήσας ὑποβρύχιον ἐποίησεν.

XV. The Sphinx.

Σφίγγα μυθολογοῦσι, θηρίον δίμορφον, παραγενομένην εἰς τὰς Θήβας αἰνιγμα προτιθέναι τῷ δυναμένῳ λῦσαι, καὶ πολλοὺς ὑπ' αὐτῆς δι' ἀπορίαν ἀναιρεῖσθαι. Ἦν δὲ τὸ προτεθὲν ὑπὸ τῆς Σφιγγός· τί ἐστι τὸ αὐτὸ δίπουν, τρίπουν, καὶ τετράπουν·

ἀλλ' ὁπόταν βαῖνῃ πλείστοισι πόδεσσι,

ἔνθα μένος γυίοισιν ἀφανρότατον πέλει αὐτοῦ.

Ἀπορομένων δὲ τῶν ἄλλων, ὁ Οἰδίπους ἀπεφύγατο, ἄνθρωπον εἶναι τὸ προβληθέν· νήπιον μὲν γὰρ αὐτὸν ὑπάρχοντα τετράπουν εἶναι· ἀυξήσαντα δὲ δίπουν· γηράσαντα δὲ τρίπουν, βακτηρίᾳ χρώμενον διὰ τὴν ἀσθένειαν. Ἐνταῦθα τὴν μὲν Σφίγγα ἑαυτὴν κατακρημίνισαι, τὸν δὲ Οἰδίπουν γῆμα τὴν ἀγνοουμένην ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ μητέρα, τῷ λύσαντι ἔπαθλον προτιθεμένην.

XVI. Helen.

Ἑλένη, Ἀήδας καὶ Τυνδάρεω θυγάτηρ, ὥς δὲ ἄλλοι λέγουσι, Διὸς, κάλλει ἦν διαπρεπής. Παρεγένοντο δὲ

εἰς Σπάρτην ἐπὶ τὸν αὐτῆς γάμον πολλοὶ τῶν βασιλευ-
όντων Ἑλλάδος. Τούτων ὁρῶν τὸ πλῆθος Τυνδάρεως
ἐδεδοίκει, μή, κριθέντος ἑνὸς, στασιάσωσιν οἱ λοιποί·
ὑποθεμένου δὲ τοῦ Ὀδυσσέως ἐξορκίζει τοὺς μνηστῆρας
βοηθήσειν, ἐὰν ὁ προκριθεὶς νυμφίος ὑπὸ ἄλλου τινὸς
ἀδικῇται περὶ τὸν γάμον, καὶ αἰρεῖται τὸν Μενέλαον
νυμφίον, καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν τῆς Σπάρτης αὐτῷ παρα-
δίδωσιν.

XVII. Thetis.

Ἡ Θέτις ἐκ Πηλέως βρέφος ἐγέννησε, τὸν Ἀχιλλέα.
Ἀθάνατον δὲ θέλουσα ποιῆσαι τοῦτο, κρύφα Πηλέως
εἰς τὸ πῦρ ἐγκρυβοῦσα τῆς νυκτός, ἔφθειρεν ὃ ἦν αὐτῷ
θνητὸν πατρῶον· μεθ' ἡμέραν δὲ ἔχριεν ἀμβροσίᾳ.
Πηλεὺς δὲ ἐπιτηρήσας καὶ ἀσπαίροντα τὸν παῖδα ἰδὼν
ἐπὶ τοῦ πυρός, ἐβόησε· καὶ Θέτις κωλυθεῖσα τὴν προ-
αίρεσιν τελειῶσαι, νήπιον τὸν παῖδα ἀπολιποῦσα, πρὸς
Νηρηίδας ὤχετο. Κομίζει δὲ τὸν παῖδα πρὸς Χείρωνα
Πηλεὺς. Ὁ δὲ λαβὼν αὐτὸν ἔτρεφε σπλάγχνοις λεόν-
των καὶ σκυῶν ἀγρίων καὶ ἄρκτων μυελοῖς.

XVIII. Aeacus.

Αἰακός, ὁ Διὸς ἔκγονος, τοσοῦτον διήνεγκεν, εἴστε,
γενομένων αὐχμῶν ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλησι καὶ πολλῶν ἀνθρώ-
πων διαφθαρέντων, ἐπειδὴ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς συμφορᾶς
ὑπερέβαλεν, ἦλθον οἱ προεστῶτες τῶν πόλεων ἱκετεύ-
οντες αὐτόν, νομίζοντες διὰ τῆς συγγενείας καὶ τῆς εὐ-
σεβείας τῆς ἐκείνου τάχιστ' ἂν εὐρέσθαι παρὰ τῶν θεῶν
τῶν παρόντων κακῶν ἀπαλλαγὴν. Σωθέντες δὲ καὶ τυ-
χόντες ὧν ἐδεήθησαν, ἱερὸν ἐν Αἰγίῳ κατεστήσαντο
κοινὸν τῶν Ἑλλήνων, οὗπερ ἐκεῖνος ἐποιήσατο τὴν εὐ-

χήν. Καὶ κατ' ἐκεῖνον μὲν τὸν χρόνον ἕως ἦν μετ' ἀνθρώπων, μετὰ καλλίστης δόξης ὧν διετέλεσεν· ἐπειδὴ δὲ μετέλλαξε τὸν βίον, λέγεται παρὰ Πλούτωνι καὶ Κόρη τιμὰς μεγίστας ἔχων παρεδρεῖν ἐκείνοις. — Τούτου δὲ παῖδες ἦσαν Τελαμὼν καὶ Πηλεΐς. Ὡν ὁ μὲν ἕτερος μεθ' Ἡρακλέους ἐπὶ Λαομέδοντα στρατευσάμενος, τῶν ἀριστείων ἔτυχε· Πηλεὺς δὲ ἐν τε τῇ μάχῃ τῇ πρὸς Κενταύρους ἀριστεύσας, καὶ κατὰ πολλοὺς ἄλλους κινδύνους εὐδοκιμήσας, Θέτιδι τῇ Νηρέως, θνητὸς ὧν ἀθανάτῳ, συνήκησε, καὶ μόνου τούτου φασὶ τῶν προγεγενημένων ὑπὸ θεῶν ἐν τοῖς γάμοις ὑμέναιον ἰσθῆναι. Τούτοις δ' ἑκατέρου, Τελαμῶνος μὲν Αἴας καὶ Τεῦχος ἐγενέσθην, Πηλεὺς δ' Ἀχιλλεύς, οἱ μέγιστον καὶ σαφέστατον ἔλεγχον ἔδοσαν τῆς αὐτῶν ἀρετῆς. Οὐ γὰρ ἐν ταῖς αὐτῶν πόλεσιν ἐπρώτευσαν μόνον οὐδὲ ἐν τοῖς τόποις, ἐν οἷς κατῴκουν· ἀλλὰ στρατείας τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ἐπὶ τοὺς βαρβάρους γενομένης, καὶ πολλῶν μὲν ἑκατέρωθεν ἀθροισθέντων, οὐδενὸς δὲ τῶν ὀνομαστῶν ἀπολειφθέντος, ἐν τούτοις τοῖς κινδύνοις Ἀχιλλεὺς μὲν ἀπάντων διήρεγκεν, Αἴας δὲ μετ' ἐκεῖνον ἡρίστευσε· Τεῦχος δὲ τῆς τε τούτων συγγενείας ἕξις καὶ τῶν ἄλλων οὐδενὸς χείρων γενόμενος, ἐπειδὴ Τροίαν συνεξείλεν, ἀφικόμενος εἰς Κύπρον Σαλαμῖνα κατέγκρισεν.

XIX. Theseus.

Θησεὺς ὁ Αἰγέως, Λαπίθαις σύμμαχος γενόμενος καὶ στρατευσάμενος ἐπὶ Κενταύρους τοὺς διφρεῖς, οἱ καὶ τάχει καὶ ῥώμῃ καὶ τόλμῃ διέφερον, τούτους μάχῃ νικήσας, εὐθὺς μὲν τὴν ὕβριν αὐτῶν ἔπαυσεν, οὐ πολλῶν δ' ὕστερον χρόνῳ τὸ γένος ἐξ ἀνθρώπων ἡφάνισεν. — Κατὰ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῷ Μινω-

ταύρω, τῷ ἐν Κρίτῃ τραφέντι, δασμὸν ἀπέστειλαν δις
ἐπὶ παῖδας, οὓς ἰδὼν ἀγομένους, οὕτως ἡγανάκτησεν,
ὥσθ' ἠγήσατο κρείττον εἶναι τεθνάναι, ἢ ζῆν ἄρχων τῆς
πόλεως τῆς οὕτως οἰκτρὸν τοῖς ἐχθροῖς φόρον ὑποτε-
λεῖν ἡναγκασμένης. Σύνπλους δὲ γενόμενος, καὶ κρα-
τήσας φύσεως ἐξ ἀνδρὸς καὶ ταύρου μεμιγμένης, τοὺς
μὲν παῖδας τοῖς γονεῦσιν ἀπέδωκε, τὴν δὲ πατρίδα οὕ-
τως δεινοῦ προστάγματος ἠλειθέρωσεν.

GRECIAN HISTORY.

I. Codrus.

Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Πελοποννησίοις πόλεμος ἦν. Ὁ δὲ θεὸς ἔχρησε νικᾶν Ἀθηναίους, εἰ δὲ βασιλεὺς αὐτῶν ἀποθάνοι ἐπ' ἀνδρὸς Πελοποννησίου· ἦν δὲ τότε βασιλεὺς Ἀθηναίων Κόδρος. Τοῖς οὖν πολεμίοις τὸ λόγιον εἰδόσι κοινὸν ἦν παράγγελμα ἐν ταῖς μάχαις ἀπέχεσθαι Κόδρον. Ὁ δὲ (ἦν γὰρ ἑσπέρα) σχῆμα φρυγανιστῆρος λαβὼν, τοῦ χάρακος προελθὼν, ἔτεμνε τὴν ὕλην. Ἐντυχὼν δὲ καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι ἄνδρες μετὰ φρυγανισμόν ἦγοντες· τούτοις μάχεται Κόδρος, ὥστε καὶ τὸ δρέπαρον ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἀνατεινόμενος ἔτρωσέ τινα αὐτῶν. Οἱ δὲ φθάσαντες κατακτείνουσιν αὐτὸν τοῖς δρεπάνοις καὶ ἀπηλλάγησαν, ὥς δὴ ἀγαθόν τι πεποιηκότες. Τηνικαῦτα παιανίσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὥς τοῦ λογίου τετελεσμένου, θυμῷ καὶ ῥώμῃ πλείονι πορεύονται ἐς μάχην, καὶ πρὸ τῆς μάχης κήρυκα πέμψαντες ἤτησαν ἀναίρεσιν τοῦ βασιλέως. Οἱ οὖν Πελοποννήσιοι, συνέντες τὸ γεγονός, ἔφρυγον.

II. Victory of the Athenians at Marathon, B. C. 490.

Δαῖτις καὶ Ἀρταφέρνης μετὰ τριάκοντα μυριάδων ἐν Μαραθῶνι ἐστρατοπεδεύσατο, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἑννα-

χιλιίους ἔπεμψαν μετὰ χιλίων Πλαταιῶν, στρατηγούς αὐτοῖς δόντες Καλλίμαχον, Κυναίγειρον, Μιλτιάδην. Συμβληθείσης δὲ τῆς παρατάξεως, τὸ μὲν μέσον ἐνίκων οἱ βάρβαροι, καὶ ῥήξαντες ἐδίωκον ἐς τὴν μεσόγαιαν· τὸ δὲ κέρας ἑκάτερον ἐνίκων Ἀθηναῖοί τε καὶ Πλαταιεῖς. Νικῶντες δὲ τὸ μὲν τετραμμένον τῶν βαρβάρων φεύγειν εἶον, τοῖς δὲ τὸ μέσον ῥήξασιν αὐτῶν συναγαγόντες τὰ κέρα ἀμφοτέρω ἐμάχοντο, καὶ ἐνίκων. Φεύγουσι δὲ τοῖς Πέρσαις εἶποντο κόπτοντες, ἕως ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν ἀφικόμενοι ἐπελαμβάνοντο τῶν νεῶν. — Τῶν Ἀθηναίων Καλλίμαχος μὲν, ἀνὴρ γενόμενος ἀγαθός, πολλοῖς πεπαρμένος δόρασι, διεφθάρη· Κυναίγειρος δέ, ἐπιλαβόμενος τῶν ἀφλάστων νεῶς ἀναγομένης, ἀμφοτέρας τὰς χεῖρας ἀποκοπεῖς πελέκει ἔπεσε· τοῦ δὲ Μιλτιάδου ἡ δόξα κατὰ πᾶσαν τὴν Ἑλλάδα διεβοήθη.

III. Leonidas and his three hundred Spartans, B. C. 480.

Περσῶν μετὰ πεντακοσίων μυριάδων ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα φερομένων, Λακεδαιμόνιοι τριακοσίους εἰς Θερμοπύλας ἔπεμψαν, στρατηγὸν αὐτοῖς δόντες Λεωνίδα. Λέγοντος δέ τις, ἀπὸ τῶν διϊστευμάτων τῶν βαρβάρων οὐδὲ τὸν ἥλιον ἰδεῖν ἔστιν, Οὐκοῦν, ἔφη, χαρίεν, εἰ ὑπὸ σκιᾷ αὐτοῖς μαχεσόμεθα; — Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα μετὰ Τραχινίου τινὸς Πέρσαι διςμύριοι περιελθόντες τὰς δυσχωρίας ἄγνω τοὺς περὶ τὸν Λεωνίδα ἀνέλαβον εἰς τὸ μέσον, οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὴν σωτηρίαν ἀπογνόντες, τὴν δ' εἰδοξίαν ἐλόμενοι, μᾶλλον τὸν ἡγούμενον ἡξίουν ἄγειν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους πρὶν ἢ γνῶναι τοὺς Πέρσας τὴν τῶν ἰδίων περιόδον. Λεωνίδας δὲ τὴν ἐτοιμότητα τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀποδε-

ξάμενος, τοῦτοις παρήγγειλε ταχέως ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι, ὥς ἐν Αἰδου δειπνησομένους. Ἐπειτα δὲ νυκτὸς εἰσέπεσον εἰς τὴν τῶν Περσῶν στρατοπεδεῖαν ἵκνουμένον τοῦ Λεωνίδου. Οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι διὰ τε τὸ παράδοξον καὶ τὴν ἄγνοιαν μετὰ πολλοῦ θορύβου συνέτρεχον ἐκ τῶν σκηνῶν ἀτάκτως, καὶ νομίσαντες, τοὺς μετὰ τοῦ Τραχινίου πορευομένους ἀπολωλέναι, καὶ τὴν δύναμιν ἅπασαν τῶν Ἑλλήνων παρεῖναι, κατεπλάγησαν. Διὸ καὶ πολλοὶ μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν περὶ τὸν Λεωνίδα ἀνηροῦντο, πλείους δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν ἰδίων ὥς ὑπὸ πολεμίων διὰ τὴν ἄγνοιαν ἀπώλοντο· ἥ τε γὰρ νύξ ἀφήρητο τὴν ἀληθινὴν ἐπίγνωσιν, καὶ ἡ ταραχὴ καὶ ὅλην οὖσα τὴν στρατοπεδεῖαν εὐλόγως πολλὴν ποίει φόνον. Ἐκτεινον γὰρ ἀλλήλους, οὐ διδούσης τῆς περιστάσεως τὸν ἐξετασμὸν ἀκριβῆ διὰ τὸ μῆτε ἡγεμόνος παραγγελίαν μῆτε συνθήματος ἐρώτησιν μῆτε ὅλως διανοίας κατάστασιν ὑπάρχειν. Εἰ μὲν οὖν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔμεινεν ἐπὶ τῆς βασιλικῆς σκηνῆς, ῥαδίως ἂν καὶ αὐτὸς ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀνῆρητο, καὶ ὁ πόλεμος ἅπας ταχείας ἂν ἐτετυγχέει καταλύσεως· ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν Ξέρξης ἦν ἐκπεπηδηκὼς πρὸς τὴν ταραχήν, οἱ δ' Ἕλληνες εἰσπεσόντες εἰς τὴν σκηνὴν τοὺς ἐγκαταλειφθέντας ἐν αὐτῇ σχεδὸν ἅπαντας ἐφόνευσαν. Τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς καθεστῶσης ἐπλανῶντο καὶ ὅλον τὸ στρατόπεδον ζητοῦντες τὸν Ξέρξην εὐλόγως· ἡμέρας δὲ γενομένης καὶ τῆς ὅλης περιστάσεως δηλωθείσης, οἱ μὲν Πέρσαι, θεωροῦντες ὀλίγους ὄντας τοὺς Ἕλληνας, κατεφρόνησαν αὐτῶν, καὶ κατὰ στόμα μὲν οὐ συνεπλέκοντο, φοβούμενοι τὰς ἀρετὰς αὐτῶν, ἐκ δὲ τῶν πλαγίων καὶ ἐξόπισθεν περισιτάμενοι καὶ πανταχόθεν τοξεύοντες καὶ ἀκοντίζοντες ἅπαντας ἀπέκτειναν.

Οἱ οὖν μετὰ Λεωνίδου τὰς ἐν Θερμοπύλαις παρ-

όδοις τηροῦντες τοιοῦτον ἔσχον τοῦ βίου τὸ τέλος· ὦν τὰς ἀρετὰς τίς οὐκ ἂν θαυμάσειεν; οἱ τινες μᾶλλον γνίμη χρησάμενοι τὴν μὲν ἀφωρίσμένην τάξιν ὑπὸ τῆς Ἑλλάδος οὐκ ἔλιπον, τὸν ἑαυτῶν δὲ βίον προθύμως ἐπέδωκαν εἰς τὴν κοινὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων σωτηρίαν, καὶ μᾶλλον εἰλοντο τελευτᾶν καλῶς ἢ ζῆν αἰσχροῦς.

IV. Building of the Walls of Athens by Themistocles,
B. C. 479.

1. Ἀθῆναι τρὸς τοιοῦτον περιετειχίσθησαν· ἐπειδὴ Μῆδοι ἀνεχώρησαν ἐκ τῆς Εὐρώπης, νικηθέντες καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῷ ὑπὸ Ἑλλήνων, καὶ οἱ καταφυγόντες αὐτῶν ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐς Μυκάλην διεφθάρησαν, Λεωτυχίδης μὲν ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, ὅσπερ ἤγειτο τῶν ἐν Μυκάλῃ Ἑλλήνων, ἀπεχώρησεν ἐπ' οἴκου, ἔχων τοὺς ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου ξυμμάχους· οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ Ἰωνίας καὶ Ἑλλησπόντου ξύμμαχοι, ἤδη ἀφεστηκότες ἀπὸ βασιλέως ὑπομείναντες Σηστὸν ἐπολιόρχουν, Μήδων ἐχόντων καὶ ἐπιχειμάσαντες εἶλον αὐτήν, ἐκλιπόντων τῶν βαρβάρων· καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἀπέπλευσαν ἐξ Ἑλλησπόντου ὡς ἕκαστοι κατὰ πόλεις. — 2. Ἀθηναίων δὲ τὸ κοινόν, ἐπειδὴ αὐτοῖς οἱ βάρβαροι ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἀπῆλθον, διεκομίζοντο εὐθύς, ὅθεν ὑπεξέθεντο, παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας, καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἀνοικοδομεῖν παρσκευάζοντο καὶ τὰ τεῖχη· τοῦ τε γὰρ περιβόλου βραχέα εἰστήκει, καὶ οἰκίαι αἱ μὲν πολλαὶ ἐπεπτώκεσαν, ὀλίγαι δὲ περιῦσαν, ἐν αἷς αὐτοὶ ἐσκήνησαν οἱ δυνατοὶ τῶν Περσῶν. — 3. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ αἰσθόμενοι τὸ μέλλον ἦλθον πρεσβεῖα, τὰ μὲν καὶ αὐτοὶ ἥδιον ἂν ὀρῶντες μῆτε ἐκείνους, μῆτ' ἄλλον μηδένα τεῖχος ἔχοντα· τὸ δὲ πλεόν, τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐξοτρυνόντων

καὶ φοβουμένων τοῦ τε ναυτικοῦ αὐτῶν τὸ πλῆθος, οὐκ ἔπληθυνε, καὶ τὴν ἐς τὸν Μηδικὸν πόλεμον τόλμαν γενομένην. — 4. Ἡξίουσαν τε αὐτοὺς μὴ τειχίζειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἔξω Πελοποννήσου μᾶλλον, ὅσοις ξυνεστήκει περίβολος, ξυγκαθελεῖν μετὰ σφῶν τοὺς περιβόλους· τὴν ἀληθῆ γνώμην οὐ δηλοῦντες ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἀλλὰ φάσκοντες κελεύειν ταῦτα, ἵνα ὁ βάρβαρος, εἰ αὖθις ἐπέλθοι, μὴ ἔχοι ἀπ' ἐχυροῦ τινος τόπου, ὥσπερ νῦν ἐκ τῶν Θηβῶν, ὀρμαῖσθαι· τὴν τε Πελοπόννησον πᾶσιν ἔφασαν ἱκανὴν εἶναι ἀναχώρησίν τε καὶ ἀφορμὴν. — 5. Οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι, Θεμιστοκλέους γνώμην, τοὺς μὲν Λακεδαιμονίους ταῦτ' εἰπόντας, ἀποκρινάμενοι, ὅτι πέμπουσιν ὥς αὐτοὺς πρέσβεις περὶ ὧν λέγουσιν, εὐθὺς ἀπήλλαξαν· ἑαυτὸν δ' ἐκέλευεν ὥς τάχιστα ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, ἄλλους δὲ πρὸς ἑαυτῷ ἐλομένους πρέσβεις μὴ εὐθὺς ἐκπέμπειν, ἀλλ' ἐπισχεῖν μέχρι τοσούτου, ἕως ἂν ἱκανὸν τὸ τεῖχος ἄρῃσιν, ὥστε ἀπομάχεσθαι, εἰ δέοι· τειχίζειν δὲ πάντας πανδημεὶ τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει, καὶ αὐτοὺς καὶ γυναῖκας καὶ παῖδας, φειδομένους μήτε ἰδίου μήτε δημοσίου οἰκοδομήματος, ὅθεν τις ὠφέλεια ἔσται ἐς τὸ ἔργον, ἀλλὰ καθαιροῦντας πάντα. — 6. Καὶ ὁ μὲν, ταῦτα διδάξας καὶ ὑπειπὼν, τᾶλλα ὅτι αὐτὸς τάκεῖ πράξοι, ὤχετο. Καὶ ἐς Λακεδαίμονα ἐλθὼν οὐ προσήει πρὸς τὰς ἀρχάς, ἀλλὰ διῆγε καὶ προῦφασίζετο. Καὶ ὁπότε τις αὐτὸν ἔροιτο τῶν ἐν τέλει ὄντων, ὅ τι οὐκ ἐπέρχεται ἐπὶ τὸ κοινόν, ἔφη, τοὺς συμπρέσβεις ἀναμένειν, ἀσχολίας δὲ τινος οὔσης αὐτοὺς ὑπολειφθῆναι· προσδέχεσθαι μέντοι, ἐν τάχει ἔχειν, καὶ θαυμάζειν, ὥς οὕτω πάρεσιν. — 7. Οἱ δὲ ἀκούοντες τῷ μὲν Θεμιστοκλεῖ ἐπείθοντο διὰ φιλίαν αὐτοῦ· τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ἀφικνουμέ-

των καὶ σαφῶς καταγρορῶντων, ὅτι τειχίζεται τε καὶ ἤδη ὕψος λαμβάνει, οὐκ εἶχον ὅπως χρὴ ἀπιστῆσαι. Ἰνούς δὲ ἐκεῖνος κελεύει αὐτοὺς μὴ λόγοις μᾶλλον παράγεσθαι, ἢ πέμψαι σφῶν αὐτῶν ἄνδρας οἵτινες χρηστοὶ καὶ πιστῶς ἀπαγγελοῦσι σκεψάμενοι. — 8. Ἀποστέλλουσιν οὖν καὶ περὶ αὐτῶν ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις κρύφα πέμπει, κελεύων, ὥς ἥμιστα ἐπιφανῶς κατασχεῖν καὶ μὴ ἀφιέναι, πρὶν ἂν αὐτοὶ πάλιν κομισθῶσιν. (ἤδη γὰρ καὶ ἔχον αὐτῷ οἱ ξυμπρέσβεις, Ἀβρώνυχός τε ὁ Λυσικλέους, καὶ Ἀριστείδης ὁ Λυσιμάχου, ἀγγέλλοντες ἔχειν ἱκανῶς τὸ τεῖχος). ἐφοβεῖτο γάρ, μὴ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι σφᾶς, δπότε σαφῶς ἀκούσειαν, οὐκέτι ἀφῶσιν. — 9. Οἳ τε οὖν Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς πρέσβεις, ὥςπερ ἐπεστάλη, κατεῖχον· καὶ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐπελθὼν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐνταῦθα δὴ φανερώς εἶπεν, ὅτι ἡ μὲν πόλις σφῶν τετειχίσται ἤδη, ὥστε ἱκανὴ εἶναι σώζειν τοὺς ἐνοικοῦντας· εἰ δέ τι βούλονται Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἢ οἱ ξύμμαχοι πρεσβεύεσθαι παρὰ σφᾶς, ὥς πρὸς διαγιγνώσκοντας τὸ λοιπὸν ἵέναι τὰ τε σφίσι αὐτοῖς ξύμφορα καὶ τὰ κοινά. — 10. Τὴν τε γὰρ πόλιν ὅτε ἐδόκει ἐκλιπεῖν ἄμεινον εἶναι, καὶ ἐς τὰς ναῦς ἐσβῆναι, ἄνευ ἐκείνων γνόντες τολμῆσαι· δοκεῖν οὖν σφίσι καὶ νῦν ἄμεινον εἶναι τὴν ἑαυτῶν πόλιν τεῖχος ἔχειν, καὶ ἰδίᾳ τοῖς πολίταις καὶ ἐς τοὺς πάντας ξυμμάχους ὠφελιμώτερον ἔσεσθαι. — 11. Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀκούσαντες ὁργὴν μὲν φανεράν οὐκ ἐποιοῦντο τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐπὶ κωλύμῃ, ἀλλὰ γνώμῃς παραινέσει δῆθεν τῷ κοινῷ ἐπρεσβεύσαντο· ἅμα δὲ καὶ προσφιλεῖς ὄντες ἐν τῷ τότε διὰ τὴν ἐς τὸν Μῆδον προθυμίαν τὰ μάλιστα αὐτοῖς ἐτύγγανον· τῆς μέντοι βουλήσεως ἁμαρτάνοντες ἀδήλως ἤχθοντο. Οἳ τε πρέσβεις ἐκατέρων

ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' οἶκον ἀνεπικλήτως. — 12. Τοῦτω τῷ τρόπῳ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν πόλιν ἐτείχισαν ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ· καὶ δῖλῃ ἢ οἰκοδομία ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἔστιν ὅτι κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐγένετο. Οἱ γὰρ Θεμέλιοι παντοίων λίθων ὑπόκεινται καὶ οὐ ξυνειργασμένων ἔστιν ἤ, ἀλλ' ὥς ἑλαστοὶ ποτε προσέφερον· πολλαὶ τε στήλαι ἀπὸ σημάτων καὶ λίθοι εἰργασμένοι ἐγκατελέγησαν· μείζων γὰρ ὁ περιβόλος πανταχῇ ἐξίχθη τῆς πόλεως καὶ διὰ τοῦτο πάντα ὁμοίως κινοῦντες ἠπείγοντο.

V. Treachery and Death of Pausanias, B.C. 471.

1. Ἐπειδὴ Πανσανίας ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος τὸ πρῶτον μεταπεμφθεὶς ὑπὸ Σπαρτιατῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς τῆς ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ καὶ κριθεὶς ἐπ' αὐτῶν, ἀπελύθη μὴ ἀδικεῖν, δημοσίᾳ μὲν οὐκέτι ἐξεπέμφθη, ἰδίᾳ δὲ αὐτὸς τριήρη λαβὼν Ἑρμιονίδα ἄνευ Λακεδαιμονίων ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Ἑλλήσποντον, τῷ μὲν λόγῳ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλληνικὸν πόλεμον, τῷ δὲ ἔργῳ τὰ πρὸς βασιλέα πράγματα πράσσειν, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἐπεχείρησεν, ἐφιέμενος τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς ἀρχῆς. — 2. Εὐεργεσίαν δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦδε πρῶτον ἐς βασιλέα κατέθετο καὶ τοῦ παντὸς πράγματος ἀρχὴν ἐποιήσατο. Βυζάντιον γὰρ ἔλὼν τῇ προτέρᾳ παρουσίᾳ μετὰ τὴν ἐκ Κύπρου ἀναχώρισιν, βασιλέως προσήκοντάς τινας καὶ συγγενεῖς ἔλαβε· τότε δὲ τοῖτοις ἀποπέμπει βασιλεῖ κρέφα τῶν ἄλλων συμμάχων· τῷ δὲ λόγῳ ἀπέδρασαν αὐτόν. Ἐπρασσε δὲ ταῦτα μετὰ Γογγύλου τοῦ Ἑρετριέως, ᾧπερ ἐπέτρεψε τότε Βυζάντιον καὶ τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους. — 3. Ἐπεμψε δὲ καὶ ἐπιστολὴν τὸν Γόγγυλον φέροντα αὐτῷ· ἐνεγέγραπτο δὲ τάδε ἐν αὐτῇ, ὥς ὕστερον ἀνευρέθη· „Πανσανίας ὁ ἡγεμὼν τῆς Σπάρτης τοὺςδε τέ σοι χαρίζεσθαι βουλόμενος ἀπο-

πέμπει δορὶ ἐλών· καὶ γνώμην ποιοῦμαι, εἰ καὶ σοὶ δοκεῖ, θυγατέρα τε τὴν σὴν γῆμαι, καὶ σοι Σπάρτην καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Ἑλλάδα ὑποχείριον ποιῆσαι. Δυνατὸς δὲ δοκῶ εἶναι ταῦτα πράξαι, μετὰ σοῦ βουλευόμενος· εἰ οὖν τί σε τούτων ἀρέσκει, πέμπε ἄνδρα πιστὸν ἐπὶ θάλασσαν, δι' οὗ τὸ λοιπὸν τοὺς λόγους ποιησόμεθα.“

4. Τοσαῦτα μὲν ἡ γραφὴ ἐδήλου· Ξέρξης δὲ ἴσθη τε τῇ ἐπιστολῇ καὶ ἀποστέλλει Ἀρτάβαζον τὸν Φαρνάκου ἐπὶ θάλασσαν, καὶ κελεύει αὐτὸν τὴν τε Δασκυλίτιν σατραπείαν παραλαβεῖν, Μεγαβάτην ἀπαλλάξαντα, ὃς πρότερον ἦρχε· καὶ παρὰ Πανσανίαν ἐς Βυζάντιον ἐπιστολὴν ἀντεπετίθει αὐτῷ ὥς τάχιστα διαπέμψαι καὶ τὴν σφραγίδα ἀποδεῖξαι, καὶ ἦν τι αὐτῷ Πανσανίας παραγγέλλῃ περὶ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ πραγμάτων, πράσσειν ὥς ἄριστα καὶ πιστότατα. — 5. Ο δὲ ἀφικόμενος τὰ τε ἄλλα ἐποίησεν, ὥςπερ εἴρητο, καὶ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν διέπεμψεν· ἀντεγέγραπτο δὲ τάδε· „Ὡδε λέγει βασιλεὺς Ξέρξης Πανσανία· Καὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν οὓς μοι πέραν θαλάσσης ἐκ Βυζαντίου ἔσωσας, κεῖταί σοι εὐεργεσία ἐν τῷ ἡμετέρῳ οἴκῳ ἐς αἰὲν ἀνάγραφτος, καὶ τοῖς λόγοις τοῖς ἀπὸ σοῦ ἀρέσκομαι. Καὶ σε μήτε νῦν μίθ' ἡμέρα ἐπισχέτω, ὥστε ἀνεῖναι πράσσειν τι ὧν ἔμοι ὑπισχνῇ, μηδὲ χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργύρου δαπάνη κεκωλύσθω, μηδὲ στρατιᾶς πλήθει, εἴ ποι δεῖ παραγίγνεσθαι· ἀλλὰ μετ' Ἀρταβάζου ἀνδρὸς ἀγαθοῦ, ὃν σοι ἔπεμψα, πράσσε θαρσύν καὶ τὰ ἐμὰ καὶ τὰ σά, ὅπη κάλλιστα καὶ ἄριστα ἔξει ἀμφοτέροις.“

6. Ταῦτα λαβὼν ὁ Πανσανίας τὰ γράμματα, ὧν καὶ πρότερον ἐν μεγάλῳ ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων διὰ τὴν Πλαταιᾶσιν ἡγεμονίαν, πολλῷ τότε μᾶλλον ἦρτο, καὶ οὐκέτι ἰδύνατο ἐν τῷ καθεστηκότι τρόπῳ

βιοτεύειν, ἀλλὰ σκευάς τε Μηδικὰς ἐνδύμενος ἐκ τοῦ Βυζαντίου ἐξήει, καὶ διὰ τῆς Θοράκης πορευόμενον αὐτὸν Μῆδοι καὶ Αἰγύπτιοι ἐδορυφόρουν, τράπεζάν τε Περσικὴν παρετίθετο, καὶ κατέχειν τὴν διάνοιαν οὐκ ἠδύνατο, ἀλλ' ἔργοις βραχέσι προὔδῳλον, ἃ τῇ γνώμῃ μειζόντως ἐς ἔπειτα ἔμελλε πράξειν. — 7. Δυσπρόσ-
οδόν τε αὐτὸν παρεῖχε, καὶ τῇ ὁργῇ οὕτω χαλεπῇ ἐχρήτο ἐς πάντας ὁμοίως, ὥστε μηδένα δύνασθαι προσιέναι· διόπερ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οὐκ ἦμιστα ἢ ξυμμα-
χία μετέστη.

8. Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι αἰσθόμενοι τό τε πρῶτον δι' αὐτὰ ταῦτα ἀνεκάλεσαν αὐτόν, καὶ ἐπειδὴ τῇ Ἑρμο-
νίδι νῆϊ τὸ δεύτερον ἐκπλεύσας οὐ κελευσάντων αὐτῶν τοιαῦτα ἐφαίνετο ποιῶν, καὶ ἐκ Βυζαντίου βίᾳ ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων ἐκπολιορκηθεὶς ἐς μὲν τὴν Σπάρτην οὐκ ἐπανεχώρει, ἐς δὲ Κολωνὰς τὰς Τρωάδας ἰδρυθεὶς, πράσσων τε ἐξηγγέλλετο αὐτοῖς πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους καὶ οὐκ ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ τὴν μονὴν ποιούμενος, οὕτω δὴ οὐ-
κέτι ἐπέσχον, ἀλλὰ πέμψαντες κήρυκα καὶ σκυτάλην οἱ ἔφοροι εἶπον τοῦ κήρυκος μὴ λείπεσθαι, εἰ δὲ μή, πό-
λεμον αὐτῷ Σπαρτιάτας προκαγορεύειν. — 9. Ὁ δὲ βου-
λόμενος ὥς ἦμιστα ὑποπτos εἶναι καὶ πιστεύων, χρή-
μασι διαλύσειν τὴν διαβολήν, ἀνεχώρει τὸ δεύτερον ἐς Σπάρτην. Καὶ ἐς μὲν τὴν εἰρκτὴν ἐσπίπτει τὸ πρῶτον ὑπὸ τῶν ἐφόρων (ἔξεστι δὲ τοῖς ἐφόροις τὸν βασιλέα δρᾶσαι τοῦτο), ἔπειτα διαπραξάμενος ὕστερον ἐξῆλθε, καὶ καθίστησιν ἑαυτὸν ἐς κρίσιν τοῖς βουλο-
μένοις περὶ αὐτὸν ἐλέγχειν. — 10. Καὶ φανερόν μὲν εἶχον οὐδὲν οἱ Σπαρτιάται σημεῖον οὔτε ἢ πᾶσα πόλις, ὅτῳ ἂν πιστεύσαντες βεβαίως ἐτιμωροῦντο ἄνδρα γέ-
νους τε τοῦ βασιλείου ὄντα καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι τιμῇν

ἔχοντα (Πλείσταρχον γὰρ τὸν Λεωνίδου ὄντα βασιλέα καὶ νέον ἔτι ἀνεψιὸς ὢν ἐπετρόπευεν)· ἵπουσίας δὲ πολλὰς παρεῖχε τῇ τε παρανομίᾳ καὶ ζηλώσει τῶν βαρβάρων μὴ ἴσος βούλεσθαι εἶναι τοῖς παροῦσι, τὰ τε ἄλλα αὐτοῦ ἀνεσκόπουν, εἰ τί πού ἐξεδεδιήθητό τῶν καθεστῶτων νομίμων, καὶ ὅτι ἐπὶ τὸν τρίποδά ποτε τὸν ἐν Δελφοῖς, ὃν ἀνέθεσαν οἱ Ἕλληνες ἀπὸ τῶν Μήδων ἀκροθίνιον, ἠξίωσεν ἐπιγράψασθαι αὐτὸς ἰδίᾳ τὸ ἐλεγείον τόδε,

Ἑλλήνων ἀρχηγὸς ἐπεὶ στρατὸν ὤλεσε Μήδων,

Πανσανίας Φοῖβῳ μνήμ' ἀνέθηκε τόδε.

11. Τὸ μὲν οὖν ἐλεγείον οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐξεκόλαψαν εὐθὺς τότε ἀπὸ τοῦ τρίποδος τοῦτο καὶ ἐπέγραψαν ὀνομαστὶ τὰς πόλεις, ὅσαι ξυγκαθελοῦσαι τὸν βάρβαρον ἔστησαν τὸ ἀνάθημα· τοῦ μέντοι Πανσανίου ἀδίκημα καὶ τοῦτ' ἐδόκει εἶναι, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐν τούτῳ καθειστίκει, πολλῷ μᾶλλον παρόμοιον πραχθῆναι ἐφαίνετο τῇ παρούσῃ διανοίᾳ. Ἐπυνθάνοντο δὲ καὶ ἐς τοὺς Εἰλωτας πράσσειν τι αὐτόν, καὶ ἦν δὲ οὕτως· ἐλευθέρωσιν τε γὰρ ὑπισχνεῖτο αὐτοῖς καὶ πολιτείαν, ἣν ξυνεπανασιῶσι καὶ τὸ πᾶν ξυγκατεργάσωνται. — 12. Ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὧς οὐδὲ τῶν Εἰλωτῶν μηνυταῖς τισι πιστεύσαντες ἠξίωσαν νεώτερόν τι ποιεῖν εἰς αὐτόν, χρώμενοι τῷ τρόπῳ ὃπερ εἰώθασιν ἐς σφᾶς αὐτούς, μὴ ταχεῖς εἶναι περὶ ἀνδρὸς Σπαρτιάτου ἄνευ ἀναμφισβητήτων τεκμηρίων βουλευσαί τι ἀνήκεστον, πρὶν γε δὴ αὐτοῖς, ὥς λέγεται, ὁ μέλλων τὰς τελευταίας βασιλεῖ ἐπιστολὰς πρὸς Ἀρτάβαζον κομεῖν ἀνὴρ Ἀργίλιος, παιδικά ποτε ὢν αὐτοῦ καὶ πιστότατος ἐκείνῳ, μηνυτὴς γίγνεται, δείσας κατὰ ἐνθύμησιν τινα, ὅτι οὐδεὶς πω τῶν πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἀγγέλων πάλιν ἀφίκετο· καὶ παραποιησά-

μενος τὴν σφραγίδα, ἵνα, ἢν ψευσθῇ τῆς δόξης, ἢ καὶ ἐκεῖνός τι μεταγράψαι αἰτήσῃ, μὴ ἐπιγνῶ, λείπῃ τὰς ἐπιστολάς, ἐν αἷς ὑπονοήσας τι τοιοῦτο προσεπεστάλθαι καὶ αὐτὸν εὔρεν ἐγγεγραμμένον κτείνειν.

13. Τότε δὲ οἱ ἔφοροι, δείξαντος αὐτοῦ τὰ γράμματα, μᾶλλον μὲν ἐπίστευσαν, αὐτήκοοι δὲ βουλευθέντες ἔτι γενέσθαι αὐτοῦ Πανσανίου τι λέγοντος, ἀπὸ παρασκευῆς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐπὶ Ταίναρον ἰκέτου οἰχομένου καὶ σκηνησαμένου διπλὴν διαφράγματι καλύβην, ἐς ἣν τῶν ἐφόρων ἐντός τινας ἔκρυψε, καὶ Πανσανίου ὡς αὐτὸν ἐλθόντος καὶ ἐρωτῶντος τὴν πρόφασιν τῆς ἰκετείας, ἤσθοντο πάντα σαφῶς· ἥτις αὐτοῦ γὰρ ὁ ἀνθρώπος τά τε περὶ αὐτοῦ γραφέντα καὶ τὰλλ' ἀπέφαινε καθ' ἕκαστον, ὡς οὐδὲν πώποτε αὐτὸν ἐν ταῖς πρὸς βασιλέα διακονίαις παραβάλοιτο, προτιμηθεῖν δ' ἐν ἴσῳ τοῖς πολλοῖς τῶν διακόνων ἀποθανεῖν, κακείνος αὐτὰ ταῦτα ξυνωμολόγει καὶ περὶ τοῦ παρόντος οὐκ εἶα ὀργίζεσθαι, ἀλλὰ πίστιν ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἐδίδου τῆς ἀναστάσεως καὶ ἡξίου ὡς τάχιστα πορεύεσθαι καὶ μὴ τὰ πρᾶσσόμενα διακωλύειν. — 14. Ἀκούσαντες δὲ ἀκριβῶς τότε μὲν ἀπῆλθον οἱ ἔφοροι, βεβαίως δὲ ἤδη εἰδότες ἐν τῇ πόλει τὴν ξύλληψιν ἐποιοῦντο. Λέγεται δ' αὐτὸν μέλλοντα ξυλληφθῆσεσθαι ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, ἐνὸς μὲν τῶν ἐφόρων τὸ πρόσωπον προσιόντος ὡς εἶδε, γινῶναι ἐφ' ᾧ ἔχῳρει, ἄλλου δὲ νεύματι ἀφανεῖ χρησαμένου καὶ δηλώσαντος εὐνοίᾳ, πρὸς τὸ ἱερὸν τῆς Χαλκιοίκου χωρεῖν δρόμῳ καὶ προκαταφυγεῖν· ἦν δὲ ἐγγὺς τὸ τέμενος. — 15. Καὶ ἐς οἶκημα οὐ μέγα, ὃ ἦν τοῦ ἱεροῦ, ἐξελθὼν, ἵνα μὴ ὑπαίθριος ταλαιπωροίῃ, ἡσύχαζεν. Οἱ δὲ τὸ παραντία μὲν ὑστέρησαν τῇ διώξει, μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο τοῦ τε οἰκήματος τὸν ὄροφον ἀφεῖλον καὶ τὰς

θύρας, ἔνδον ὄντα τηρήσαντες αὐτὸν καὶ ἀπολαβόντες εἴσω, ἀπρωκοδόμησαν, προσκαθεζόμενοί τε ἐξεπολιόρκησαν λιμῶ. — 16. Καὶ μέλλοντος αὐτοῦ ἀποψύχειν ὥσπερ εἶχεν ἐν τῷ οἰκήματι, αἰσθόμενοί τε ἐξάγουσιν ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἔτι ἔμπνουν ἔντα, καὶ ἐξαχθεὶς ἀπέθανε παραχρῆμα.

VI. The Fate of Themistocles, B. C. 471—464.

1. Τοῦ μηδισμοῦ τοῦ Πανσανίου οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, πρέσβεις πέμψαντες παρὰ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ξυνεπητιῶντο καὶ τὸν Θεμιστοκλέα, ὥς εὕρισκον ἐκ τῶν περὶ Πανσανίαν ἐλέγχων· ἡξίου τε τοῖς αὐτοῖς κολάζεσθαι αὐτόν· οἱ δὲ πεισθέντες (ἔτυχε γὰρ ὡστρακισμένος καὶ ἔχων δίαταν μὲν ἐν Ἀργεῖ, ἐπιφοιτῶν δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν ἄλλην Πελοπόννησον) πέμπονσι μετὰ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἐτοίμων ὄντων, ἄνδρας, οἷς εἶρητο ἄγειν, ὅπου ἂν περιτύχωσιν. — 2. Ὁ δὲ Θεμιστοκλῆς προαισθόμενος φεύγει ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ἐς Κέρκυραν, ὣν αὐτῶν εὐεργέτης. Δεδιέναι δὲ φασκόντων τῶν Κερκυραίων ἔχειν αὐτόν, ὥστε Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις ἀπεχθέσθαι, διακομίζεται ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἐς τὴν ἥπειρον τὴν καταντικρύν. — 3. Καὶ διωκόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν προστεταγμένων κατὰ πύστιν ἢ χωροίη, ἀναγκάζεται παρὰ Ἀδμήτον τὸν Μολοσσῶν βασιλέα, ὄντα αὐτῷ οὐ φίλον, καταλῦσαι. Καὶ ὁ μὲν οὐκ ἔτυχεν ἐπιδημῶν· ὁ δέ, τῆς γυναικὸς ἰκέτης γενόμενος, διδάσκεται ὑπ' αὐτῆς τὸν παῖδα σφῶν λαβὼν κατέξεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν ἐστίαν. — 4. Καὶ ἐλθόντος οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον τοῦ Ἀδμήτου, δηλοῖ τε ὅς ἐστι, καὶ οὐκ ἄξιοι, εἴ τι ἄρα αὐτὸς ἀντεῖπεν αὐτῷ Ἀθηναίων δεομένῳ, φεύγοντα τιμωρεῖσθαι. Αἷμα δ' αὐτῷ εἶπεν, ἰφ' ὧν καὶ ἐφ' ᾧ διώ-

ζεται· ὁ δὲ ἀκοίσας ἀνίστησί τε αὐτὸν μετὰ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ υἱέος, ὥσπερ καὶ ἔχων αὐτὸν ἐκαθέζετο· καὶ μέγιστον ἦν ἱκέτευμα τοῦτο. — 5. Καὶ ὕστερον οὐ πολλῷ τοῖς τε Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις ἐλθοῦσι καὶ πολλὰ εἰποῦσιν οἷκ ἐκδίδωσιν, ἀλλ' ἀποστέλλει, βουλόμενον ὥς βασιλέα πορευθῆναι, ἐπὶ τὴν ἑτέραν θάλασσαν περὶ Πύδναν τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου. — 6. Ἐν ᾗ ὀλκάδος τυχὼν ἀναγομένης ἐπ' Ἰωνίας καὶ ἐπιβάς, καταφέρεται χειμῶνι ἐς τὸ Ἀθηναίων στρατόπεδον, ὃ ἐπολιόρκει Νάξον· καὶ (ἦν γὰρ ἀγνώστῳ τοῖς ἐν τῇ νηϊ) δείσας φράζει τῷ ναυκλίρῳ, ὅστις ἐστί, καὶ δι' αὐτὸν φεύγει· καί, εἰ μὴ σώσει αὐτόν, ἔφη ἔρεῖν, ὅτι χρήμασι πεισθεὶς αὐτὸν ἄγει· τὴν δὲ ἀσφάλειαν εἶναι, μὴδένα ἐκβῆναι ἐκ τῆς νεὸς μέχρι ἂν πλοῦς γένηται· πειθόμενῳ δ' αὐτῷ χάριν ἀπομνήσcesθαι ἀξίαν. Ὁ δὲ ναυκληρος ποιεῖ τε ταῦτα, καὶ ἀποσαλεύσας ἡμέραν καὶ νύκτα ὑπὲρ τοῦ στρατοπέδου, ὕστερον ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Ἐφεσον. — 7. Καὶ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐκεῖνόν τε ἐθεράπευσε χρημάτων δόσει (ἦλθε γὰρ αὐτῷ ὕστερον ἔκ τε Ἀθηνῶν παρὰ τῶν φίλων, καὶ ἐξ Ἀργούς, ἃ ὑπεξέκειτο), καὶ μετὰ τῶν κάτω Περσῶν τινος πορευθεὶς ἄνω, ἐσπέμπει γράμματα ἐς βασιλέα Ἀρταξέρξην τὸν Ξέρξου, νεωστὶ βασιλεύσαντα. — 8. Ἐδήλου δὲ ἡ γραφή, ὅτι „Θεμιστοκλῆς ἦλθε παρὰ σέ, ὃς κατὰ μὲν πλείστα Ἑλλήνων εἰργασμῇ τὸν ὑμέτερον οἶκον, ὅσον χρόνον τὸν σὸν πατέρα ἐπιόντα ἐμοὶ ἀνάγκη ἡμυνόμην· πολὺ δ' ἔτι πλείω ἀγαθὰ, ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ μὲν ἐμοί, ἐκείνῳ δὲ ἐν ἐπικινδύνῳ πάλιν ἡ ἀποκομιδὴ ἐγίγνετο. Καὶ μοι εὐεργεσία ὀφείλεται“ (γράψας τὴν τε ἐκ Σαλαμῖνος προάγγελσιν τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως, καὶ τὴν τῶν γεφυρῶν, ἣν ψευδῶς προσεποιήσατο, τότε δι'

αὐτὸν οὐ διάλυσιν) „καὶ νῦν ἔχων σε μεγάλα ἀγαθὰ δοῦ-
σαι πάρεμι, διωκόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων διὰ τὴν
σὴν φιλίαν. Βούλομαι δ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἐπισχῶν, αὐτὸς σοι
περὶ ὧν ἤκω δηλώσαι.“

9. Βασιλεὺς δέ, ὥς λέγεται, ἐθαύμασέ τε αὐτοῦ
τὴν διάνοιαν καὶ ἐκέλευσε ποιεῖν οὕτως. Ὁ δ' ἐν τῷ
χρόνῳ, ὃν ἐπέσχε, τῆς τε Περσίδος γλώσσης ὅσα ἠδύ-
νατο κατενόησε καὶ τῶν ἐπιτηδευμάτων τῆς χώρας. —

10. Ἀφικόμενος δὲ μετὰ τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν, γίγνεται παρ' αὐτῷ μέγας καὶ ὅσος οὐδεὶς πω Ἑλλήνων, διὰ τε τὴν
προϋπάρχουσαν ἀξίωσιν καὶ τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ ἐλπίδα, ἣν
ὑπετίθει αὐτῷ δουλώσειν· μάλιστα δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ πεί-
ραν διδοὺς ξυνετὸς φαίνεσθαι. — 11. Ἦν γὰρ ὁ Θε-
μιστοκλῆς βεβαιότατα δὴ φύσεως ἰσχὺν δηλώσας, καὶ
διαφερόντως τι ἐς αὐτὸ μᾶλλον ἐτέρου ἀξίος θανμάσαι.
Οἰκεία γὰρ ξυνέσει, καὶ οὔτε προμαθὼν ἐς αὐτὴν οὐδέν,
οὔτ' ἐπιμαθὼν, τῶν τε παραχρῆμα δι' ἐλαχίστης βου-
λῆς κράτιστος γνώμων, καὶ τῶν μελλόντων ἐπὶ πλεῖ-
στον τοῦ γενησομένου ἀριστος εἰκαστής· καὶ ἃ μὲν μετὰ
χεῖρας ἔχοι, καὶ ἐξηγήσασθαι οἷός τε· ὧν τε ἄπειρος
εἶη, κρῖναι ἱκανῶς οὐκ ἀπήλλακτο· τό τε ἄμεινον ἢ
χεῖρον ἐν τῷ ἀφανεῖ ἔτι ὃν προεώρα μάλιστα, καὶ τὸ
ξύμπαν εἰπεῖν, φύσεως μὲν δυνάμει, μελέτης δὲ βρα-
χύτητι, κράτιστος δὴ οὗτος αὐτοσχεδιάζειν τὰ δέοντα
ἐγένετο. — 12. Νοσήσας δὲ τελευτᾷ τὸν βίον. Λέ-
γουσι δέ τινες καὶ ἐκούσιον φαρμάκῳ ἀποθανεῖν αὐτόν,
ἀδύνατον νομίσαντα εἶναι ἐπιτελέσαι βασιλεῖ ἃ ὑπέ-
σχετο. Μνημεῖον μὲν οὖν αὐτοῦ ἐν Μαγνησίᾳ ἐστὶ τῇ
Ἀσιανῇ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ· ταύτης γὰρ ἦρχε τῆς χώρας, δόν-
τος βασιλέως αὐτῷ, Μαγνησίαν μὲν ἄρτον, ἣ προς-
έφερε πεντήκοντα τάλαντα τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ· Λάμπρακον δὲ

οἶνον (ἐδόκει γὰρ πολυινότατον τῶν τότε εἶναι). Μυοῦντα δὲ ὕψον. — 13. Τὰ δὲ ὅσα κομισθῆναι αὐτοῦ οἱ προσήκοντες οἴκαδε κελύσαντος ἐκείνου καὶ τεθῆναι κρύφα Ἀθηναίων ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ. Οὐ γὰρ ἐξῆν θάπτειν, ὥς ἐπὶ προδοσίᾳ φεύγοντος. Τὰ μὲν κατὰ Πανσανίαν τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον καὶ Θεμιστοκλέα τὸν Ἀθηναῖον, λαμπροτάτους γενομένους τῶν κατ' ἑαυτοὺς ἑλλήνων, οὕτως ἐτελεύτησεν.

Conquest and Destruction of Thebes by Alexander the Great, B. C. 335.

1. Ἐν τούτῳ τῶν φυγάδων τινὲς τῶν ἐκ Θηβῶν φευγόντων παρελθόντες νύκτωρ ἐς τὰς Θήβας, ἐπαγομένων τινῶν αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ νεωτερισμῷ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, Ἀμύνταν μὲν καὶ Τιμόλαον τῶν τὴν Καδμείαν ἐχόντων οὐδὲν πολέμιον ὑποτοπίσαντας ἔξω τῆς Καδμείας ἀπέκτειναν ξυλλαβόντες· ἐς δὲ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν παρελθόντες ἐπῆραν τοὺς Θηβαίους ἀποστῆναι ἀπὸ Ἀλεξάνδρου, ἐλευθερίαν τε προῖσχύμενοι, καὶ τῆς βαρύτητος τῶν Μακεδόνων ἤδη ποτὲ ἀπαλλαγῆναι. — 2. Πιθανώτεροι δὲ ἐς τὸ πλῆθος ἐφαίνοντο, τεθνηκέναι Ἀλέξανδρον ἰσχυριζόμενοι ἐν Ἰλλυριοῖς· καὶ γὰρ καὶ πολλὸς ὁ λόγος οὗτος καὶ παρὰ πολλῶν ἐφοίτα, ὅτι τε χρόνον ἀπῆν οὐκ ὀλίγον, καὶ ὅτι οὐδεμίᾳ ἀγγελίᾳ παρ' αὐτοῦ ἀφῖκτο· ὥστε (ὅπερ φιλεῖ ἐν τοῖς τοιοῖσδε), οὐ γινώσκοντες τὰ ὄντα, τὰ μάλιστα κατ' ἡδονὴν σφισιν εἵκαζον. — 3. Πυθομένῳ δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τὰ τῶν Θηβαίων οὐδαμῶς ἐδόκει ἀμελητέα εἶναι, τὴν τε τῶν Ἀθηναίων πόλιν δι' ὑποψίας ἐκ πολλοῦ ἔχοντι, καὶ τῶν Θηβαίων τὸ τόλμημα οὐ φαῦλον ποιουμένων, εἰ Λακεδαιμόνιοί τε πάλαι ἤδη ταῖς γνώμας ἀφεστηκότες, καὶ τινες καὶ

ἄλλοι τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ καὶ Αἰτωλοὶ οὐ βέβαιοι ὄντες συνεπιλήψονται τοῦ νεωτερισμοῦ τοῖς Θηβαίοις. — 4. Ἄγων δὴ παρὰ τὴν Ἑορδαίαν τε καὶ τὴν Ἑλευσινίαν καὶ παρὰ τὰ τῆς Στυμφαίας καὶ Παρναίας ἄκρα, ἑβδομαῖος ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Πελλίναν τῆς Θετταλίας. Ἐνθεν δὲ ὁρμηθεὶς ἕκτη ἡμέρᾳ ἐσβάλλει ἐς Βοιωτίαν, ὥστε οὐ πρόσθεν οἱ Θηβαῖοι ἔμαθον εἶσω Πυλῶν παρεληλυθότα αὐτόν, πρὶν ἐν Ὀρχηστῷ γενέσθαι ξὺν τῇ στρατιᾷ πάσῃ. — 5. Καὶ τότε δὲ οἱ πράξαντες τὴν ἀπόστασιν στράτευμα ἐκ Μακεδονίας Ἀντιπάτρου ἀφίχθαι ἔφασκον, αὐτὸν δὲ Ἀλέξανδρον τεθνάναι ἰσχυρίζοντο, καὶ τοῖς ἀπαγγέλλουσιν, ὅτι οὗτος αὐτὸς προσάγει Ἀλέξανδρος, χαλεπῶς εἶχον· ἄλλον γάρ τινα ἤκειν Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν Ἀερόπου. — 6. Ὁ δὲ Ἀλέξανδρος ἐξ Ὀρχηστοῦ ἄρας τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ προσῆγε πρὸς τὴν πόλιν τῶν Θηβαίων κατὰ τὸ τοῦ Ἰολάου τέμενος. Οὗ δὲ καὶ ἐστρατοπέδευσεν, ἐνδιδούς ἔτι τοῖς Θηβαίοις τριβὴν, εἰ μεταγρόντες ἐπὶ τοῖς κακῶς ἐγνωσμένοις πρεσβεύσαντο παρ' αὐτόν. — 7. Οἱ δὲ τοσούτου ἐδέχσαν ἐνδόσιμόν τι παρασχεῖν ἐς ξύμβασιν, ὥστε ἐκθέοντες ἐκ τῆς πόλεως οἱ τε ἱππεῖς καὶ τῶν ψιλῶν οὐκ ὀλίγοι ἔστε ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ἡεροβολίζοντο ἐς τὰς προφυλακάς, καὶ τινὰς καὶ ἀπέκτειναν οὐ πολλοὺς τῶν Μακεδόνων. Καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος ἐκπέμπει τῶν ψιλῶν καὶ τοξοτῶν, ὥστε αὐτῶν ἀναστεῖλαι τὴν ἐκδρομήν· καὶ οὗτοι οὐ χαλεπῶς ἀνέστειλαν ἤδη τῷ στρατοπέδῳ αὐτῷ προσφερομένους. — 8. Τῇ δὲ ὑστεραίᾳ ἀναλαβὼν τὴν στρατιὰν πᾶσαν καὶ περιελθὼν κατὰ τὰς πύλας τὰς φερούσας ἐπ' Ἑλευθεράς τε καὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν, οὐδὲ τότε προσέμειξε τοῖς τείχεσιν αὐτοῖς, ἀλλ' ἐστρατοπέδευσεν οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχων τῆς Καδμείας, ὥστε ἐγγὺς εἶναι ὠφέλειαν

τῶν Μακεδόνων τοῖς τὴν Καδμείαν ἔχουσιν. — 9. Οἱ γὰρ Θηβαῖοι τὴν Καδμείαν διπλῶ χάρακι ἐφρούρουν ἀποτειχίσαντες, ὥς μήτε ἔξωθεν τινα τοῖς ἐγκατειλημμένοις δύνασθαι ἐπωφελεῖν, μήτε αὐτοὺς ἐκθέοντας βλάπτειν τι σφᾶς, ὁπότε τοῖς ἔξω πολεμίοις προσφέρουντο. Ἀλέξανδρος δὲ (ἔτι γὰρ τοῖς Θηβαίοις διὰ φιλίας ἐλθεῖν μᾶλλον τι ἢ διὰ κινδύνου ἤθελε) διέτριβε πρὸς τῇ Καδμείᾳ κατεστρατοπεδευκώς. — 10. Ἐνθα δὴ τῶν Θηβαίων οἱ μὲν τὰ βέλτιστα ἐς τὸ κοινὸν γιγνώσκοντες ἐξελθεῖν ὤρμηντο παρ' Ἀλέξανδρον καὶ εὐρέσθαι συγγνώμην τῷ πλήθει τῶν Θηβαίων τῆς ἀποστάσεως· οἱ δὲ φυγάδες καὶ ὅσοι τοὺς φυγάδας ἐπικεκλημένοι ἦσαν, οὐδενὸς φιλανθρώπου τιχεῖν ἂν παρ' Ἀλεξάνδρου ἀξιοῦντες, ἄλλως τε καὶ βοιωταρχοῦντες ἔστιν οἱ αὐτῶν παντάπασιν ἐνῆγον τὸ πλῆθος ἐς τὸν πόλεμον· Ἀλέξανδρος δὲ οὐδ' ὥς τῇ πόλει προσέβαλεν. — 11. Ἀλλὰ Περδίκκας προτεταγμένος τῆς φυλακῆς τοῦ στρατοπέδου σὺν τῇ αὐτοῦ τάξει, καὶ τοῦ χάρακος τῶν πολεμίων οὐ πολὺ ἀφρεστικώς, οὐ προσμείνας παρ' Ἀλεξάνδρου τὸ ἐς τὴν μάχην ξύνθημα αὐτὸς πρῶτος προσέμισε τῷ χάρακι· καὶ διασπάσας αὐτὸν ἐνέβαλεν ἐς τῶν Θηβαίων τὴν προφυλακὴν. — 12. Τούτῳ δὲ ἐκόμενος Ἀμύντας ὁ Ἀνδρομένους, ὅτι καὶ ξυντεταγμένος τῷ Περδίκκᾳ ἦν, ἐπύραγε καὶ αὐτὸς τὴν αὐτοῦ τάξιν, ὥς εἶδε τὸν Περδίκκαν προεληλυθότα εἶσω τοῦ χάρακος. Ταῦτα δὲ ἰδὼν Ἀλέξανδρος, ὥς μὴ μόνοι ἀπολειφθέντες πρὸς τῶν Θηβαίων κινδυνεύσειαν, ἐπύραγε τὴν ἄλλην στρατιάν. Καὶ τοὺς μὲν τοξότας καὶ τοὺς Ἀγριᾶνας ἐκδραμεῖν ἐσήμηνεν εἶσω τοῦ χάρακος, τὰ δὲ ἀγῆματα καὶ τοὺς ὑπασπιστάς ἔτι ἔξω κατεῖχεν. — 13. Ἐνθα δὴ Περδίκκας μὲν τοῦ δευτέρου χάρακος

εἶσω παρελθεῖν βιαζόμενος, αὐτὸς μὲν βληθεὶς πίπτει αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀποκομίζεται κακῶς ἔχων ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον· καὶ χαλεπῶς ἐσώθη ἀπὸ τοῦ τραύματος. Τοὺς μέντοι Θηβαίους ἐς τὴν κοίλην ὁδὸν τὴν κατὰ τὸ Ἡράκλειον φέρουσαν οἱ ἅμα αὐτῷ εἰσπεσόντες ὁμοῦ τοῖς παρ' Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τοξόταις συνέκλεισαν. — 14. Καὶ ἔστε μὲν ἐπὶ τὸ Ἡράκλειον ἀναχωροῦσιν εἶποντο τοῖς Θηβαίοις· ἐντεῦθεν δὲ ἐπιστρεψάντων αὐθις σὺν βοῇ τῶν Θηβαίων φυγὴ τῶν Μακεδόνων γίνεται· καὶ Εὐρυβάτας τε Κρῆς πίπτει ὁ τοξάρχης, καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν τοξοτῶν ἐς ἑβδομήκοντα· οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ κατέφυγον πρὸς τὸ ἄγλημα τὸ τῶν Μακεδόνων καὶ τοὺς ὑπασπιστάς τοὺς βασιλικούς. — 15. Κὰν τούτῳ Ἀλέξανδρος τοὺς μὲν αὐτοῦ φεύγοντας κατιδὼν, τοὺς Θηβαίους δὲ λεληκότας ἐν τῇ διώξει τὴν τάξιν, ἐμβάλλει ἐς αὐτοὺς συντεταγμένη τῇ φάλαγγι. Οἱ δὲ ὠθοῦσι τοὺς Θηβαίους εἶσω τῶν πυλῶν· καὶ τοῖς Θηβαίοις ἐς τοσόνδε ἡ φυγὴ φοβερά ἐγίνετο, ὥστε διὰ τῶν πυλῶν ὠθούμενοι ἐς τὴν πόλιν οὐκ ἔφθησαν συγκλείσαντες τὰς πύλας· ἀλλὰ συνεισπίπτουσι γὰρ αὐτοῖς εἶσω τοῦ τείχους, ὅσοι τῶν Μακεδόνων ἐγγὺς φευγόντων εἶχοντο, ἅτε καὶ τῶν τειχῶν διὰ τὰς προφυλακὰς τὰς πολλὰς ἐρῆμων ὄντων. — 16. Καὶ προελθόντες εἰς τὴν Καδμείαν οἱ μὲν ἐκεῖθεν κατὰ τὸ Ἀμφεῖον σὺν τοῖς κατέχουσι τὴν Καδμείαν ἐξέβαινον ἐς τὴν ἄλλην πόλιν, οἱ δὲ κατὰ τὰ τεῖχη ἐχόμενα ἤδη πρὸς τῶν συνεισπεσόντων τοῖς φεύγουσιν ὑπερβάντες ἐς τὴν ἀγορὰν δρόμῳ ἐφέροντο. — 17. Καὶ ὀλίγον μὲν τινα χρόνον ἔμειναν οἱ τεταγμένοι τῶν Θηβαίων κατὰ τὸ Ἀμφεῖον· ὥς δὲ πανταχόθεν αὐτοῖς οἱ Μακεδόνες καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος ἄλλοτε ἄλλη ἐπιφαινόμενος προσέκειντο, οἱ μὲν ἱππεῖς τῶν Θηβαίων διεκπεσόντες

διὰ τῆς πόλεως ἐς τὸ πεδίον ἐξέπιπτον, οἱ δὲ πεζοί, ὥς ἐκάστοις προῦχώρει, ἐσώζοντο. — 18. Ἐνθα δὴ ὀργῇ οὐχ οὕτω τι οἱ Μακεδόνες, ἀλλὰ Φωκεῖς τε καὶ Πλαταιεῖς καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι δὲ Βοιωτοὶ οὐδὲ ἀμυνομένοις ἔτι τοὺς Θηβαίους οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ ἔκτεινον, τοὺς μὲν ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις εἰσπίπτοντες, τοὺς δὲ καὶ ἐς ἀλκὴν τετραμμένους, τοὺς δὲ καὶ πρὸς ἱεροῖς ἰκετεύοντας, οὔτε γυναικῶν οὔτε παιδῶν φειδόμενοι.

19. Καὶ τὸ πάθος τοῦτο μεγέθει τε τῆς ἀλούσης πόλεως καὶ ὀξύτητι τοῦ ἔργου, οὐχ ἥμιστα δὲ τῷ παραλόγῳ ἔς τε τοὺς παθόντας καὶ τοὺς δράσαντας, οὐ μείον τι τοὺς ἄλλους Ἑλλήνας ἢ καὶ αὐτοὺς τοὺς μετασχόντας τοῦ ἔργου ἐξέπληξεν. — 20. Τὰ μὲν γὰρ περὶ Σικελίαν Ἀθηναίοις ξυνενεχθέντα, εἰ καὶ πλήθει τῶν ἀπολομένων οὐ μείονα τὴν ξυμφορὰν τῇ πόλει ἵνεγκεν, ἀλλὰ τῷ τε πόρρῳ ἀπὸ τῆς οἰκείας διαφθορῆς καὶ αὐτοῖς τὸν στρατὸν καὶ τὸν πολὺν ξυμμαχικὸν μᾶλλον ἢ οἰκεῖον ὄντα, καὶ τῷ τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῖς περιλειφθῆναι, ὥς καὶ ἐς ὕστερον ἐπὶ πολὺ τῷ πολέμῳ ἀντισχεῖν Λακεδαιμονίοις τε καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις καὶ μεγάλῳ βασιλεῖ πολεμοῦντας, οὔτε αὐτοῖς τοῖς παθοῦσιν ἴσην τὴν αἴσθησιν τῆς ξυμφορᾶς προσέθηκεν, οὔτε τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἑλλήσι τὴν ἐπὶ τῷ πάθει ἔκπληξιν ὁμοίαν παρέσχεν. — 21. Καὶ τὸ ἐν Αἰγὸς ποταμοῖς αὖθις Ἀθηναίων πταῖσμα ναυτικόν τε ἦν, καὶ ἡ πόλις, καίπερ τῶν μακρῶν τειχῶν καθαιρέσει καὶ νεῶν τῶν πολλῶν παραδόσει καὶ στερήσει τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐς ταπεινότητα ἀφικομένη, τό τε σχῆμα τὸ πάτριον ὁμῶς ἐφύλαξε, καὶ τὴν δύναμιν οὐ διὰ μακροῦ τὴν παλαιὰν ἔλαβεν· ὥς τά τε μακρὰ τεῖχη ἐκτειχίσαι, καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης αὖθις ἐπικρατῆσαι, καὶ τοὺς τότε φοβερούς σφισιν Λακεδαι-

μονίους καὶ παρ' ὀλίγον ἐλθόντας ἀφανίσαι τὴν πόλιν αὐτοὺς ἐν τῷ μέρει ἐκ τῶν ἐσχάτων κινδύνων διασώσασθαι. — 22. Λακεδαιμονίων τε αὖ τὸ κατὰ Λεῦκτρα καὶ Μαντίνειαν πταῖσμα τῷ παραλόγῳ μᾶλλον τι τῆς ξυμφορᾶς ἢ τῷ πλήθει τῶν ἀπολομένων τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐξέπληξεν· ἥ τε ξὺν Ἐπαμεινώνδῃ Βοιωτῶν καὶ Ἀρκάδων γενομένη προςβολή πρὸς τὴν Σπάρτην καὶ αὐτὴ τῷ ἀήθει τῆς ὕψεως μᾶλλον ἢ τῇ ἀκριβείᾳ τῶν κινδύνων αὐτοὺς τε τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμετασχόντας αὐτοῖς τῶν τότε πραγμάτων ἐφόβησεν. — 23. Θηβαίοις δὲ τὰ τῆς ἀποστάσεως ὀξεία καὶ ξὺν οὐδενὶ λογισμῷ γενόμενα, καὶ ἡ ἄλωσις δι' ὀλίγου τε καὶ οὐ ξὺν πόνῳ τῶν ἐλόντων ξυνενεχθεῖσα, καὶ ὁ πολὺς φόνος, οἷα δὴ ἐξ ὁμοφύλων τε καὶ παλαιᾶς ἀπεχθείας ἐπεξιόντων, καὶ ὁ τῆς πόλεως παντελὴς ἀνδραποδισμός, δυνάμει τε καὶ δόξῃ ἐς τὰ πολέμια τῶν τότε προεχούσης ἐν τοῖς Ἕλλησιν, οὐκ ἔξω τοῦ εἰκότος εἰς μῆριν τοῦ Θεοῦ ἀνηνέχθη. — 24. Ἐνομίζοντο γὰρ οἱ Θηβαῖοι τῆς τε ἐν τῷ Μηδικῷ πολέμῳ προδοσίας τῶν Ἑλλήνων διὰ μακροῦ ταύτην δίκην ἐκτίσαντες, καὶ τῆς Πλαταιέων ἐν τε ταῖς σπονδαῖς καταλήψεως καὶ τοῦ παντελοῦς ἀνδραποδισμοῦ τῆς πόλεως καὶ τοῦ χωρίου τῆς ἐρημώσεως, ἐν ὧ τῳ οἱ Ἕλληνες παραταξάμενοι Μήδους ἀπεώσαντο τῆς Ἑλλάδος τὸν κίνδυνον· καὶ ὅτι Ἀθηναίους αὐτοὶ τῇ ψήφῳ ἀπώλλυνον, ὅτε ὑπὲρ ἀνδραποδισμοῦ τῆς πόλεως γνώμη προὔτεθῃ ἐν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίων ξυμμάχοις. — 25. Τοῖς δὲ μετασχοῦσι τοῦ ἔργου ξυμμάχοις, οἷς δὴ καὶ ἐπέτρεψεν Ἀλέξανδρος τὰ κατὰ τὰς Θήβας διαθεῖναι, τὴν μὲν Καδμεΐαν φρουρᾷ κατέχειν ἔδοξε, τὴν πόλιν δὲ κατασκάψαι εἰς ἔδαφος, καὶ τὴν χώραν κατανεῖμαι τοῖς

ξυμμάχοις, ὅση μὴ ἱερὰ αὐτῆς· παῖδας δὲ καὶ γυναῖ-
κας, καὶ ὅσοι ὑπελείποντο Θηβαίων, πλὴν τῶν ἱερέων
τε καὶ ἱερείων καὶ ὅσοι ξένοι Φιλίππου ἢ Ἀλεξάνδρου
ἢ ὅσοι πρόξενοι Μακεδόνων ἐγένοντο, ἀνδραποδίσαι. —

26. Καὶ τὴν Πινδάρου δὲ τοῦ ποιητοῦ οἰκίαν καὶ τοὺς
ἀπογόνους τοῦ Πινδάρου λέγουσιν, ὅτι διεφύλαξεν
Ἀλέξανδρος αἰδοῖ τῇ Πινδάρου· ἐπὶ τούτοις Ὀρχόμε-
νόν τε καὶ Πλαταιὰς ἀναστῆσαι τε καὶ τειχίσαι οἱ ξύμ-
μαχοι ἔγνωσαν.

THE CHIEF DATES IN GRECIAN HISTORY.

N.B. Those in brackets [] are mythical dates computed by the ancients; but they are of no chronological authority.—Literary names are printed in *Italics*.

I. MYTHICAL AGE.

B. C.

- [1856] Inachus founds Argos and Sicyon.
 - [1796] The Deluge of Ogyges.
 - [1550] The Deluge of Deucalion.
The Hellenes begin to displace the Pelasgians.
Cecrops leads a colony from Saïs, in Egypt to Attica.
Cadmus, the Phœnician, founds Thebes, and introduces the alphabet.
 - [1500] Danaus arrives in Argolis.
 - [1383] Erechtheus, a native Ionian, founds the worship of Athena at Athens.
 - [1283] Pelops migrates from Lydia to the Peloponnesus.
Naval power and legislation of Minos, King of Crete.
 - [1225] The Argonautic expedition.
Age of *Orpheus*, the Musician.
 - [1213] Expedition of the Seven against Thebes.
 - [1198] Thebes destroyed by the Epigoni.
 - [1183] Destruction of Troy.
 - [1104] Return of the Heraclids, and Dorian settlement of the Peloponnesus.
 - [1045] Death of Codrus, last King of Athens.
Perpetual Archons at Athens, till B. C. 753.
 - [1044] The Great Ionian Migration to Asia.
 - [1040] Institution of the Amphictyons.
 - [1000] Period of the transition from patriarchal monarchies to aristocratic republics.
 - [807] Legislation of Lycurgus at Sparta.
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II. HISTORICAL AGE.

- 776 Beginning of the Olympiads, from the victory of the Elean Coroebus in the foot-race at Olympia.
- 752 Decennial Archons at Athens, till B. C. 683.

B. C.

- 748 Phidon, tyrant of Argos, flourishes, he coined money at Aegina, and introduced the Aeginetan standards of weights and measures.
- 745 The Bacchiadae rule at Corinth, by an annual Prytanis (or Council).
- 743 The First Messenian War: to B. C. 723.
- 735 Colonies founded in Sicily and Italy.
- 712 *Callinus*, of Ephesus, poet, fl.
- 700 Corinth powerful at sea.
- 693 *Simonides*, of Amorgos, poet.
Glaucus, of Chios, statuary in metal.
- 687 *Archilochus*, of Paros, poet, fl.
- 685 Second Messenian War, till B. C. 668.
(According to other accounts 679—662).
- 683 Creon, the first annual archon at Athens.
Tyrtæus, the Athenian poet, animates the Spartans in the Messenian War.
- 672 *Alcman*, of Lydia, lyric poet at Sparta.
- 664 The most ancient sea-fight on record, between the Corinthians and Corcyraeans.
- 662 Zaleucus, the lawgiver at Locri in Italy.
- 657 Byzantium founded by the Megarians.
- 655 Cypselus, tyrant of Corinth, till B. C. 625.
- 625 Peisander succeeds Cypselus at Corinth, reigns to B. C. 585.
- 621 Legislation of Draco at Athens.
- 620 Conspiracy of Cylon at Athens.
- 611 Pittacus overthrows tyranny at Mytilene in Lesbos.—Age of the "Seven Sages" of Greece.
Sappho and *Alcæus*, lyric poets in Lesbos.
- 596 Epimenides, the Cretan, visits Athens.
- 595 The "Sacred War" about Cirrha, to B. C. 586.
- 594 Legislation of Solon at Athens.
- 586 Epoch of the Isthmian and Pythian Games.
- 566 The Panathenaic festival instituted at Athens.
- 560 Usurpation of Peisistratus at Athens.
His tyranny lasts to B. C. 527.
- 559 Cyrus founds the Persian Empire.
The lyric poet *Anacreon* fl.
- 548 The temple at Delphi burnt.
- 546 Cyrus takes Sardis and conquers the Lydian empire in Asia Minor.
- 538 Babylon taken by Cyrus.
- 535 *Thespis*, the Athenian, first exhibits tragedy.
- 532 Polycrates tyrant of Samos.
- 531 *Pythagoras*, philosopher fl.
- 529 Death of Cyrus: he is succeeded by Cambyses.
- 527 Death of Peisistratus: his sons Hippias and Hipparchus joint tyrants of Athens.
- 525 Cambyses conquers Egypt.
Birth of the tragic poet *Aeschylus*.
- 522 Polycrates, tyrant of Samos, put to death.
- 521 Death of Cambyses: usurpation of the Magian Smerdis: and

B. C.

- accession of Darius, the son of Hystaspes, as King of Persia.
- 518 Birth of the lyric poet *Pindar*, of Thebes.
- 514 Hipparchus slain by Harmodius and Aristogeiton
- 510 Hippias and all the Peisistratids expelled from Athens (in the same year as the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome).
Cleisthenes reforms the constitution of Athens.
- 499 Revolt of the Ionians from Persia: aided by the Athenians, they burn Sardis.
Aeschylus (aged 25) first exhibits tragedy.
- 497 Death of the philosopher *Pythagoras*.
- 495 Birth of the tragedian *Sophocles*.
- 492 First Persian Invasion of Greece.
Mardonius conquers Macedonia.
- 491 Darius demands earth and water of the Greeks.
War between Athens and Aegina.
- 490 Second Persian Invasion. Datis, and Artaphernes defeated Marathon.
- 485 Death of Darius: he is succeeded by Xerxes.
- 484 Birth of the historian *Herodotus*.
- 483 Ostracism of Aristides.
Administration of Themistocles at Athens.
- 480 Third Persian Invasion, under Xerxes.
Battles of Thermopylae, Artemisium, and Salamis.
Birth of the tragedian *Euripides*.
- 479 Battles of Plataeae in Boeotia and Mycale in Asia Minor, the same day (Sept. 25).
- 478 The Greeks take Sestos.
The walls of Athens built.
- 477 Beginning of the Athenian supremacy.
- 471 Ostracism of Themistocles.
Treason and death of Pausanias.
- 468 Birth of *Socrates*.
First tragic victory of *Sophocles*.
- 466 Revolt and subjugation of Naxos.
Double victory of Cimon at the river Eurymedon.
- 465 Death of Xerxes: he is succeeded by Artaxerxes I. Longimanus
- 461 Ostracism of Cimon.
- 460 Revolt of Egypt from Persia.
The Athenians aid the Egyptians.
- 457 The Athenians at war in Peloponnesus.
- 455 *Euripides* first gains the tragic prize.
- 454 *Cratinus*, the comic poet, fl.
- 450 Five years' truce between the Athenians and Peloponnesians.
- 449 Death of Cimon. End of the Wars with Persia.
- 448 Athenian power at its height. Sacred War between the Delphians and Phocians: leading to war between the Athenians and Lacedaemonians.
- 447 The Athenians defeated by the Boeotians at Coronea.

B. C.

- 445 Thirty years' truce.
- 444 Administration of Pericles.
- 435 War between the Corinthians and Corcyraeans.
- 431 Beginning of the Peloponnesian War.
- 430 The Great Plague at Athens.
- 429 Death of Pericles.
- 427 The Peloponnesians take Plataeae.
Aristophanes first exhibits comedy.
- 425 Success of Cleon at Sphacteria.
Death of Artaxerxes I. Longimanus, King of Persia: brief reigns
of Xerxes II. and Sogdianus; accession of Darius II. Nothus.
- 424 Campaign in Thrace about Amphipolis.
- 423 Banishment of the historian *Thucydides*.
- 422 Deaths of Brasidas and Cleon.
- 421 Truce for fifty years: but the war does not cease.
- 420 Alcibiades becomes a political leader at Athens.
- 415 Athenian expedition to Sicily.
Flight of Alcibiades to Sparta.
- 413 Destruction of the Athenians in Sicily.
- 411 Democracy abolished at Athens.
- 406 Naval victory of the Athenians at the Arginusae.
Deaths of *Euripides* and *Sophocles*.
- 405 Destruction of the Athenian fleet at Aegospotami.
Darius II. succeeded by Artaxerxes II. Mnemon.
- 404 Athens taken by Lysander.
End of the Peloponnesian War.
The Thirty Tyrants at Athens.
- 403 The oligarchy overthrown by Thrasybulus.
- 401 The Expedition (*Anabasis*) of Cyrus the younger.
- 400 Return of the Ten Thousand Greeks.
- 399 Condemnation and death of Socrates.
- 396 Agesilaus fights in Asia against the Persians.
- 394 Greek confederacy against Sparta.
Agesilaus, recalled, gains the battle of Coronea.
Naval victory of Conon at Cnidus.
Banishment of *Xenophon*.
- 393 Conon rebuilds the Long Walls of Athens.
- 389 *Plato* (aged 40) goes to Sicily.
- 387 The Peace of Antalcidas.
- 384 Birth of *Aristotle*.
- 382 Birth of *Demosthenes*.
- 378 War of Thebes and Athens against Sparta.
- 371 The Thebans excluded from the peace of Sparta. Battle of
Leuctra. Foundation of Megalopolis.
- 367 Death of Dionysius I., tyrant of Syracuse, after a reign of 38 years.
- 362 Death of Epaminondas at Mantinea.
Conclusion of *Xenophon's* Greek History.
- 361 General peace: Lacedaemon excluded.
Death of Agesilaus in Egypt.

B. C.

- 359 Accession of Philip II., the Great, in Macedonia.
Death of Artaxerxes II. Mnemon: he is succeeded by Artaxerxes III. Ochus.
- 358 Philip takes Amphipolis.
- 357 The Athenian Allies revolt.
The Social and Sacred Wars begin.
- 356 Birth of Alexander the Great.
Dionysius II. expelled from Syracuse.
- 355 End of the Social War.
The Allies of Athens independent.
- 353 Death of Dion, tyrant of Syracuse.
- 352 Progress of Philip in Northern Greece.
He is repulsed from Thermopylae.
"First Philippic" of Demosthenes.
- 349 Philip attacks Olynthus.
The "Olynthiacs" of Demosthenes.
- 347 Philip takes and destroys Olynthus
Death of *Plato*, aged 82.
- 346 Peace between Philip and the Athenians.
Philip ends the Sacred War.
- 342 Aristotle at the court of Philip.
Death of the comic poet *Menander*.
- 341 Birth of the philosopher *Epicurus*.
- 340 *Isocrates* (aged 96) completes his Panathenaic Oration.
- 338 Philip chosen general of the Amphictyons.
His victory at Chaeronea. Death of *Isocrates*.
Extinction of liberty in Greece.
Congress at Corinth: Philip named general of the Greeks for the war with Persia.
Ochus, King of Persia, succeeded by Arses.
- 336 Assassination of Philip: accession of Alexander the Great. Murder of Arses: accession of Darius III. Codomannus, last King of Persia.
- 335 Revolt and destruction of Thebes.
- 334 Alexander marches against Persia.
His victory at the Granicus.
- 333 He defeats Darius at Issus.
- 332 He takes Tyre, and conquers Egypt.
- 331 His decisive victory at Arbela.
Agis III. defeated and slain by Antipater.
- 330 Alexander in Central Asia.
Murder of Darius Codomannus by Bessus.
Pacification of Greece by Antipater.
Speeches of *Aeschines* and *Demosthenes* "On the Crown"
- 329 Alexander's campaign in India.
- 323 Death of Alexander, and division of his empire.
Ptolemy I. founds the Greek Kingdom of Egypt.
- 322 Deaths of Demosthenes and Aristotle.
- 321 *Menander* first exhibits Comedy.

B. C.

- 318 Phocion put to death at Athens.
 316 Death of Eumenes. Antigonus master of Asia.
 312 Seleucus I. Nicator founds the Greek kingdom of Syria. Era of the Seleucidae.
 306 *Epicurus* settles at Athens.
 301 Battle of Ipsus and death of Antigonus: end of the wars of Alexander's successors.
 295 Athens taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes.
 288 Death of Agathocles, King of Sicily.
 280 Pyrrhus crosses into Italy.
 279 The Gauls under Brennus invade Greece, and are repulsed at Delphi.
 272 Death of Pyrrhus.
 251 Rise of the Achaean League.
 241 Attempted reform, and death, of Agis IV., King of Sparta.
 225 Reforms of Cleomenes III. at Sparta.
 220 Philip V. King of Macedonia.
 Power of the Aetolian League.
 The Social War begins: ends B. C. 217.
 215 Treaty of Philip with Hannibal.
 213 Murder of Aratus by Philip.
 212 Syracuse taken by the Romans.
 Death of the mathematician *Archimedes*.
 211 Treaty of Rome with the Aetolians.
 208 Philopoemen general of the Achaean League.
 200 War between Philip and Rome.
 197 Defeat of Philip at Cynoscephalae.
 196 Liberation of Greece by T. Quinctius Flaminius.
 191 Antiochus III. the Great defeated by the Romans at Thermopylae.
 183 Death of Philopoemen.
 179 Death of Philip V.: he is succeeded by Perseus.
 171 War between Perseus and Rome.
 168 Perseus defeated and taken at Pydna by Aemilius Paulus.
 147 Macedonia made a Roman province.
 War between the Romans and Achaeans.
 146 Destruction of Corinth by Mummius.
 Greece made a Roman province.
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A SHORT INTRODUCTION
TO THE
POLITICAL AND MILITARY ANTIQUITIES OF GREECE.

CHAPTER I.

THE HELLENIC STATES.

The name of *Greece* was first brought into use by the Romans.

The native name of *Hellas* included all the settlements of the people called *Hellenes*.

A. IN GREECE PROPER.

Subdivided into the *Peloponnesus* and *Northern Greece*.

There were four chief races, speaking distinct dialects: the *Achaeans* and *Ionians*, the *Aeolians* and *Dorians*; these pairs indicating their nearer affinities. But, in the historic age, the four dialects were *Aeolic*, *Doric*, *Ionic* and *Attic*, the last having sprung from the *old Ionic*.

I. *In the Mythical and Homeric Age.*

The **Achaeans** were the dominant race, occupying the southern and eastern parts of Peloponnesus.

The **Ionians** held the N. coast of the Peloponnesus (afterwards Achaea) and the peninsula of Attica.

The **Aeolians** prevailed widely in the W. of Peloponnesus, the adjacent islands, and the greater part of Northern Greece.

The **Dorians** are said to have had for their original seat a small region in Northern Greece.

II. *In Historical Times.*

The **Dorians** became the dominant race in Peloponnesus, in the former settlements of the Achæans; and in large portions of Northern Greece.

The **Achæans**, displaced by the Dorians, occupied Achæa, driving out the Ionians.

The **Ionians** in Attica became the chief people of Northern Greece: the rest of them emigrated to Asia Minor.

The **Aeolians** held their ground in the W. of Peloponnesus, and in parts of Northern Greece and the islands: but many of them emigrated to Asia Minor.

The **Arcadians**, in the centre of Peloponnesus, were a primitive pastoral people, supposed to be more ancient than any of these four. Remnants of older races (e. g. the **Pelasgians**) were also found in other parts of Greece.

Epirus, the N. W. country of Greece, had also a population older than the other races.

Macedonia, whose Kings became ultimately the masters of Greece, was outside of the Hellenic world.

B. THE HELLENIC COLONIES.

These were spread over the following regions.

1. *Asia Minor*: on the western shores and the adjacent islands.

i. **Aeolis**, to the north, on the coast of Mysia, with the islands of Lesbos and Tenedos.

ii. **Ionia**, in the centre, on the coast of Lydia, with the islands of Chios and Samos.

iii. **Doris**, at the S. W. angle, with the islands of Rhodes and Cos.

Nearly all of these belong to the prehistoric age.

2. *Sicily*, and the *Southern part of Italy*, called *Magna Græcia*, and the W. parts of the Mediterranean.

Some of these colonies belong to the mythical period, but most of them were founded in the 8th century B. C. Of the extreme western colonies, the most important was **Massalia** (Marseille) founded B. C. 600.

3. *The N. coast of Libya or Africa*: **Cyrene** (about B. C. 630) and the neighbouring cities.

4. The shores of *Epirus*, *Macedonia*, *Thrace*, and the *Euxine* (Black Sea). Of these the most important was *Byzantium* (afterwards Constantinople).

CHAPTER II.

THEIR POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

A. INDEPENDENCE OF THE CITIES.

A City (*Polis*), with its immediate territory, formed a Grecian state: not a whole country, nor even (at least in early times) a considerable district.

Each colony was a city, carrying with it the complete constitution of the mother city (*Metropolis*).

B. THEIR FEDERATIONS.

1. The cities inhabited by the same race, and in the same region, formed leagues for mutual defence and common interests, and held periodical meetings at the temple of their chief god. Such were the Federations of the Twelve cities of Ionia (*Dodecapolis*), and of the Six cities of Doris (*Hexapolis*); and other cases (*Tripoleis*, *Pentapoleis*, &c.).

2. *The Peloponnesian Confederacy*. After the Dorian Conquest of the Peloponnesus, the prevalence of a common blood, as well as their geographical position, led the states of Peloponnesus to meet for the decision of common questions, especially war and peace, by a majority of votes, usually at the Isthmus or at Sparta. It was such a Congress that began the Peloponnesian War.

C. TERRITORIAL STATES.

In some cases a powerful city swallowed up the political being of the smaller cities about it, either by attraction or conquest. Thus *Athens* ruled over Attica, and *Sparta* over Laconia and Messenia (though in different ways); while *Thebes* only partially succeeded in becoming the head of the Boeotian cities.

D. IMPERIAL ALLIANCES.

Peculiar circumstances raised particular cities to a supremacy (*Hegemonia*), over a number of allied states, more or less subject to it.

1. *The old Argive Supremacy.* In the legends of the Trojan War, the Argive house of the Atridae hold a sort of headship of the united Greeks, in virtue of which Agamemnon, King of Mycenae, is commander in chief of the expedition.

2. *The Lacedaemonian Supremacy.* The necessity of common action in the Persian War brought the united Greeks to a voluntary admission of the headship of Sparta, till, disgusted by the arrogance of Pausanias, they transferred the Hegemony to Athens.

3. *The Athenian Supremacy.* This was gradually transformed into the absolute rule of Athens over her maritime allies as subjects, whose attempts to secede were punished as rebellion. Their successful revolts at length led to the fall of Athens in the Peloponnesian War, B. C. 404.

4. From that time there was always one dominant state in Greece, maintaining its power by wars and alliances, but always resisted by some of the states. This sort of supremacy was held by **Sparta** (B. C. 404—371), and **Thebes** (B. C. 371—361); till Philip the Great raised his power on the dissensions of the states, and brought Greece under the **Macedonian Empire** (B. C. 338).

E. HELLENIC UNITY.

From the earliest times, the independent states of Greece were united, not only by a common blood, language and religion, but by common institutions.

1. The Mythical Traditions of the *Argonautic Voyage* and the *Siege of Troy* testify to united action, like that of the *Persian Wars* in the historical age. The *Peloponnesian War* professed to aim at bringing back one overweening state to its due relation to the rest.

2. *The Ampictyonies and Amphictyonic Council.* The *Amphictyonies* were associations of neighbouring cities or tribes for common religious rites. The greatest of these

was the *Amphictyonic Council* of Northern Greece, representing 12 tribes, and holding its meetings at Delphi. As guardian of the sanctity of the great national god, it assumed the right to call for aid from all the Grecian states. The election of Philip as its general was the formal act which led to the subjugation of Greece.

3. The *Delphic Oracle*, of which the Amphictyons were the guardians, was itself a great instrument of Hellenic unity. There were several oracles in Greece, which were consulted on all great occasions of public and private life: but the most celebrated oracle was that of Apollo at Delphi. Its ancient name was Pytho. In the centre of the temple there was a small opening (χάσμα) in the ground, from which, from time to time, an intoxicating smoke arose, which was believed to come from the spring of Cassotis, which vanished into the ground close by the sanctuary. Over this chasm there stood a high tripod, on which the *Pythia*, led into the temple by the 'prophet' (προφήτης), took her seat whenever the oracle was to be consulted. The smoke rising from under the tripod affected her brain in such a manner that she fell into a state of delirious intoxication, and the sounds which she uttered in this state were believed to contain the revelations of Apollo. These sounds were carefully written down by the prophet, and afterwards communicated to the persons who had come to consult the oracle. The Delphians, or, more properly speaking, the noble families of Delphi, had the superintendence of the oracle. Most of the oracular answers which are extant are in hexameters, and in the Ionic dialect. Sometimes, however, Doric forms also were used. The Delphic oracle had at all times a leaning in favour of the Greeks of the Dorian race, and at the time of the Peloponnesian War the Athenians began to lose all reverence and esteem for it, and the oracle became a mere instrument in the hands of a political party.

4. *The four Great National Festivals.* I. The *Olympia*, or Olympic Games, were celebrated every four years at Olympia in Elis, a small plain to the west of Pisa, on the banks of the river Alpheus. Olympia does not appear to have been a town, but rather a collection of temples and public build-

ings, the chief of which was that of Zeus Olympius. The festival was of very great antiquity. It is said to have been revived by Iphitus, with the assistance of Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver. The interval of four years between each celebration of the festival was called an *Olympiad*; but the Olympiads were not employed as a chronological era till the victory of Coroebus in the foot-race, B. C. 776. A stop was put to all warfare for the month in which the games were celebrated, and this was called the *sacred month*. No one was allowed to contend in the games but persons of pure Hellenic blood. Deputies (*θεωροί*) were sent to represent the various states of Greece. The Olympic festival was celebrated on the first full moon after the summer solstice. It lasted, after all the contests had been introduced, five days, from the 11th to the 15th days of the month inclusive, the 14th being the day of the full moon.—The contests consisted of various trials of strength and skill, which were increased in number from time to time. There were in all twenty-four contests; eighteen in which men took part, and six in which boys engaged; though they were never all exhibited at one festival. The most important were: 1. The foot-race (*δρόμος*), which was the only contest during the first 13 Olympiads. 2. The *δίαυλος*, or foot-race in which the stadium was traversed twice, first introduced in Ol. 14. 3. The *δόλιχος*, a still longer foot-race than the *δίαυλος*, introduced in Ol. 15. 4. Wrestling (*πάλη*), and, 5. The Pentathlum (*πένταθλον*), which consisted of five exercises, both introduced in Ol. 18. 6. Boxing (*πυγμή*), introduced in Ol. 23. 7. The chariot-race, with four full-grown horses (*ἵππων τελείων δρόμος, ἄρμα*), introduced in Ol. 25. 8. The Pancratiun (*παγκράτιον*) and 9. The horse-race (*ἵππος κέλης*), both introduced in Ol. 33.—The judges in the Olympic Games, called *Hellandicae* (*Ἑλλανοδίκαι*), were appointed by the Eleans, who had the regulation of the whole festival. The only prize given to the conqueror was a garland of wild olive (*κότινος*), cut from a sacred olive tree which grew in the sacred grove called Altis, in Olympia. Palm branches, the common tokens of victory on other occasions, were placed in his hands. The name of the victor, and

that of his father and of his country, were then proclaimed by a herald before the representatives of assembled Greece. A conqueror usually had immunities and privileges conferred upon him by the gratitude of his fellow-citizens. On his return home the victor entered the city in a triumphal procession, in which his praises were celebrated, frequently in the loftiest strains of poetry. As persons from all parts of the Hellenic world were assembled together at the Olympic Games, it was the best opportunity which the artist and the writer possessed of making their works known. Herodotus is said to have read his history at this festival; and there are numerous other writers who thus published their works, as the sophist Hippias, Prodicus of Ceos, Anaximenes, the orator Lysias, Dion Chrysostom, &c.

II. The *Pythia*, or Pythian Games, were celebrated in the Crissaeon plain in the neighbourhood of Delphi, anciently called Pytho, in honour of Apollo, Artemis, and Leto. The Pythian Games are said to have been instituted by Apollo himself, and to have been at first only a musical contest, in honour of the Pythian god; but gradually all the various contests were introduced, which occur in the Olympic Games. In the third year of Ol. 48, after the Crissaeon war, the Amphictyons took the management under their care. Previous to this date the Pythian Games had been celebrated at the end of every eighth year; but now, like the Olympia, they were held at the end of every fourth year; and a Pythiad, therefore, from the time that it was used as an era, comprehended a space of four years, commencing with the third year of every Olympiad. They were in all probability held in the spring.

III. The *Nemea*, or Nemean Games, were held at Nemea, in Argolis, and were said to have been originally instituted by the Seven against Thebes in commemoration of the death of Opheltes, afterwards called Archemorus. The games were revived by Hercules, after he had slain the Nemean lion; and were from this time celebrated in honour of Zeus. They were at first of a warlike character, and only warriors and their sons were allowed to take part in them; subsequently, however, they were thrown open to all the Greeks. The prize given to the victors

was at first a chaplet of olive-branches, but afterwards a chaplet of green parsley. The presidency of these games, and the management of them, belonged at different times to Cleonae, Corinth, and Argos. They were celebrated twice in every Olympiad, namely at the commencement of every second Olympic year, in the winter, and soon after the commencement of every fourth Olympic year, in the summer.

IV. The *Isthmia*, or Isthmian Games, derived their name from the Corinthian Isthmus, where the festival was held in honour of Poseidon. The celebration of the Isthmia was conducted by the Corinthians, but Theseus, their reputed founder, had reserved for his Athenians some honourable distinctions. In times of war between the two states a sacred truce was concluded. These games were celebrated every other year, in the first and third years of each Olympiad. The contests and games of the Isthmia were the same as those at Olympia. The prize of a victor in the Isthmian games consisted at first of a garland of pine-leaves, and afterwards of a wreath of ivy.

CHAPTER III.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

Most of the Greek States passed through the following stages.

A. HEROIC AGE.

Patriarchal Monarchies, as depicted by Homer.

1. The King (*Basileus*, *Anax*) and his Council. The King derived his authority and its limitations, not from any written code, but from Jove, whose descendant he claimed to be. He was surrounded by a body of chiefs or nobles, whose power was but little inferior to that of the kings themselves and who are also called *Kings* (*βασιλῆες*). These formed his Council (*βουλή*). The characteristic emblem of the kingly office was the staff called *sceptre* (*σκηπτρον*). The only Greek state which retained the kingly office in historic times was Sparta. (See below).

2. The People and their *Assembly (Agora)*. The Greeks in the Heroic age were divided into the classes of *Nobles*, *common Freemen*, and *Slaves*.

The *Nobles* were raised far above the rest of the community in honour, power, and wealth. They were distinguished by their warlike prowess, their large estates, and their numerous slaves.

The condition of the general mass of *Freemen* is rarely mentioned. They possessed portions of land as their own property, which they cultivated themselves; but there was another class of poor freemen, called *Thêtes*, who had no land of their own, and who worked for hire on the estates of others.

The *Agora* or the general assembly of the people seems to have been considered an essential part of the constitution of the early Grecian states. It was usually convoked by the king, but occasionally by some distinguished chieftain, as, for example, by Achilles before Troy. The King occupied the most important seat in these assemblies, and near him sat the nobles, while the people stood or sat in a circle around them. The people appear to have had no right of speaking or voting in these assemblies, but merely to have been called together to hear what had been already agreed upon in the council of the nobles, and to express their feelings as a body.

3. The *Slaves*. Slavery was not so prevalent in the Heroic age as at a later time, and it appears in a less odious aspect. The nobles alone possessed slaves, and they treated them with a degree of kindness which frequently secured for the masters their affectionate attachment.

B. SECOND PERIOD.—*Aristocracies or Oligarchies, and Tyrannies.*

1. Hereditary monarchies became elective; the different functions of the king were distributed; he was called *Archon* (ἄρχων), *Cosmus* (κόσμος), or *Prytanis* (πρύτανις), instead of *Basileus* (βασιλεύς), and his character was changed no less than his name. Noble and wealthy families began to be considered on a footing of equality with royalty;

and thus in process of time sprang up *aristocracies* or *oligarchies*.

Aristocracy (ἀριστοκρατία), signifies literally "the government of the best men," and as used by Plato, Aristotle, Polybius, &c., it meant the government of a class whose supremacy was founded, not on wealth merely, but on personal distinction; and this was assumed to be hereditary in noble families. As soon as the government ceased to be conducted with a view to the promotion of the general interests, instead of the exclusive or predominant advantage of the privileged class, or whenever the only title to political power in the dominant class was the possession of *superior wealth*, the constitution was termed an **Oligarchy** (ὀλιγαρχία), which, in the technical use of the term, was always looked upon as a corruption of an aristocracy*. The governing body in an Oligarchy was called the *Few* (οἱ ὀλίγοι) as distinguished from the *Many* or the *Commons* (οἱ πολλοί), and these names denoted the two parties which in every Greek state, more or less, strove for the mastery.

The principal families contended with each other for the greatest share of power. The people, oppressed by the privileged classes, began to regret the loss of their old paternal form of government, and were ready to assist any one who would attempt to restore it. Discontented nobles were soon found to prosecute schemes of this sort, and they had a greater chance of success if descended from the ancient royal family. Pisistratus is an example; he was the more acceptable to the people of Athens as being a descendant of the family of Codrus.

2. Thus in many cities arose that species of monarchy which the Greeks called *Tyrannis* (τυραννίς), which meant only a *Despotism*, or the irresponsible dominion of one man. Sometimes the conflicting parties in the state, by mutual consent, chose some eminent man, in whom they had confidence, to reconcile their dissensions; investing him with a sort of dictatorial power for that purpose, either for a limited period or otherwise. Such a person they called

* It is to be noted that the word ἀριστοκρατία is never, like the English term *aristocracy*, the name of a class, but only of a particular political constitution.

Aesymneles (αἰσυνήτης). The name of *Tyrant* was originally far from denoting a person who abused his power, or treated his subjects with cruelty. Afterwards, when tyrants themselves had become odious, the name also grew to be a word of reproach, just as *rex* did among the Romans. The general characteristics of a *tyranny* were, that it was bound by no laws, and had no recognised limitation to its authority, however it might be restrained *in practice* by the good disposition of the tyrant himself, or by fear, or by the spirit of the age. Even where the father set a good example, it was seldom followed by the son; and few dynasties lasted beyond the third generation. Most of the tyrannies, which flourished before the Persian war, are said to have been overthrown by the exertions of Sparta, jealous, probably, of any innovation upon the old Doric constitution.

Upon the fall of *Tyranny*, the various republican forms of government were established, the Dorian states generally favouring Oligarchy, the Ionian Democracy.

Of the tyrants of a later period, the most celebrated are the two Dionysii.

C. THIRD PERIOD.—*Republican Governments.*

Democracy (δημοκρατία) is that form of constitution in which the sovereign political power is in the hands of the *Demus* (δῆμος) or commonalty. In a passage of Herodotus (III. 80), the characteristics of a democracy are specified to be—1. Equality of legal rights. 2. The appointment of magistrates by lot. 3. The accountability of all magistrates and officers. 4. The reference of all public matters to the decision of the community at large. It is somewhat curious that neither in practice nor in theory did the representative system attract any attention among the Greeks. That diseased form of a democracy, in which, from the practice of giving pay to the poorer citizens for their attendance in the public assembly, and from other causes, the predominant party in the state came to be in fact the lowest class of the citizens, was by later writers termed an **Ochlocracy** (ὀχλοκρατία, the dominion of the mob).

The two great types of Oligarchy and Democracy are the constitutions of Sparta and Athens.

The great distinction, common to all Hellenic states, was that into the two classes of *freemen* and *slaves*; and the most important privilege of freemen was the *citizenship*.

Citizens.—Aristotle defines a *citizen* (πολίτης) to be *one who is a partner in the legislative and judicial power*. A state in the heroic ages was the government of a prince; the citizens were his subjects, and derived all their privileges, civil as well as religious, from their nobles and princes. The dominant class, which gradually overthrew the monarchies of ancient Greece, was distinguished by good birth and the hereditary transmission of privileges, the possession of land, and the performance of military service. To these characters the names *gamori* (γάμοροι), *knights* (ἱππεῖς), *eupatridae* (εὐπατριδαί), &c. severally correspond. Strictly speaking, these were the only citizens; yet the lower class were quite distinct from bondsmen or slaves. It commonly happened that the nobility occupied the fortified towns, while the *demus* (δῆμος) lived in the country and followed agricultural pursuits. Whenever the latter were gathered within the walls, and became seamen or handicraftsmen, the difference of ranks was soon lost, and wealth was made the only standard. The quarrels of the nobility among themselves, and the admixture of population arising from immigrations, all tended to raise the lower orders from their political subjection. The possession of domestic slaves gave them leisure to attend to the higher duties of a citizen.

There were also naturalized citizens, and a class of foreigners, the **Proxeni**, who at Athens, in after times, obtained rights only inferior to actual citizenship. Sometimes particular privileges were granted: as *ἐπιγαμία*, the right of intermarriage; *ἐγκτησις*, the right of acquiring landed property; *ἀτέλεια*, immunity from taxation, especially *ἀτέλεια μετοικίου*, from the tax imposed on resident aliens. All these privileges were included under the general term *ἰσοτέλεια*, or *ἰσοπολίτεια*, and the class who obtained them were called *ἰσοτελεῖς*. They bore the same burthens with the citizens, and could plead in the courts or transact bu-

siness with the people, without the intervention of a *προστάτης*, or patron.

The Resident Aliens (Metoeci).—What we know of those is almost peculiar to Athens.

Slaves.—Slavery existed almost throughout the whole of Greece. Aristotle says that a complete household is that which consists of slaves and freemen, and he defines a slave to be a living working-tool and possession. We find them in the Homeric poems, though by no means so generally as in later times, mostly confined to the houses of the wealthy. They are usually prisoners taken in war, who serve their conquerors: but we also read of the purchase and sale of slaves.

There were two kinds of slavery among the Greeks. One species arose when the inhabitants of a country were subdued by an invading tribe, and reduced to the condition of serfs or bondsmen. They lived upon and cultivated the land which their masters had appropriated to themselves, and paid them a certain rent. They also attended their masters in war. They could not be sold out of the country or separated from their families, and could acquire property. Such were the *Helots* of Sparta and the *Penestae* of Thessaly.

The other species of slaves consisted of domestic slaves acquired by purchase, who were entirely the property of their masters, and could be disposed of like any other goods and chattels: these were the *δοῦλοι* properly so called, and were the kind of slaves that existed at Athens and Corinth. In commercial cities slaves were very numerous, as they performed the work of the artisans and manufacturers of modern towns. In poorer republics, which had little or no capital, and which subsisted wholly by agriculture, they would be few. The majority of slaves were purchased. Almost all slaves in Greece, with the exception of the serfs above mentioned, were barbarians. The chief supply seems to have come from the Greek colonies in Asia Minor, and from Thrace. At Athens the number of slaves was far greater than the free population.—Slaves either worked on their masters' account or their own (in the latter case they paid their masters a certain sum a day); or they were let out by their master on hire. The

rowers on board the ships were usually slaves. The condition of Greek slaves was upon the whole better than that of the Roman, with the exception perhaps of Sparta. Those who were manumitted (*ἀπελεύθεροι*) did not become citizens, as they might at Rome, but passed into the condition of *metoeci*. They were obliged to honour their former master as their patron (*προστάτης*), and to fulfil certain duties towards him, the neglect of which rendered them liable to the *δίκη ἀποστασίον*, by which they might again be sold into slavery.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SPARTAN CONSTITUTION.

The design of Spartan institutions was evidently to unite the governing body among themselves against the superior numbers of the subject population.

The progress of Sparta from the second to the first place among the states in the peninsula was mainly owing to the military discipline and rigorous training of its citizens. The singular constitution of Sparta was unanimously ascribed by the ancients to the legislator Lycurgus, who lived probably about B. C. 776.

A. CLASSES OF THE PEOPLE.

The people who inhabited the city of Lacedaemon and its territory, Laconia, were called by the general name of *Lacedaemonians*, which properly belonged only to the freemen.

The population of Laconia was divided into the three classes of Spartans, Perioeci, and Helots.

1. The **Spartans** were the descendants of the leading Dorian conquerors. They formed the sovereign power of the state, and they alone were eligible to honours and public offices. They lived in Sparta itself, and were all subject to the discipline of Lycurgus. They were divided into three tribes,—the *Hylleis*, the *Pamphylis*, and the *Dymānes*,—which were not, however, peculiar to Sparta, but existed in all the Dorian states. Each tribe was divided into ten phratries.

In legal rights all Spartans were equal; but there were yet several gradations, which, when once formed, retained their hold on the aristocratic feelings of the people. First, there was the dignity of the Heraclid families; and, connected with this, a certain preeminence of the Hyllean tribe. Another distinction was that between the *Homoioi* (ὁμοιοί) and *Hypomeiones* (ὑπομειόνες), which, in later times, appears to have been considerable. The latter term probably comprehended those citizens who, from degeneracy of manners or other causes, had undergone some kind of civil degradation. The citizens of Sparta, as of most oligarchical states, were landowners.

Lycurgus is said to have divided the land belonging to the Spartans into 9009 equal lots, and the remainder of Laconia into 30,000 equal lots, and to have assigned to each Spartan citizen one of the former of these lots, and to each Perioecus one of the latter.

2. The **Perioeci** (i. e. *dwellers around the city*) were personally free, but politically subject to the Spartans. They possessed no share in the government, and were bound to obey the commands of the Spartan magistrates. They appear to have been the descendants of the old Achæan population of the country, and they were distributed into a hundred townships, which were spread through the whole of Laconia.

3. The **Helots** were serfs bound to the soil, which they tilled for the benefit of the Sparta proprietors. Their condition was very different from that of the ordinary slaves in antiquity, and rather similar to the villenage of the middle ages. They lived in the rural villages, as the Perioeci did in the towns, cultivating the lands and paying over the rent to their masters in Sparta, but enjoying their homes, wives, and families, apart from their master's personal superintendence. They appear to have been never sold, and they accompanied the Spartans to the field as light-armed troops. But, while their condition was in these respects superior to that of the ordinary slaves in other parts of Greece, it was embittered by the fact that they were not strangers like the latter, but were of the same race and spoke the same language as their masters, being pro-

bably the descendants of those of the old inhabitants who had offered the most obstinate resistance to the Dorians, and had therefore been reduced to slavery. As their numbers increased, they became objects of suspicion to their masters, and were subjected to the most wanton and oppressive cruelty. Occasionally the ephors selected young Spartans for the secret service (*κρυπτεία*) of wandering over the country, in order to kill the Helots. The Helots might be emancipated, but there were several steps between them and the free citizens, and it is doubtful whether they were ever admitted to all the privileges of citizenship.

B. THE SPARTAN DISCIPLINE.

The position of the Spartans, surrounded by numerous enemies, whom they held in subjection by the sword alone, compelled them to be a nation of soldiers.

1. **Education.**—To accomplish this, the education of a Spartan was placed under the control of the state from his earliest boyhood. Every child after birth was exhibited to public view, and, if deemed deformed or weakly, he was exposed to perish on Mount Taygētus. At the age of seven he was taken from his mother's care, and handed over to the public classes. He was not only taught gymnastic games and military exercises, but he was also subjected to severe bodily discipline, and was compelled to submit to hardships and suffering without repining or complaint. One of the tests to which he was subjected was cruel scourging at the altar of Artemis (*Diana*), until his blood gushed forth and covered the altar of the goddess. It was inflicted publicly before the eyes of his parents and in the presence of the whole city; and many Spartan youths were known to have died under the lash without uttering a complaining murmur. No means were neglected to prepare them for the hardships and stratagems of war. They were obliged to wear the same garment winter and summer, and to endure hunger and thirst, heat and cold. They were purposely allowed an insufficient quantity of food, but were permitted to make up the deficiency by hunting in the woods and mountains of Laconia. They were even encouraged

to steal whatever they could; but if they were caught in the fact, they were severely punished for their want of dexterity. Plutarch tells us of a boy who, having stolen a fox and hid it under his garment, chose rather to let it tear out his very bowels than be detected in the theft.

2. **Discipline of the Men.** A Spartan was not considered to have reached the full aged of manhood till he had completed his thirtieth year. He was then allowed to marry, to take part in the public assembly, and was eligible to the offices of the state. But he still continued under the public discipline, and was not permitted even to reside and take his meals with his wife. It was not till he had reached his sixtieth year that he was released from the public discipline and from military service.

3. **The Syssitia.**—Public tables were provided, at which every male citizen was obliged to take his meals. Each table accommodated fifteen persons, who formed a separate mess, into which no new member was admitted except by the unanimous consent of the whole company. Each sent monthly to the common stock a specified quantity of barley-meal, wine, cheese, and figs, and a little money to buy flesh and fish. No distinction of any kind was allowed at these frugal meals. Meat was only eaten occasionally; and one of the principal dishes was black broth.

4. **Female Life.**—The Spartan women in their earlier years were subjected to a course of training almost as rigorous as that of the men, and contended with each other in running, wrestling, and boxing. At the age of twenty a Spartan woman usually married, and she was no longer subjected to the public discipline. Although she enjoyed little of her husband's society, she was treated by him with deep respect, and was allowed a greater degree of liberty than was tolerated in other Grecian states. Hence she took a lively interest in the welfare and glory of her native land, and was animated by an earnest and lofty spirit of patriotism.

C. THE GOVERNMENT.

The functions of the Spartan government were distributed among two kings, a senate of thirty members, a po-

pular assembly, and an executive directory of five men called the Ephors.

1. The **Kings**.—At the head of the state were the two hereditary kings. The existence of a pair of kings was peculiar to Sparta, and is said to have arisen from the accidental circumstance of Aristodēmus having left twin sons, Eurysthēnes and Procles. This division of the royal power naturally tended to weaken its influence, and to produce jealousies and dissensions between the two kings. The royal power was on the decline during the whole historical period, and the authority of the kings was gradually usurped by the Ephors, who at length obtained the entire control of the government, and reduced the kings to a state of humiliation and dependence.

2. The **Senate**—(*Gerusia*, or *Council of Elders*). This consisted of thirty members, among whom the two kings were included. These 30 *Elders* (γέροντες) corresponded to the 30 *Obae*. They were obliged to be upwards of sixty years of age, and they held their office for life. They possessed considerable power, and were the only real check upon the authority of the Ephors. They discussed and prepared all measures which were to be brought before the popular assembly, and they had some share in the general administration of the state. But the most important of their functions was, that they were judges in all criminal causes affecting the life of a Spartan citizen. They also appear to have exercised, like the Areopagus at Athens, a general superintendence and inspection over the lives and manners of the citizens.

3. The **Ecclesia**.—The Popular Assembly was of little importance, and appears to have been usually summoned only as a matter of form, for the election of certain magistrates, for passing laws, and for determining upon peace and war. It would appear that open discussion was not allowed, and that the assembly rarely came to a division.

4. The **Ephors** (*Overseers*).—This Council of Five was of later origin, and did not exist in the original constitution of Lycurgus. They may be regarded as the representatives of the popular assembly. They were elected annually from the general body of Spartan citizens, and seem to have

been originally appointed to protect the interests and liberties of the people against the encroachments of the kings and the senate. They correspond in many respects to the tribunes of the plebs at Rome. Their functions were at first limited and of small importance; but in the end the whole political power became centred in their hands. They possessed judicial authority in civil suits, and also a general superintendence over the morals and domestic economy of the nation which in the hands of able men would soon prove an instrument of unlimited power. Their jurisdiction and power were still further increased by the privilege of instituting scrutinies (*εὔθυναι*) into the conduct of all the magistrates. Even the kings themselves could be brought before their tribunal (as Cleomenes was for bribery). In extreme cases, the ephors were also competent to lay an accusation against the kings, as well as against the other magistrates, and bring them to a capital trial before the great court of justice.

The Spartan government was in reality a close oligarchy, in which the kings and the senate, as well as the people, were alike subject to the irresponsible authority of the five Ephors.

CHAPTER V.

THE ATHENIAN CONSTITUTION.

A. LEGENDARY PERIOD.

Athens affords an example of all the stages from patriarchal monarchy to extreme democracy.

The **Autochthones**.—Attica was, from the earliest traditions, the territory of an Ionian people, who claimed to be children of the soil, and recognised Athens as their chief city.

Athens and the twelve towns.—The land was divided into 12 districts, with their respective towns, each of which is said to have had originally its own King. The transference of all the rights of citizenship to Athens is ascribed to Theseus,

The **Attic Monarchy** is said to have been founded by **Cecrops**, who led a colony from Saïs in Egypt, and built *Cecropia* (afterwards the *Acropolis*), and to have ceased with **Codrus**, who devoted himself to death for his country during an invasion of the Dorians. Resolved that he should have no less worthy successor, the Athenians abolished royalty; but this reason is clearly fabulous.

Archons for Life.—The regal office, however, was preserved in the family of Codrus, under the new title of **Archon** (*Ruler*): and twelve of his descendants held this office.

Decennial Archons.—Under Alcmaeon, the 13th descendant of Codrus, the archonship was limited to 10 years (B. C. 752). In B. C. 714, it was extended from the family of Medon, the son of Codrus, to all the nobles.

Such is the legendary account of what seems to have been a peaceful transition from a monarchy to an oligarchy.

B. THE AGE OF OLIGARCHY.

College of Annual Archons.—In B. C. 683 (at which date Attic history really begins), the archonship was made an annual office, and its duties were distributed among *Nine Archons* in the following manner. The first was called *The Archon* by way of pre-eminence, and sometimes the Archon Eponymus, because the year was distinguished by his name. The second archon was called *The Basileus* or *The King*, because he represented the king in his capacity as high-priest of the nation. The third archon bore the title of *The Polemarch*, or Commander-in-chief, and was, down to the time of Cleisthenes, the commander of the troops. The remaining six had the common title of *Thesmothetæ*, or Legislators. Their duties seem to have been almost exclusively judicial.

Nobles and People.—The Athenian nobles were called *Eupatridæ* (*Εὐπατρίδαι*, *sons of noble fathers*), the two other classes in the state being the *Geomōri* or husbandmen, and *Demiurgi* or artisans. This arrangement is ascribed to Theseus; but there was another division of the people, of still greater antiquity. As the Dorians were divided into *three tribes*, so the Ionians were usually distributed into

four tribes. The latter division also existed among the Athenians, who were Ionians, and it continued in full vigour down to the great revolution of Cleisthenes (B.C. 509). These tribes were distinguished by the names of *Geleontes* (or *Teleontes*) "cultivators," *Hoplites* "warriors," *Ægicorres* "goat-herds," and *Argades* "artisans." Each tribe (φυλή) contained three *Phratræe* (φρατρίαι), each Phratry thirty *Gentes* (γένη), and each Gens thirty heads of families (οἰκίαι): making a total of 12 Phratries, 360 Gentes, 10,800 families.

The *Eupatridæ* formed a compact order of nobles, united by their interests, rights, and privileges. They were in the exclusive possession of all the civil and religious offices in the state, ordered the affairs of religion, and interpreted the laws human and divine. At the head of these religious functions were the family of the *Eumolpidae*, who were priests of Demeter, and presided over the Eleusinian mysteries. The king was only the first among his equals, and only distinguished from them by the duration of his office. As Solon, like all ancient legislators, abstained from abolishing any of the religious institutions, those families of the *Eupatridæ*, in which certain priestly offices and functions were hereditary, retained these distinctions down to a very late period of Grecian history.

Legislation of Draco. B.C. 624.—The government of the *Eupatrids* was oppressive; and the discontent of the people at length became so serious, that Draco was appointed in 624 B.C. to draw up a written code of laws. They were marked by extreme severity. He affixed the penalty of death to all crimes alike; to petty thefts for instance, as well as to sacrilege and murder. Hence they were said to have been written not in ink but in blood.

Expulsion of the Alcmaeonidae.—Twelve years later (B.C. 612), Cylon, one of the nobles, attempted to seize the tyranny as champion of the people; and a sacrilege committed in the slaughter of his adherents led to the expulsion of the *Alcmaeonidae*, which greatly weakened the party of the nobles.

Attic Factions.—Attica was now divided into 3 hostile factions: the *Pedieis*, or wealthy *Eupatrid* inhabitants of

the plains; the *Diacrii*, or poor inhabitants of the hills in the E. & N.; and the *Parali*, or mercantile population, who had sprung up along the coasts. The poor were crushed by debts, to satisfy which their noble creditors reduced them to the state of serfs, or even sold them into foreign slavery.

Legislation of Solon. B. C. 594.—To avert a revolution, the nobles made Solon archon. Having first abolished personal slavery for debt, and repealed the laws of Draco, Solon next proceeded to draw up a new constitution.

1. *Classification of the Citizens.*—Solon distributed them into *four classes* according to the amount of their property, thus making wealth and not birth the title to the honours and offices of the state.—The test was a man's annual income reckoned in *medimni* of corn. **First Class: Pentacosimedimni:** 500 medimni*. **Second Class: Knights:** between 300 and 500 medimni, named from their being able to furnish a war-horse. **Third Class: Zeugitæ:** between 200 and 300 medimni, named from their being able to keep a yoke of oxen for the plough. **Fourth Class: Thêtes:** all whose property fell short of 200 medimni.

The *first class* were alone eligible to the archonship and the higher offices of the state. The *second* and *third classes* filled inferior posts, and were liable to military service, the former as *horsemen*, and the latter as *heavy-armed soldiers on foot (hoplitæ)*. The *fourth class* were excluded from all public offices, and served in the army only as *light-armed troops*. Solon, however, allowed them to vote in the public assembly, where they must have constituted by far the largest number.

2. *The Popular Assembly (Ecclesia).*—He gave the assembly the right of electing the archons and the other officers of the state; and he also made the archons accountable to the assembly at the expiration of their year of office.

3. *The Senate (Boulé).* Solon created the Senate, or Council of Four Hundred, with the special object of preparing all matters for the discussion of the public assembly, of pre-

*.) The medimnus was about one bushel and a half.

siding at its meetings, and of carrying its resolutions into effect. No subject could be introduced before the people, except by a previous resolution of the Senate. The members of the Senate were elected by the public assembly, one hundred from each of the four ancient tribes, which were left untouched by Solon. They held their office for a year, and were accountable at its expiration to the public assembly for the manner in which they had discharged their duties.

4. *The Areopagus*.—The Senate of the Areopagus* is said by some writers to have been instituted by Solon; but it existed long before his time, and may be regarded as the representative of the Council of Chiefs in the Heroic age. Solon enlarged its powers, and intrusted it with the general supervision of the institutions and laws of the state, and imposed upon it the duty of inspecting the lives and occupations of the citizens. All archons became members of it at the expiration of their year of office.

The constitution of Solon left the government in the hands of an oligarchy of wealth: but the new rights of the popular assembly, and the admission to it of the lowest class, prepared the transition to democracy.

C. TYRANNY OF THE PISISTRATIDS B. C. 560—510.

The supreme power was seized by **Pisistratus**; but he preserved the forms of Solon's constitution, and was a magnificent patron of art and letters (B. C. 560—527). His sons, *Hippias* and *Hipparchus*, governed in the same spirit, till the latter was slain by Harmodius and Aristogeiton, B. C. 514; when Hippias became a cruel tyrant. The exiled Alcmaeonidae, headed by *Cleisthenes*, obtained the aid of the Spartans, who expelled Hippias in B. C. 510.

D. THE ATHENIAN DEMOCRACY. B. C. 509.

Cleisthenes now introduced a new democratic constitution, which was extended by *Pericles* after the Persian Wars.

* It received its name from its place of meeting, which was a rocky eminence opposite the Acropolis, called *ὁ Ἄρειος πάγος*, the *Hill of Ares* (Mars' Hill).

Neither the old aristocracy, nor the oligarchy of wealth, had any place (as such) in the government of the state. The former merely enjoyed such honour as men chose to pay to birth: the latter were only distinguished by an extra share of public burthens.

New Classification of the People.

The Tribes and Demi.—The basis of the reforms of Cleisthenes was the redistribution of the population of Attica into *ten new local tribes*. He abolished the four ancient Ionic tribes, and enrolled in the ten new tribes all the free inhabitants of Attica, including both resident aliens and even emancipated slaves.

He divided the tribes into a certain number of cantons or townships, called *demi**, each possessing its town. There were originally 10 demi to each tribe, but afterwards they were increased by subdivision to 174. Every Athenian citizen was obliged to be enrolled in a demus, each of which, like a parish in England, administered its own affairs. It had its public meetings, it levied rates, and was under the superintendence of an officer called *Demarchus*. Each *demus* had its own temples and religious worship.

The Senate (Boulé).—The establishment of the ten new tribes led to a change in the number of the Senate. It had previously consisted of 400 members, but it was now enlarged to 500, fifty being selected from each of the ten new tribes.

The *Bouleutae* (βουλευταί) or Councillors were appointed by lot. They were required to submit to a scrutiny (*docimasia*), in which they gave evidence of being genuine citizens, of never having lost their civic rights by *atimia* (i. e. a sentence of disgrace), and also of being above 30 years of age. They remained in office for a year, receiving a drachma for each day on which they sat.

The Prytanes.—The senate of 500 was divided into ten sections of fifty each, the members of which were called *Prytānes* (πρυτάνεις), and were all the same tribe. They acted as presidents both of the council and the assemblies dur-

* Δῆμος properly signifies a country district inhabited and cultivated,

ing thirty-five or thirty-six days, as the case might be, so as to complete the lunar year of 354 days ($12 \times 29\frac{1}{2}$). The period of office was called a **prytany** (πρυτανεία). Each fifty was subdivided into five bodies of ten each; its prytany also being portioned out into five periods of seven days each; so that only ten senators presided for a week over the rest, and were thence called **proedri** (προέδροι). Again out of these proedri an **epistates** (ἐπιστάτης) was chosen for one day to preside as a chairman in the senate and the assembly of the people; during his day of office he kept the public records and seal. The prytanes had the right of convening the council and the assembly (ἐκκλησία). The duty of the proedri and their president was to propose subjects for discussion, and to take the votes both of the councillors and the people. The *senate house* was called **Bouleuterion** (βουλευτήριον). The prytanes also had a building to hold their meetings in, where they were entertained at the public expense during their prytany. This was called the **Prytaneum** and was used for a variety of purposes.

The Popular Assembly (Ecclesia).—The Ecclesia, or formal assembly of the citizens, was now summoned at certain fixed periods; and Cleisthenes transferred the government of the state, which had hitherto been in the hands of the archons, to the senate and the ecclesia.

These assemblies were either *ordinary* (νόμιμοι or κυρίαι), held four times in each prytany, or *extraordinary*, that is, specially convened, upon any sudden emergency, and therefore called σύκλητοι. The place in which they were anciently held was usually the *Pnyx*, which had a stone platform or hustings called *Bema* (βῆμα), ten or eleven feet high, with an ascent of steps. The prytanes not only gave a previous notice of the day of assembly, and published a programme of the subjects to be discussed, but also, it appears, sent a crier round to collect the citizens. All persons who did not obey the call were subject to a fine, and, whenever an assembly was to be held, certain public slaves were sent round to sweep the agora, and other places of public resort, with a rope coloured with vermilion, and those who refused to go were marked by the rope and fined. An additional inducement

to attend, with the poorer classes, was the pay which they received for it. The privilege of addressing the assembly was not confined to any class or age among those who had the right to be present: all, without any distinction, were invited to do so by proclamation. After the speakers had concluded, any one was at liberty to propose a decree, which, however, it was necessary to present to the *proedri*. The chairman could prevent its being put to the vote, unless his opposition was overborne by threats and clamours. The decision of the people was given either by show of hands, or by ballot. The determination or decree of the people was called a *psephisma* (*ψηφισμα*), which properly signifies a law proposed to an assembly and approved of by the people. An assembly was sometimes broken up, if any one, whether a magistrate or private individual, declared that he saw an unfavourable omen, or perceived thunder and lightning.

Courts of justice.—Cleisthenes increased the judicial as well as the political power of the people; and enacted that all public crimes should be tried by the whole body of citizens above thirty years of age, specially convoked and sworn for the purpose. The assembly thus convened was called *Heliæa* and its members *Heliasts*.

All ordinary causes were tried by the citizens, acting as *Dicasts* (*δικασταί*), which means not so much judges as jurymen, of whom 6000 were selected by lot for the service of every year. The whole number so selected was again divided by lot into ten sections of 500 each, together with a supernumerary section, consisting of 1000 persons, from among whom the occasional deficiencies in the sections of 500 might be supplied. A new allotment took place, under the conduct of the *thesmothetae*, every time that it was necessary to impanel a number of dicasts. Each dicast received a staff, on which was painted the letter and the colour of the court awarded him. While in court, he received the token or ticket that entitled him to receive his fee (*δικαστικόν*). This payment is said to have been first instituted by Pericles, and was originally a single obolus; it was increased by Cleon to thrice that amount, about the 88th Olympiad. The court of dicasts (*δικαστήριον*) sat under the presidency

of a magistrate (*ἡγέμων δικαστηρίου*), who seems to have been usually one of the six archons named Thesmothetæ. They gave their judgment by ballot.

Ostracism.—Cleisthenes also introduced the *Ostracism*, by which an Athenian citizen might be banished, without special accusation, trial, or defence, for ten years, which term was subsequently reduced to five. The Ostracism was the means devised by Cleisthenes for removing quietly from the state a powerful party leader, before he could carry into execution any violent schemes for the subversion of the government. Every precaution was taken to guard this institution from abuse. The senate and the ecclesia had first to determine by a special vote whether the safety of the state required such a step to be taken. If they decided in the affirmative, a day was fixed for the voting, and each citizen wrote upon a tile or oyster-shell (*ostrakon*) the name of the person whom he wished to banish. The votes were then collected, and if it was found that 6000 had been recorded against any one person, he was obliged to withdraw from the city within ten days; if the number of votes did not amount to 6000, nothing was done.

Executive Government.—**The Strategi.**—The office and title of **General** (*στρατηγός*) seems to have been more especially peculiar to the democratic states of ancient Greece. When the tyrants of the Ionian cities in Asia Minor were deposed by Aristagoras, he established strategi in their room, to act as chief magistrates. The strategi at Athens were instituted after the remodelling of the constitution by Cleisthenes, to discharge the duties which had in former times been performed either by the king or the archon polemarchus. They were ten in number, one for each of the ten tribes, and were chosen by the suffrages (*χειροτονία*) of the people. They were, as their name denotes, entrusted with the command on military expeditions, with the superintendence of all warlike preparations, and with the regulation of all matters in any way connected with the war department of the state. They levied and enlisted the soldiers, either personally or with the assistance of the *taxiarchs*. They were entrusted with the collection and management of the property taxes (*εἰσφοραί*) raised for the purposes

of war; and they presided over the courts of justice in which any disputes connected with this subject or the trierarchy were decided. They nominated from year to year persons to serve as trierarchs. They had the power of convening extraordinary assemblies of the people in cases of emergency. As war was the usual condition of the republic, these powers constituted the chief Strategus a prime minister; and it was in such a capacity that Pericles and other statesmen governed Athens. The choice of eminent men to this office counteracted that absence of any security for merit which marked the ordinary elections.

Election of Magistrates.—One of the most curious results of the perfect equality established at Athens was the election of the senators, magistrates, and jurymen by lot. The plan seems absurd: but, if it gave no security for the choice of fit men, it prevented the wilful choice of the unfit. Care must be taken not to confound the *lot*, which is *no voting* at all, but an appeal to *chance*, with election by *ballot*, which is a machinery for secret *voting*.

Accountability of Office-bearers.—The **Scrutiny (Docimasia)**.—When any citizen of Athens was either appointed by lot, or chosen by suffrage, to hold a public office, he was obliged, before entering on its duties, to submit to a scrutiny (*δοκιμασία*) into his previous life and conduct, in which any person could object to him as unfit. It had reference to his proper citizenship, as well as to his character. The *docimasia*, however, was not confined to persons appointed to public offices; for we read of the denouncement of a scrutiny against orators who spoke in the assembly while leading profligate lives, or after having committed flagitious crimes.

The Account (Euthyné).—All public officers at Athens were accountable for their conduct and the manner in which they acquitted themselves of their official duties. The judges in the popular court seem to have been the only authorities who were not responsible, for they were themselves the representatives of the people, and would therefore, in theory, have been responsible to themselves. This account, which officers had to give after the time of their office was over, was called *εὐθύνη*, and the offic-

ers subject to it *ὑπεύθυνοι*, and, after they had gone through the *euthyné*, they became *ἀνεύθυνοι*. Every public officer had to render his account within thirty days after the expiration of his office, and at the time when he submitted to the *euthyné* any citizen had the right to come forward and impeach him. The officers before whom the accounts were given were at Athens ten in number, called *εὐθυννοὶ* or *λογισταί*.

CHAPTER VI.

THE GREEK ARMIES.

1. *The Spartan Army.*

The Phalanx.—In all the states of Greece, the general type of their military organisation was the *phalanx*, a body of troops in close array, with a long spear as their principal weapon.

Hoplites.—The strength of their military array consisted in the heavy-armed infantry (*ὀπλίται*). The Thessalians and Boeotians were the only Greek people who distinguished themselves much for their cavalry. Every Spartan citizen was liable to military service (*ἐμφορουρος*) from the age of twenty to the age of sixty years.

Divisions.—They were divided into six divisions, called *μόραι*, under the command or superintendence of a polemarch, each *mora* being subdivided into four *λόχοι* (commanded by *λοχαγοί*), each *λόχος* into two *πεντηκοστῦες* (headed by *πεντηκοστῆρες*), each *πεντηκοστῦς* into two *ἐνωμοτίαι* (headed by enomotarchs). The *ἐνωμοτίαι* were so called from the men composing them being bound together by a common oath. To judge by the name pentecostys, the normal number of a *mora* would have been 400; but 500, 600 and 900 are mentioned as the number of men in a *mora* on different occasions.

Cavalry.—When in the field, each *mora* of infantry was attended by a *mora* of cavalry, consisting at the most of 100 men, and commanded by an hipparmost (*ἵππαρμοστής*). The cavalry seems merely to have been employed to pro-

teet the flanks, and but little regard was paid to it. The corps of 300 ἱππεῖς formed a sort of bodyguard for the king, and consisted of the flower of the young soldiers. Though called horsemen, they fought on foot.

Battle Array.—A Spartan army, divided as above described, was drawn up in the dense array of the phalanx, the depth of which depended upon circumstances. An ἐνωμοτία sometimes made but a single file, sometimes was drawn up in three or six files (ζύγα). The commander-in-chief, who was usually the king, had his station sometimes in the centre, but more commonly on the right wing. In later times the king was usually accompanied by two ephors, as controllers and advisers. The Spartan hoplites were accompanied in the field by helots, partly in the capacity of attendants, partly to serve as light-armed troops. In extraordinary cases, helots served as hoplites, and in that case it was usual to give them their liberty.

Arms.—The arms of the phalanx consisted of the long spear and a short sword. The chief part of the defensive armour was the large brazen shield, which covered the body from the shoulder to the knee, suspended, as in ancient times, by a thong round the neck, and managed by a simple handle or ring (πόρπαξ). Besides this, they had the ordinary armour of the hoplite. The heavy-armed soldiers wore a scarlet uniform.

Camps.—The Spartan encampments were circular. Only the heavy-armed were stationed within them, the cavalry being placed on the look out, and the helots being kept as much as possible outside the camp.

Battle.—Preparatory to a battle the Spartan soldier dressed his hair and crowned himself, as others would do for a feast. The signal for attack was given, not by the trumpet, but by the music of flutes, and sometimes also of the lyre and cithara, to which the men sang the battle song (παῖδ' ἐμβατήριος). The rhythmical regularity of movement was a point to which the Spartans attached great importance.

2. *The Athenian Army.*

In Athens, the military system was carried out with less

exactness, inasmuch as when Athens became powerful greater attention was paid to the navy.

Order of Service.—Of the four classes into which the citizens were arranged by the constitution of Solon, the citizens of the first and second served as cavalry, or as commanders of the infantry (still it need not be assumed that the *ἱππεῖς* never served as heavy armed infantry), those of the third class (*ξενῖται*) formed the heavy-armed infantry. The Thetes served either as light-armed troops on land, or on board the ships. Every citizen was liable to service from his eighteenth to his sixtieth year. Members of the senate during the period of their office, farmers of the revenue, choreutae at the Dionysia during the festival, in later times traders by sea also, were exempted from military service. The resident aliens commonly served as heavy-armed soldiers, especially for the purpose of garrisoning the city. They were prohibited from serving as cavalry. Slaves were only employed as soldiers in cases of great necessity.

Battle Array.—Of the details of the Athenian military organisation we have no such distinct accounts as we have of those of Sparta. The heavy-armed troops, as was the universal practice in Greece, fought in phalanx order. They were arranged in bodies in a manner dependent on the political divisions of the citizens. The soldiers of each tribe (*φυλή*) formed a separate body in the army, also called a *φυλή*, and these bodies stood in some preconcerted order. It seems that the name of one division was *τάξις*, and of another *λόχος*, but in what relations these stood to the *φυλή*, and to each other, we do not learn. Every hoplite was accompanied by an attendant (*ὑπηρέτης*), to take charge of his baggage and carry his shield on a march. Each horseman also had a servant, called *ἵπποκομος*, to attend to his horse. For the command of the army, there were chosen every year ten generals (*strategi*), and ten *taxiarchs* (*ταξίαρχοι*), and for the cavalry two *hipparchs* (*ἵππαρχοι*), and ten *phylarchs* (*φύλαρχοι*).

The number of *strategi* sent with an army was not uniform. Three was a common number. Sometimes one was invested with the supreme command; at other times, they either

took the command in turn (as at Marathon), or conducted their operations by common consent (as in the Sicilian expedition).

Pay.—The practice of paying the troops when upon service was first introduced by Pericles. The pay consisted partly of wages (*μισθός*), partly of provisions, or, more commonly, provision-money (*σιτηρέσιον*). The ordinary *μισθός* of a hoplite was two obols a day. The *σιτηρέσιον* amounted to two obols more. Hence the life of a soldier was called, proverbially, *τετρωβόλου βίος*. Officers received twice as much; horsemen, three times; generals, four times as much. The horsemen received pay even in time of peace, that they might always be in readiness, and also a sum of money for their outfit (*κατάστασις*).

Military Force.—As regards the military strength of the Athenians, we find 10,000 heavy-armed soldiers at Marathon, 8,000 heavy-armed and as many light-armed at Plataeae; and at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war there were 18,000 heavy-armed ready for foreign service, and 16,000 for garrison service, consisting of those beyond the limits of the ordinary military age and of the *metoeci*.

Peltasts.—The Peltastae (*πελτασται*), so called from the kind of shield which they wore, were a class of troops of which we hear very little before the end of the Peloponnesian war. The Athenian general Iphicrates introduced some important improvements in the mode of arming them, combining as far as possible the peculiar advantages of heavy (*ὀπλίται*) and light-armed (*ψιλοί*) troops. He substituted a linen corslet for the coat of mail worn by the hoplites, and lessened the shield, while he doubled the length of the spear and sword.

Mercenaries.—When the use of mercenary troops became general, Athenian citizens seldom served except as volunteers, and then in but small numbers. The employment of mercenaries led to considerable alterations in the military system of Greece. War came to be studied as an art, and Greek generals, rising above the old simple rules of warfare, became tacticians. Epaminondas was the first who adopted the method of charging in column, concentrating

his attack upon one point of the hostile line, so as to throw the whole into confusion by breaking through it.

3. *The Macedonian Army.*

Philip II., king of Macedonia, made several improvements in the arms and arrangement of the phalanx.

Arms.—The spear (σάρισσα or σάρισα), with which the soldiers of the Macedonian phalanx were armed, was as much as 24 feet long; but the ordinary length was 21 feet, and the lines were arranged at such distances that the spears of the fifth rank projected three feet beyond the first, so that every man in the front rank was protected by five spears. Besides the spear, they carried a short sword. The shield was very large and covered nearly the whole body, so that on favourable ground an impenetrable front was presented to the enemy. The soldiers were also defended by helmets, coats of mail, and greaves; so that any thing like rapid movement was impossible.

Macedonian Phalanx.—The ordinary depth of the phalanx was sixteen files, though depths of eight and of thirty-two are also mentioned. Each file of sixteen was called λόχος. Two lochi made a *dilochia*; two dilochiae made a τετραρχία, consisting of sixty-four men; two tetrarchies made a τάξις; two τάξεις a σύνταγμα or ξεναγία, two syntagmata formed a *pentacosiaarchia*, two of which made a χιλιαρχία, containing 1024 men; two chiliarchies made a τέλος, and two τέλη made a phalangarchia or *phalanx* in the narrower sense of the word, the normal number of which would therefore be 4096. It was commanded by a polemarch or strategus. Four such bodies formed the *larger phalanx*, the normal number of which would be 16,384. When drawn up, the two middle sections constituted what was termed the ὀμφαλός or *centre*, the others being called κέρατα or *wings*. The phalanx-soldiers in the army of Alexander amounted to 18,000, and were divided not into four, but into six divisions, each named after a Macedonian province, from which it was to derive its recruits. These bodies are oftener called τάξεις than φάλαγγες by the historians, and their leaders *taxiarchs* or *strategi*.

The **Light-armed troops** were arranged in files (λόχοι)

eight deep. Four lochi formed a *σύστασις*, and then larger divisions were successively formed, each being the double of the one below it; the largest (called *ἐπίταγμα*) consisting of 8192 men.

The **Cavalry** were arranged in an analogous manner, the lowest division or squadron (*ἵλη*), containing 64 men, and the successive larger divisions being each the double of that below it; the highest (*ἐπίταγμα*) containing 4096. Both Philip and Alexander attached great importance to the cavalry, which, in their armies, consisted partly of Macedonian nobles, and partly of Thessalians.

Hypaspistae.—There was also a guard of foot soldiers (*ὑπασπισταί*), whom we find greatly distinguishing themselves in the campaigns of Alexander. They seem to be identical with the *πεζεταίροι*. They amounted to about 3000 men, arranged in six battalions (*τάξεις*).

The **Argyraspids**, so called from the silver with which their shields were ornamented, seem to have been a species of *peltastae*. Alexander also organised a kind of troops called *διμάχαι*, who were something intermediate between cavalry and infantry, being designed to fight on horseback or on foot, as circumstances required.

Artillery.—It is in the time of Alexander the Great, that we first meet with artillery in the train of a Grecian army. His *balistae* and *catapellae* were frequently employed with great effect, as, for instance, at the passage of the Jaxartes.

The details of this subject are too complicated for the beginner. It is enough for him to know that *the months were strictly lunar*, of 30 and 29 days alternately. The ordinary year consisted of 354 days; and its disagreement with the solar year was set right by a system of intercalated months.

The regular **Attic year** began at *Midsummer*, with the summer solstice. The following table shews the months of our Calendar in which the several Attic months began in a regular year.

1. Hecatombaeon	had 30 days :	began on	JUNE 21st.
2. Metageitnion	" 29 " :	"	JULY 21st.
3. Boedromion	" 30 " :	"	AUGUST 19th.
4. Pyanepsion	" 29 " :	"	SEPTEMBER 18th.
5. Maemacterion	" 30 " :	"	OCTOBER 17th.
6. Poseideon	" 29 " :	"	NOVEMBER 16th.
7. Gamelion	" 30 " :	"	DECEMBER 15th.
8. Anthesterion	" 29 " :	"	JANUARY 14th.
9. Elaphebolion	" 30 " :	"	FEBRUARY 12th.
10. Munychion	" 29 " :	"	MARCH 14th.
11. Thargelion	" 30 " :	"	APRIL 12th.
12. Scirophorion	" 29 " :	"	MAY 12th, end June 10th.

The Intercalary Month was a *Second Poseideon* of 29 or 30 days, inserted about mid-winter every other year, which was therefore a year of 383 or 384 days. The average ($368\frac{1}{2}$ or 369 days) being too long, the intercalation was sometimes omitted.

Other states had other Calendars. The *Macedonian months* are the most important to be known for later Greek history.

OLYMPIADS.

This Era is explained on p. 106.

The beginning of the Olympiads is commonly fixed in the year 3938 of the Julian period, or in B.C. 776. If we want to reduce any given Olympiad to years before Christ, *e. g.* Ol. 87, we take the number of the Olympiads actually elapsed, that is, 86, multiply it by 4, and deduct the number obtained from 776, so that the first year of the 87th Ol. will begin in the year 432 B.C. If the number of Olympiads amounts to more than 776 years, that is, if the Olympiad falls after the birth of Christ, the process is the same as before, but from the sum obtained by multiplying the Olympiads by 4 we must deduct the number 776, and what remains is the number of the years after Christ. As the Olympic games were celebrated 293 times, we have 293 Olympic cycles, that is, 1172 years, 776 of which fall before, and 396 after Christ.

But, as this rule is troublesome, a comparative Table of Olympiads and years of our era is given in the *Smaller Dictionary of Antiquities*. In using this table, it must be remembered that, as the Olympiads began at *Midsummer*, each Greek year corresponds to the second and first halves of *two* consecutive Christian years. Thus

Ol. 1, 1 = B.C. 776, 2nd half

+ B.C. 775, 1st half

and so on.

The neglect of this point may cause an error of 18 months in the date of an event.

LEXICON

TO FIRST GREEK READING BOOK.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Acc.	= Accusative.	Intr.	= Intransitive.
Act.	= Active Voice.	lit.	= literally.
Adj.	= Adjective.	Midd. and M.	= Middle Voice.
(3 and 2 signifies, sometimes with 3 terminations, sometimes with 2.)		Neg.	= Negative.
Adv.	= Adverb.	Opt.	= Optative
anc.	= anciently.	orig.	= originally.
Aor.	= Aorist.	Part.	= Participle.
Att.	= Attic.	Pass. and P.	= Passive Voice.
Comp.	= Comparative.	Patron.	= Patronymic.
Conj.	= Conjunction.	Perf.	= Perfect.
Dat.	= Dative.	Pers.	= person.
Defect.	= Defective.	Pl.	= Plural.
Dem.	= Demonstrative.	Plup.	= Pluperfect.
der.	= derived, derivative.	Prep.	= Preposition.
Dim.	= Diminutive.	Pron.	= Pronoun.
Enc.	= Enclitic.	q. v.	= quod vide (<i>which see, i refer to</i>).
esp.	= especially.	redupl.	= reduplicated.
fig.	= figuratively.	Rel.	= Relative.
fr.	= from.	Rt.	= Root.
Fut.	= Future.	sc.	= scilicet (<i>understand or supply</i>).
Gen.	= Genitive.	Sing.	= Singular.
gen.	= generally.	Subj.	= Subjunctive.
Imper.	= Imperative.	Subs.	= Substantive (gen. an Adj. used as).
Imperf.	= Imperfect.	Sup.	= Superlative.
Impers.	= Impersonal.	Term.	= Termination.
Ind.	= Indicative.	Trans.	= Transitive.
Indcl.	= Indeclinable.	usu.	= usually.
Indef.	= Indefinite.	vulg.	= vulgar (speech).
Inf.	= Infinitive.	=	= means equivalent to.
Inter.	= Interrogative.		
Interj.	= Interjection.		

The Genders of Nouns and Adjectives are indicated by the Article δ , η , $\tau\acute{o}$; and the Declension of Nouns by the addition of the Genitive.

Principal Parts of Verbs.—Of the Regular Verbs only the Future is given, except where other parts occur with some peculiarity which might puzzle the learner. Of the Irregular Verbs all the Principal Parts are given: except in one or two cases, referred to the Grammar. The Principal Parts of the Simple Verbs are not repeated under the Compounds, except for special reasons.

ἄβατος.

A.

ἄβατος, ον, rare -η (ἀ-βαίνω) untrodden.

Ἀβρωνύχος, ου, ὁ, Abronychus, an Athenian, p. 79.

Ἀγαθοκλῆς, έους, ὁ, Agathöcles, tyrant of Syracuse, and king of Sicily, fl. ab. B.C. 300.

ἀγαθός, ή, ὄν, good, brave: τὰ ἀγαθά, the blessings.

ἄγαν, Adv., exceedingly: too much. ἀγανακτέω, ήσω, be indignant, be angry.

Ἀγανή, ης, ή, Agäve, the mother of Pentheus.

ἀγγελία, ας, ή, message, embassy, news.

ἀγγελιαφόρος, ον, bearing a message. Subs. messenger.

ἀγγέλλω, ελῶ, 1 Aor. ήγγειλα, Perf. ήγγειλα, with Dat. of pers., announce, tell, carry a message.

ἄγγελος, ου, ὁ, messenger.

ἀγέραστος, ον, unhonoured (with gifts).

ἄγημα, ατος, τό, (= agmen), army, esp. the Guards in the Macedonian army.

Ἀγήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, Agēnor, King of Phoenicia, father of Cadmus, and (some said) of Phineus.

Ἀγησίλαος, ου, ὁ, Agesiläus, King of Sparta (B.C. 398—360), famous for his wars in Asia and Greece.

Ἄγισ, ιδος, ὁ, Kings of Sparta. Agis IV. (B.C. 244—240) was celebrated as a reformer.

ἀγνοέω, ήσω, not know, be ignorant of, not understand. Pass. be unknown, not recognized.

ἄγνοια, ας, ή, ignorance, uncertainty. κατ' ἄγνοιαν, in ignorance.

ἀγνώς, ὄτος, ὁ, ή, unknown.

ἀγορά, ᾱς, ή, agora, market-place: the place of general assembly in a Greek city: πληθούσης ἀγορᾶς,

Ἄιδης.

the time of day when the Agora was full

ἀγράμματος, ον, unlettered.

ἀγρεύω, σω, catch (in hunting), said of a pursued enemy.

ἀγριαίνω, ανῶ, Trans., drive wild: Intr., be wild or savage.

Ἀγριᾶνες, ων, οἱ, Agriānes, a people of Macedonia, who served as light armed troops.

ἄγριος, α, ον, occas. ος, ον, wild, savage.

ἀγριότης, ητος, ή, savageness, cruelty.

ἄγροικος, ον, rustic. (lit. and fig.).

ἄγρός, οὔ, ὁ, field.

ἀγρυπνέω, ήσω (Prefix ἀ and ὕ-νος), lie awake, watch.

ἄγχω, ξω (= ango) press tight, strangle, throttle.

ἄγω, ἄξω, Perf. ήχα, ἀγήοχα, lead, carry, bring, conduct, march, (sc. στρατόν). Mid. ἄγεσθαι γυναῖκα, marry, lit. take the bride home.

ἀγών, ὠνος, ὁ, contest, struggle, game (esp. the athletic games), festival.

ἀγωνίζομαι, ίσομαι, ιούμαι, contend, strive; with cognate Acc. maintain.

ἀδαμάντινος, η, ον, adamantine, of adamant (ἀδάμας, a very hard rock, or steel.)

Ἀδείμαντος, ου, ὁ, (ἀ, δειμαίνω), Adimantus, the Spartan commander at Salamis, B.C. 490.

ἀδελφή, ης, ή, sister.

ἀδελφιδοῦς, οὔ, ὁ, a brother's or sister's son, nephew.

ἀδελφός, οὔ, ὁ, brother, kindred, fellow.

ἄδεως, Adv. fearlessly.

ἄδηλος, ον, unperceived. Adv.—ως, privately, secretly.

Ἄιδης, ου, ὁ, Hades = Pluto, the god of the infernal regions. τὸ

Ἄιδου (sc. δῶμα), aft. simply

Ἄιδου and Ἄιδης, hell.

ἀδικέω.

ἀδικέω, ἥσω, do wrong or injustice, offend: (with Acc. of Pers.) injure, hurt. Pass. περί τι, be wronged, suffer injuries.

ἀδικημα, ατος, τό, wrong, offence.

ἀδικία, ας, ἡ, injustice.

ἄδικος, ον, unjust.

Ἀδμητος, ου, ὁ (i. e. unsubdued), Admētus. 1. King of Pherae in Thessaly, whom Apollo served as herdsman. 2. King of the Molossians, in Epirus, who protected Themistocles.

ἀδολέσχεις, ου, ὁ, babblers.

Ἄδραστος (i. e. the inevitable, fr. α, διδράσχω), Adrastus, son of Gordias, King of Phrygia, p. 10.

ἀδύνατος, ον, impossible.

ἀεί, Adv., always.

αἰίδω, ἄδω, ἄσσομαι, 1 Aor. Pass. ἥσθην, Inf. ἄσθηται, sing.

ἀετός, οὔ, ὁ, eagle.

ἀηδών, όνος, ἡ, and ὁ, nightingale.

ἀήτης, ες, unwonted, unaccustomed.

τὸ ἀηδες, the unwonted nature.

ἄήρ, έρος, ὁ, air.

ἀήττητος, ον, (Neg. verbal of ἡττάω), unconquered, invincible.

Ἀθάμας, αντος, ὁ, Athāmas, son of Aeolus, King of Orchomenus in Boeotia, loved Ino, and was the foster-father of Dionysus.

ἄσάνατος, ον, Poet. η, ον, immortal.

Ἀθηνα, ἄς, ἡ, Athēna = Minerva.

Ἀθῆναι, ών, αἱ, Athens, the chief city of Attica. Ἀθήνησι, old Dative, at Athens.

Ἀθηναίος, α, ον, Athenian.

Ἀθηνόδωρος, ου, ὁ (Ἀθηνα, δώρον), Athenodōrus, of Imbros, a friend of Phocion.

ἀθλητής, οὔ, ὁ, athlete, i. e., a combatant in the gymnastic contests.

ἄθλιος, α, ον, and ος, ον, miserable, wretched, i. e. bad.

ἄθλον, ου, τό, prize (of a contest).

ἄθλος, ου, ὁ, contest, labour.

ἄθροίζω, σω, assemble.

αἴνιγμα.

ἄθροος, α, ον, assembled, in full number.

Αἰακός, οὔ, ὁ, Æācus, mythical king of Ægina, and after his death a judge in the world below.

Ἀἶας, αντος, ὁ, Ajax (Telamonius), the son of Telamon, a Greek hero in the Trojan War, second only to Achilles.

αἰγειρος, ου, ἡ, the black poplar.

Αἰγεύς, έως, ὁ, Aegeus, a mythical king of Attica, father of Theseus, drowned in the sea named from him Aegean.

Ἀἰγίνα, ης, ἡ, Aegīna, an island in the Saronic Gulf, between Attica and Peloponnesus.

Αἰγινήτης, ου, ὁ, Aeginetan.

αἰγίς, ίδος, ἡ, goat-skin, esp. the aegis of Jove and Athena.

Αἰγός ποταμός, Ægospotāmi (the goat's rivers), a river and town on the Thracian Chersonese, where Lysander destroyed the Athenian fleet B.C. 405.

Αἰγύπτιος, α, ον, Egyptian,

Ἄγυπτος, ου, 1) ἡ, Egypt. 2) ὁ, Aegyptus, son of Belus, mythical king of Egypt.

Ἀἰδής, ας, ὁ, epic form of Ἀιδής.

αἰδώς, οὔς, ἡ, shame, respect for others: (with πρός), shame before (with Gen.). δι' αἰδοῦς ἄγειν, to hold in reverence.

Αἰήτης, ου, ὁ, Aeētes, mythical king of Colchis, father of Medea.

Αἰθιοπία, ας, ἡ, Ethiopia. (1) The whole region S. of Egypt. (2) The central parts of Africa.

αἶθω, only in Pres. and Imp., light up, kindle. Pass. blaze.

αἷμα, ατος, τό, blood.

Αἰνείας, ου, ὁ, Aenēas, son of Anchises and Aphrodite (Venus), the chief Trojan hero after Hector, in the Trojan War.

αἴνιγμα, ατος, τό, a riddle.

αἶξ.

αἶξ, αἰγός, ὁ, ἡ, goat.

Αἰολικός, ἡ, ὄν, Aeolian.

αἰπόλος, οὐ, ὁ, goatherd.

αἰρετός, ἡ, ὄν, desirable, Comp.

αἰρετώτερος, preferable.

αἰρέω, ἦσω, ἤρῃκα, 2 Aor. εἶλον (rt. Féλ), take, captivate. Midd.

take for oneself, choose.

αἶρω (contr. fr. αἰέρω), ἄρῶ, 1 Aor.

ἤρα, Midd. ἤράμην, take up,

hold up, take, relieve (another) of, break up (a camp). Pass. be puffed up.

αἰσθάνομαι, ἦσομαι, 2 Aor. ἦσθόμην, perceive (by the senses),

feel, observe, learn, understand.

αἰσθησις, εως, ἡ, perception, feeling.

αἰσχρός, ἁ, ὄν, ugly, disgraceful.

αἰσχύνη, ης, ἡ, shame, disgrace.

αἰσχύνω, υνῶ, put to shame: Midd. and Pass. be ashamed.

Αἴσων, ονος, ὁ, Aeson, son of Cretheus and Tyro, and father of Jason, was king of Iolcus in Thesaly.

αἰτέω, ἦσω, and M., ask (for a thing), beg, request, demand.

αἰτία, ας, ἡ, cause, reason, blame, charge.

αἰτιάσομαι, ἄσομαι, accuse, charge (a person with a crime), upbraid with. (Gen. of thing).

αἵτιος, α, ον and ος, ον, the cause of, to blame for. (Gen. of thing).

Αἰτωλοί, ὧν, οἱ, the Aetolians, a people in the S.W. of N. Greece, E. of Acarnania.

αἰχμάλωτος, ον, (αἰχμή, ἀλλίσκομαι), taken captive (at the point of the spear). Subs. a prisoner (of war).

αἰχμή, ἥς, ἡ, the point of any weapon, spear.

αἰών, ὧνος, ὁ, a period of time, age; δι' αἰῶνος, for ever.

αἰώνιος, ον and α, ον, lasting, eternal.

Ἀκαδημία, ας, ἡ, Academy (the grove of the hero Academus), a gymnasium in the suburb of

ἄκρος.

Athens, with walks planted with trees, where Plato taught.

ἄκανθος, οὐ, ὁ, prop. acanthus, (bear's breech); also gen. in pl. thorns.

ἄκανθώδης, ες, overgrown with thorns.

ἄκαρπος, ον, unfruitful, barren.

Ἀκαστος, οὐ, ὁ, Acastus, son of Pelias.

ἀκμάζω, ἄσω (ἀκμή), flourish.

Part. ἀκμάζων, in the prime of life.

ἀκμή, ἥς, ἡ, point, summit: fig. height (of prosperity), prime of life.

ἀκοή, ἥς, ἡ, hearing: Pl. ears.

ἀκολουθεῖω, ἦσω (ἀ, together, κέλευθος, a way) accompany.

ἀκοντίζω, ἴσω, ἰῶ, shoot at, hurl a javelin at.

ἀκόντιον, οὐ, τό, javelin.

ἀκούω, σομαι, ἀκήκοα, Perf. Pass. ἤκουσμαι, 1 Aor. ἤκούσθην, with Gen. and Acc., hear, hearken, listen; am told of; am spoken of.

ἄκρα, ας, ἡ, (1) summit, promontory; (2) citadel, generally built on the top of a rock or hill.

ἀκρίβεια, ας, ἡ, exactness, reality, force.

ἀκριβής, ἑς, exact, accurate, careful, real.

ἀκριβῶς, exactly, accurately, clearly.

ἀκροάομαι, ἄσομαι, hear, listen to.

ἀκροασία, ας, ἡ, a hearing.

ἀκροατής, οὔ, ὁ, hearer.

ἀκροβολίζομαι, σομαι, οὔμαι, hurl missiles.

ἀκροδίνιον, οὐ, τό, and Pl., an offering of the first fruits, of produce, booty, &c.

ἀκρόπολις, εως, ἡ, (lit. upper city), 1) the citadel of a Greek city (gen. on a rock): 2) esp. the Acropolis of Athens.

ἄκρος, α, ον, highest, at the sum-

ἀκρωτηριάζω.

mit: τὸ ἄκρον and Pl., point, tip, summit, mountain, promontory.

ἀκρωτηριάζω, ἄσω, cut off the extremities, mutilate.

ἀκρωτήριον, ου, τό, extremity, promontory.

Ἀκταίων, ονος, and ωνος, ὁ, Actaeon, son of Aristaeus and Autonoe, a Theban huntsman, was transformed by Artemis into a stag, and devoured by his own hounds.

ἄκτις, ἥς, ἡ, 1) a promontory; 2) Acte, the old name of Attica.

ἄκων, ουσα, ον (ἄ, ἐκόν) unwilling, unintentionally. ἄ.

ἀλαλά, ἥς, ἡ, battle-cry.

ἀλγέω, ἥσω, be in pain: (with Acc.), have a pain in.

ἀλγηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, pain.

ἄλγος, ους, τό, pain, grief.

ἄλεινός, ἡ, ἐν (ἀλεής, from ἀλέα, heat, esp. of the sun), warm.

ἀλείφω, ψω, anoint, hence (fig.), prepare (for a struggle).

ἄλεκτος, ον, (Neg. verbal of λέγω), unsaid.

ἄλεκτρον, ὄνος, ὁ, cock.

Ἀλέξανδρος, ου, ὁ, Alexander. (1) Also called Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy. (2) Alexander I., king of Macedonia, ab. B.C. 500—455, p. 86. (3) The Great, king of Macedonia, son of Philip II., lived B.C. 356—323. (4) Tyrant of Pherae, in Thessaly, B.C. 369—367. (5) The son of Aëropus, a Macedonian. p. 89.

ἀλήθεια, ας, ἡ, truth.

ἀληθής, ἐς, true.

ἀληθινός, ἡ, ἐν, true, real.

ἄλκις, Adv., enough.

ἀλίσκομαι, (rt. Fall), ἀλώσομαι, ἐάλωκα, 2 Aor. ἐάλων, Inf. ἀλῶναι, Part. ἀλούς, to be taken (captive): used as Pass. of αἰρέω.

ἀλώπηξ.

ἀλκή, ἥς, ἡ, strength, courage, resistance.

Ἀλκηστis, ιδος, ἡ, Alcestis, wife of Admetus, king of Pherae.

Ἀλκιβιάδης, ου, ὁ (orig. a patronymic, of Ἀλκίβιος, fr. ἀλκή and βίος, or fr. ἀλκή and βία), Alcibiades, son of Clinias, an Athenian celebrated for splendour, cleverness and insolence, lived B.C. 450—404.

Ἀλκμαίων, ωνος, ὁ, a Greek hero, son of Amphiaraus.

Ἀλκμήνη, ἥς, ἡ, Alcmena, the mother of Hercules.

ἀλλά, but, surely; ἀλλά—γε, but in fact; ἀλλά καί, and besides; ἀλλά μήν, nay but, at all events; ἀλλά γάρ, but yet, however; ἀλλ' οὐδέ ὀλίγον, not ever so little.

ἀλλάσσω, ξω, 2 Aor. Pass. ἡλλάγην, change, exchange.

ἄλλη (sc. ὁδῶ), another way; ἄλλους ἄλλη, in different directions.

ἀλλήλων, (Nom. wanting), one another.

ἄλλοθι, Adv., elsewhere.

ἄλλομαι, (= *salio*) ἀλοῦμαι, 1 Aor. ἡλάμην, 2 Aor. ἡλόμην, leap.

ἄλλος, η, ο, another, other.

ἄλλοσε, Adv., to another place.

ἄλλοτε, at another time or place, ἄλλοτε ἄλλη, on all sides, at each moment. p. 91.

ἄλλοτριος, α, ον, with Gen., belonging to another, foreign.

ἄλλως, Adv., otherwise, especially, even.

ἄλογος, ον, irrational.

ἀλόγιστος, ον (Neg. verbal of λογίζομαι), unreasoning, irrational, silly: lit. uncalculating.

ἄλοχος, ου, ἡ, (α, λέχος), wife.

ἄλσος, ους, τό, grove.

ἄλφιτον, ου, τό, barley-meal, barley-bread (gen. in Plural).

ἄλωπέκιον, ου, τό, young fox.

ἀλώπηξ, εκος, ἡ, fox.

ἄλωσις.

ἄλωσις, εως, ἡ, capture, conquest.

ἄμα, Adv. (fr. a root signifying one) at the same time; with Dat., together with; ἄμα ἡμέρᾳ, at daybreak.

Ἀμαζόνις, ἰδος, and Ἀμαζών, όνος, ἡ, an Amazon; the queen of the Amazons, p. 59.

ἄμαχῆς, ές, unlearned.

ἀμαρτάνω, ήσομαι, ήμάρτηκα, 2 Aor. ήμαρτον, with Gen., miss (a mark), fail of, be disappointed of: err, sin.

ἀμάω, ήσω, reap: Midd. earn, win. ὀμβροσία, ας, ἡ, (i. e. immortal, or incorruptible food), ambrosia, the food of the gods.

ἀμείβω, ψω, exchange. Midd. with Dat., return, respond to, answer; with Acc. of person, requite.

ἀμελέω, (ἀ, μελεῖ), ήσω, be negligent; with Gen., neglect.

ἀμελητέος, ον, to be neglected.

ἀμηχανέω, ήσω, be at a loss, at one's wit's end.

ἀμιλλάσμαι, ήσομαι, compete, vie.

ἀμνημονέω, (ἀ, μνήμων), ήσω, be unmindful.

ἄμμα, τος, τό (ἄπτω), fastening, knot, noose, Pl. hugging (the arms of an antagonist in wrestling).

ἀμοιβή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀμείβω), recompense.

Ἀμοργος, ου, ἡ, Amorgus, an island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Sporades.

ἄμορφος, ον (ἀ, μορφή), deformed, ugly, plain.

ἄμπελος, ου, ἡ, 1) vine; 2) vineyard, p. 46.

Ἀμύντας, ου, ός, Amyntas, a Macedonian officer, p. 88: another p. 90.

ἀμύνω, υνῶ, ward off, defend, protect. Midd. defend oneself from, fight for (Dat.) against; or f. against ... for, with Acc. of enemy, ὑπέρ of the cause.

ἀνά-γραφτος.

Ἀμφεῖον, ου, τό, Amphēum, the temple of Amphion at Thebes.

ἄμφι, Prep. I. with Gen., on both sides, about, around. II. with Dat., about. III. with Acc., about (the time of).

Ἀμφιάραιος, ου, ός, Amphiarāus, an Argive seer and hero, took part in the war of the "Seven against Thebes", and was swallowed up by the earth.

Ἀμφιδάμας, αντος, ός, Amphidāmas, son of Busiris.

ἀμφισβητέω, ήσω, dispute, contend, τινι περί τινος.

ἀμφισβήτητος, ον, doubtful.

ἀμφιστομος, ον, with two mouths.

Ἀμφιτρύων, ωνος, ός, Amphitryōn, king of Tiryns, and afterwards of Thebes, husband of Alcmena.

ἀμφοτέρος, α, ον, each of two: Pl. both: κατ' ἀμφοτέρους, on both sides.

ἄν, a particle used to mark the conclusion of a hypothetical proposition: not translated: after the relative it makes the sense more general.

ἀνά, Prep. with Acc., up, on, back: of time, through: causal, about.

ἀνα-βαίνω, go up.

ἀνάβασις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναβαίνω) lit. going up; expedition, procession.

ἀνα-βοάω, ήσομαι, cry out.

ἀν-αγγέλλω, ελῶ, announce.

ἀνα-γινώσκω, γνώσομαι, έγνωκα, 2 Aor. έγγων, read (esp. aloud).

ἀναγκάζω, άσω, compel.

ἀναγκαῖος, α, ον, necessary, indispensable. τὰ ἀναγκαῖα, necessary business, p. 37.

ἀνάγκη, ης, ἡ, necessity: Dat., of necessity, by compulsion.

ἀν-αγορεύω, εύσω, proclaim, call, name, surname.

ἀνά-γραφτος, ον, written up, inscribed, recorded, p. 81 (referring to the Persian custom of recording in

ἀνα-γράφω.

the royal archives the names of those who had done good service to the king: see Esther VI. 1, 2).

ἀνα-γράφω, write up, inscribe, record.

ἀν-άγω, lead up, draw up. Pass. and Midd. put to sea; ἀνά (up) being used of motion seaward, κατά (down) landward.

ἀνα-δέω, tie up. Midd. attach to oneself: lit. take in tow.

ἀνα-δίδωμι, give, present, repay.

ἀνα-δύω, ύσω, 2 Aor. έδυν, bring up; Perf. and 2 Aor. Intr., rise up, rise (of the sun): Midd., rise up, spring up; draw back.

ἀνα-ζεύγνυμι, yoke or harness again; break up (an encampment).

ἀνα-ζητέω, seek, search out.

ἀνα-ζώννυμι, gird, gird up: Perf. Pass. Part. άνεζωσμένος, gird, begirt.

ἀνά-θημα, ατος, τό, (ἀνατίθημι), an offering dedicated to a god.

ἀν-αίρεσις, εως, ή, the taking up of a dead body for burial.

ἀν-αιρέω, ήσω, take up, away, remove, kill: έαυτόν άνελεΐν, to put himself to death. Midd. take up, gain, win.

ἀνα-καλέω, recall, summon.

ἀνά-κειμαι, be deposited, hung up (as a map, p. 30).

ἀνακρίνω, examine (judicially).

ἀνα-λαμβάνω, take up, assume, put on, take with one, catch; εις τὸ μέσον, surround ('place between two fires').

ἀνα-μαστεύω, σω, pursue.

ἀνα-μένω, wait for.

ἀνά-μεστος, ον, filled, full.

ἀναμφισβήτητος, ον, indubitable, unquestionable.

ἀνα-νεύω, σω, refuse (lit. nod back).

Ἀναξιμένης, ους, ό (ἀναξ, μένος), Anaximēnes of Lampsacus, an historian and rhetorician, who

ἀναχώρησις.

flourished at the court of Alexander the Great, B.C. 334.

ἀνα-πέλδω, σω, persuade, overpersuade.

ἀνα-πέμπω, send back, restore (from the dead, p. 67).

ἀνα-πέτομαι, fly up, fly away.

ἀνα-πλάσσω, ττω, model, make (as a statue), represent.

ἀνάπλεος, ον (Att. εως, εων), full.

ἀν-άπτω, ψω, kindle.

ἀν-αρπάζω, snatch away, carry off.

ἀν-αρτάω, hang up: hang (by the neck).

ἀνα-ρῥώννυμι, Intr. recover (from an illness); lit. recover strength.

ἀνα-σκοπέω, look up, look back upon, look closely into.

ἀνάστασις, εως, ή, (lit. standing up again), departure, p. 84.

ἀνα-στέλλω, ελῶ, έσταλκα, 2 Aor. Pass. εστάλην, drive away, repulse; (of dress) tuck up. 2 Aor. Pass. gave up.

ἀνα-στρέφω, turn about, upside down. Midd. (= *versor*), dwell, conduct oneself (like the O. E., have one's *conversation*).

ἀνα-τείνω, stretch forth, lift up (e.g. the hands, a weapon &c.); and Midd.

ἀνα-τέλλω, τελῶ, Trans. cause to spring up. Intr. rise, spring up.

ἀνα-τίθημι, set up, dedicate. Midd. take up.

*Ἄναυρος, ου, ό, the Anaurus, a river of Thessaly.

ἀνα-φαίνω, ανῶ, cause to appear; shew, demonstrate. Pass. appear, be found.

ἀνα-φέρω, bring up, deliver up, carry up, carry off, bring back, refer, p. 93. Pass. be borne up, mount up.

ἀνα-χωρέω, ήσω, go back, move apart, p. 64.

ἀναχώρησις, εως, ή, return, retreat, refuge.

ἀνδραγαθία.

ἀνδραγαθία, ας, ἡ (ἀνὴρ, ἀγαθός),
virtue, valour, excellence.

ἀνδραποδίζω, ἴσω, ἰῶ, enslave, sell
into slavery.

ἀνδραποδισμός, οὔ, ὁ, enslaving.

ἀνδράποδον, ου, τό, a slave.

ἀνδρεία, ας, ἡ, and ἀνδρία, ας, ἡ,
courage, lit. manliness, fr. ἀνὴρ,
like *virtus*, fr. *vir*.

ἀνδρεῖος, α, ον, brave, courageous.

ἀνδριάς, ἀντος, ὁ (ἀνὴρ), statue.

Ἀνδρομένης, ους, ὁ, Andromenes, a
Macedonian, father of Amyntas.

ἀνδρῶν, ὦνος, ὁ, a man's room,
the men's part of the house: Pl.
the men's chambers.

ἀν-εγείρω, wake up; raise (the dead).

ἀν-εἶμι, go up.

ἀνελλιπής, ἐς, unfailing, constant.

ἀνεπικλήτως, unblamed.

ἀνεπίληπτος, ον, Adv. ὡς, unattack-
ed by censure, unblameable.

ἀνεπιτηδεύτως, Adv. (lit. without
care or practice), without affect-
ation.

ἀνυ, Adv. and Prep. with Gen.,
without, without authority (or
commission) from, p. 80.

ἀν-εὐρίσκω, find out, discover.

ἀν-έχω, hold up. stop. M. endure.

ἀνεψιός, οὔ, ὁ, cousin.

ἀνῆκεστος, ον, (Neg. verbal of
ἀκέομαι, heal), irremediable.

ἀν-ήκω, ξω, reach, attain.

ἀνήλιος, ον, sunless.

ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρός, ὁ, man: often
omitted in translation, as ἀνὴρ
φίλος, a friend.

Ἀνθεμίων, ὠνος, ὁ, Anthemion, the
father of Anytus.

ἄνθος, ους, τό, (1) bloom: (2)
adornment.

ἀνθρωπος, ον, ὁ, man: Pl. people.

ἀν-ιημι, remit, relax, neglect.

ἀν-ίπταμαι (redupl. fr. πετ), fly up.

ἀν-ίστημι, Trans. set up, cause
to rise up, restore. Intr. stand
up, rise up.

ἀντι-τάσσω.

Ἀννίκερις, Annicëris, a philosopher
of Cyrene, contemporary with
Plato.

ἀνόητος, ον, foolish.

ἀν-οικοδομέω, ἥσω, rebuild.

Ἀνταῖος, ου, ὁ, Antæus, son of Po-
seidon, and king of Libya, was
conquered by Hercules.

Ἀνταλκίδας, ου, ὁ (ἀντί, ἀλκή),
a Spartan, who negotiated the
"peace of Antalcidas" between
the Greeks and Persia, B.C. 387.

ἀντ-εἶπον, opposed (by speaking).

ἀντεπι-τίθημι, enjoin besides to
do a thing in reply (e. g. send
a letter, p. 81).

ἀντ-ερωτάω, ἥσω, ask in reply.

ἀντ-εχω, hold out, endure.

ἀντί, Prep. with Gen., instead of,
in return for, for: lit. over against,
opposite to.

Ἀντιγενίδας, ου, ὁ (Patron. fr.
Ἀντιγένης), Antigenidas, a ce-
lebrated Theban flute-player in
the time of Epaminondas.

ἀντι-γράφω, ψω, write back, ans-
wer, reply (to a letter): ἀντε-
γέγραπτο τάδε, the reply was
as follows, p. 81.

ἀντι-δίδωμι, give in exchange.

ἀντι-λέγω, ξω, contradict.

ἀντίος, α, ον (Adv. ἀντίον and ἀν-
τία), opposite.

Ἀντίοχος, ου, ὁ, Antiöchus. 1) An
Athenian pilot, a friend of Al-
cibiades. 2) The name of most
of the Greek kings of Syria.

Ἀντίπατρος, ου, ὁ, (i. e. equal to
his father), Antipäter, regent of
Macedonia under and after
Alexander the Great, died B.C.
319.

Ἀντισθένης, ους, ὁ, Antisthënes,
of Athens, a disciple of Socra-
tes, and founder of the Cynic
school of philosophy; lived about
B.C. 450—380.

ἀντι-τάσσω, array against.

ἀντι-τίζημι.

ἀντι-τίζημι, set over against; give as a compensation for (with Dat.).

ἀντι-φημί, reply.

ἀντι-φιλοτιμέομαι, vie with another (in honour, or liberality).

ἄντρον, ου, τό, cave.

Ἄνυτος, ου, ὁ, Anytus, an Athenian, the son of Anthemion, and the accuser of Socrates.

ἀνύω and ἀνύτω, ὕσω, 1 Aor. Pass.

ἡνύσῃην, perform, accomplish.

ἄνω, Adv. above, upwards, up the country, inland, opp. to κάτω, ἀνωτέρω not so close, p. 41.

ἄξιος, α, ου, with Gen., worthy, worth.

ἄξιόν, ὡς, (with Gen. of thing) deem worthy of, condemn to, deign, desire (a person to do a thing), claim, demand, expect, dare.

ἄξιωμα, ατος, τό, esteem, honour, renown.

ἄξιωσις, εως, ἡ, esteem, reputation.

ἀόικητος, ου, uninhabitable.

ἀπαγγέλλω, announce, report, repeat.

ἀπαγορεύω, refuse, decline.

ἀπ-άγω, lead away, carry off (as a captive). Intr. go away.

ἀπαιδευτος, ου, uneducated.

ἄπαις, δος, ὁ, ἡ, childless.

ἀπαιτέω, ἥσω, ask back, demand the restitution of.

ἀπαλλαγῇ, ἡς, ἡ, removal, release, deliverance.

ἀπ-αλλάσσω, ξω, (ἀπό, ἄλλος), 2 Aor. Pass. ἀπηλλάγην, change, leave off, remove, deliver, release (with Gen.), dismiss, relieve (a predecessor in office). Pass. with Gen., be freed from, depart; be at a loss, p. 81.

ἀπ-αντάω, ἥσομαι, late ἥσω, meet, arrive.

ἅπαξ, Adv. once, at once, once for all.

ἅπας, ασα, αν, the whole. Pl. all (collectively).

ἀπειθεῖα, ας, ἡ, disobedience.

ἀπο-διδράσκω.

ἀπειθεῖω, ἥσω, be disobedient to, disobey (Dat. of person).

ἀπειλέω, ἥσω, threaten (with Dat. of person).

ἄπ-εἰμι (εἶναι), be absent.

ἄπ-εἰμι (ιέναι), go away.

ἄπειρος, ου, without experience of. Ἀπελλῆς, οὔ, ὁ, Apelles, the most celebrated Greek painter, lived under Alexander the Great.

ἄπεμ-πολάω, ἥσω, sell to another: Fut. Part. intending to sell him (for a slave), p. 57.

ἄπ-έρχομαι, go away, depart.

ἄπ-εχθάνομαι, late -έχθομαι, be hated by, obnoxious to; 2 Aor. -ηχθόμην.

ἀπέχθεια, ας, ἡ, hatred, enmity, grudge.

ἀπ-έχω, Trans. hold back. Intr. be distant. Midd. with Gen., refrain, abstain from, retire.

ἀπήνη, ης, ἡ, cart, carriage.

ἀπιστέω, ἥσω, mistrust, distrust.

ἄπιστος, ου (Neg. verbal of πείθομαι), untrustworthy.

ἄπλετος, ου, unapproachable, out of reach.

ἀπληστία, ας, ἡ, insatiability.

ἄπλητος, ου, (Neg. verbal of πείμπλημι) with Gen., insatiable.

ἀπό, Prep. with Gen., from (of motion), off, taken from.

ἀπο-βάλλω, throw away, lose.

ἀποβίωσις, εως, ἡ, decease.

ἀπο-γεύομαι, have a taste of.

ἀπο-γινώσκω, give up (the expectation of).

ἀπόγονος, ου, ὁ, descendant.

ἀπο-δείκνυμι, (ἀπο-δεικνύω), ξω, display, exhibit, elect, appoint.

ἀπο-δειλιάω, άσω, play the coward before.

ἀπο-δέχομαι, receive (with favour), accept.

ἀπο-διδράσκω, δράσομαι, 2 Aor. ἀπέδραν, Ion. -ην, run away, escape from (with Acc.).

ἀπο-δίδωμι.

ἀπο-δίδωμι, give back, restore, render (accounts), pay, χάριν, be grateful, return a kindness.

ἀποθεν and ἀπωθεν, Adv. from a distance. Lat. *eminus*.

ἀπο-τερίζω, ἴσω, ἰῶ, cut off.

ἀπο-θησαυρίζω, ἴσω, ἰῶ, lay up in store, treasure up.

ἀπο-θνήσκω, die, 2 Aor. be killed, die: οἱ ἀποθανόντες, the dead.

ἀπο-οικοδομέω, ἴσω, build up.

ἀποκαθ-ίστημι, restore.

ἀπο-καλέω, 1) call back: 2) call (by a name).

ἀπο-κλείω, σω, shut up.

ἀπο-κομιδή, ἦς, ἡ, return.

ἀπο-κομίζω, ἴσω, ἰῶ, carry off.

ἀπο-κόπτω, cut off: Pass. with Acc., have (e.g. his hands) cut off, p. 75.

ἀπο-κρίνομαι, οὔμαι, answer.

ἀπο-κρούω, σω, repulse (lit. dash away).

ἀπο-κρύπτω, hide, hide away. Midd. keep secret.

ἀπο-κτείνω, ἐνῶ, 1 Aor. ἀπέκτεινα, Perf. ἀπέκτενα, 2 Aor. ἀπέκτενον, kill. Pass. fall (in battle).

ἀπο-λαμβάνω, take, take away, shut up.

ἀπο-λαύω, σομαι, late σω, with Gen., enjoy, derive benefit from.

ἀπο-λείπω, ψω, leave, leave behind, abandon, depart from. Pass. be left (e.g. an orphan, p. 14), be at a loss, p. 35.

ἀπο-λλύμι, ἀπ-ολλύω, ολέσω, ολώ, 1 Aor. ὤλεσα, Perf. ἀπολώλεκα, 2 Aor. Midd. ἀπωλόμην, destroy, lose. Intr. and Midd. perish, be lost. Opt. as a execration, ἀπολοῖσθε, May you perish!

Ἀπόλλων, ὤνος, ὁ, Apollo, a Greek god, son of Zeus and Latona.

Ἀπολλώνιος, ου, ὁ, Apollonius of Rhodes, wrote a poem on the Argonautic voyage, B.C. 200.

ἀπολογέομαι, ἴσομαι (ἀπό, λέγω,

ἀπο-τέμνω.

lit. speak off), defend, make one's defence (on a trial).

ἀπολογία, ας, ἡ, excuse, defence.

ἀπ-ολοφύρομαι, οὔμαι, lament, bewail.

ἀπο-λύω, set free, release, rescue, deliver, acquit. Mid.

ἀπο-μάχομαι, defend: lit. fight from (a wall).

ἀπο-μνησκω, remind: Midd. remember: χάριν, be grateful, make a recompense (like 'remember' a person).

ἀπο-νέμω, (with Dat. of person), distribute, assign.

ἀπο-πέμπω, ψω, send away, conduct.

ἀπο-πίπτω, fall off, fall away.

ἀπο-πλανάομαι, ἴσομαι, Aor. -ῆσθην, wander away from.

ἀπο-πλέω, sail away.

ἀπό-πληκτος, ον (lit. stricken), senseless.

ἀπο-πνέω, expire.

ἀπο-πνίγω, ξοὔμαι, choke, stifle. Pass. be choked, be drowned.

ἀπορέω, ἴσω, be at a loss, be in want of (with Gen.).

ἀπορία, ας, ἡ, want, failure.

ἄπορος, ου, (ἀ, πόρος), in want.

ἀπόρρητος, ον, 1) not to be spoken, secret, forbidden; 2) unfit to be spoken, abusive (language).

ἀπο-σαλεύω, σω (nautical), keep out at sea, stand off and on.

ἀποστάς, 2 Aor. Part. of ἀφίστημι. ἀπόστασις, εως, ἡ, revolt.

ἀπο-στέλλω, bring back a message, send forth (as an envoy or messenger); send (as a present); δόξαν ἀπέστειλε τῷ Πέρσῃ προσκυνήσεως, made the Persian believe that he had adored him (lit. conveyed to the P. the appearance of worship), p. 32.

ἀπο-στερέω, deprive.

ἀπο-τελέω, accomplish, make, form.

ἀπο-τειγίζω, wall off, round.

ἀπο-τέμνω, τεμῶ, cut off.

ἀπο-τίθημι.

ἀπο-τίθημι, put away. Midd. put off *one's own*, lay down, abdicate (with ἀρχήν, p. 16), lay up, deposit.

ἀπο-τυγχάνω, with Gen., fail to win.

ἀπο-φαίνω, show, display, reveal, regard (as an example), p. 35. Midd. declare, explain, shew oneself, vaunt oneself (= vulg. shew off).

ἀπο-φέρω, carry away.

ἀπόφθεγμα, ατος, τό, judgment, decision (lit. utterance).

ἀπο-χωρέω, with Gen., retire.

ἀπο-ψύχω, ξω (lit. leave off breathing), expire.

ἄπρακτος, ου, (neg. verbal of πράσσω), without accomplishing (one's purpose), unsuccessful.

ἄπρέπεια, ας, ῆ, unseemliness.

ἄπτερος, ου, without wings.

ἄπτω, ψω, Midd. usu. with Gen. lay hold of, touch, fasten on; take up, assume.

ἀπ-ωσέω, (lit. push back) drive away, repulse. 1 Aor. Midd. Att.

ἀπεωσάμην, p. 93.

ἄρα, forsooth, &c.

Ἀρβηλα, ων, τᾶ, Arbēla, a city of Assyria, 50 miles from which Alexander finally defeated Darius, B.C. 331.

Ἀργεῖος, α, ου, Argive, i.e. of Argos: Subst. an Argive.

Ἀργίλιος (α, ου), of Argilus, a city of Thrace.

Ἀργοναύτης, ου, δ, an Argonaut; lit. a sailor in the Argo.

ἄργος, όν, late ῆ, όν (contr. fr. ἀεργός), untilled, barren.

Ἄργος, ου, δ, Argus, son of Phrixus, builder of the ship Argo.

Ἄργος, ους, τό, Argos, a chief city of the Peloponnesus.

ἄργυρεος, α, ου, silver, i.e. made of silver (ἄργυρος).

ἄργυριον, ου, τό, silver money.

ἄργυρος, ου, δ, silver.

Ἀργώ, ους, ῆ (ἄργός, swift), the

Ἀρίστων.

Argo, in mythology, the first ship built by Greeks.

ἄρέσχω, ἄρέσω, please: Midd. with Dat., be pleased at.

ἄρετή, ῆς, ῆ, virtue, valour, excellence: as a proper name, p. 3.

Ἄρης, εος, Att. εως, δ, Mars; acc. -εα, -η, and -ην.

Ἀρίβαζος, ου, δ, Aribazus.

ἀριθμητικός, ῆ, όν, skilled in numbers. Subst. an accountant.

Ἀριμένης, ου, δ, Arimēnes, a Persian prince, brother of Xerxes.

Ἀρισταῖος, ου, δ, Aristaeus, son of Apollo and Cyrene, and father of Actaeon, and after death a patron deity of agriculture and especially of bee-keepers.

ἀριστάω, ῆσω, to breakfast.

Ἀριστείδης, ου, δ, Aristides, the great Athenian statesman, and rival of Themistocles, fl. about B.C. 490—470.

ἀριστεῖον, ου, τό, and Pl., the prize of valour.

ἀριστερός, ά, όν, left; lit. the better, as a euphemism: ἀριστερά (sc. χεῖρ), the left hand.

ἀρπτευς, έως, δ, chieftain.

ἀριστεύω (ἀριστος), with Gen., excel, be distinguished, bear the palm, (lit. be best).

Ἀρίστιππος, ου, δ, Aristippus, of Cyrene, a disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic school of philosophy, fl. B.C. 370.

ἄριστον, ου, τό, breakfast.

ἀριστοποιέομαι, breakfast.

ἄριστος, η, ου, best; Sup. of ἀγαθός, Adv. ἄριστα, in the best way.

Ἀριστοτέλης, ους, δ, Aristotle, of Stagira, in Macedonia, the great philosopher, preceptor of Alexander the Great, and founder of the Peripatetic sect, lived B.C. 384—322.

Ἀρίστων, υνος, δ, Ariston, the father of Plato.

Ἀρκαδία.

Ἀρκαδία, ας, ἡ, Arcadia, the central district of Peloponnesus.

Ἀρκάς, ἄδος, ὁ, an Arcadian.

ἀρκέω, ἐσω, suffice. Imp. ἀρκεῖ, it suffices (with Dat.); Midd. with Dat., be content with.

ἄρκτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a bear: in astronomy, the Great Bear; hence, the North.

ἄρμα, ατος, τό, chariot.

ἀρματοτροχία, ας, ἡ, wheel-track.

ἀρμόδιος, α, ον, fitting, suitable.

Ἀρμόδιος, ου, ὁ, Harmodius. 1.

An Athenian, celebrated, with Aristogiton, for the tyrannicide of Hipparchus, B.C. 514. 2. A descendant of the above, p. 4.

ἀρμόζω and ἀρμόττω, ὅσω, fit together, fit, suit.

ἀρμονία, ας, ἡ, harmony, music.

ἀρνέομαι, ἡσσομαι, deny.

ἀρνίον, ου, τό, lamb.

ἀρνός, ι, α, Gen. Dat. Acc. (from rt. αρν) ram; Nom. ἀμνός, late ἀρνός.

ἀρπαγή, ἡς, ἡ, rape, plunder, robbery.

ἀρπαῖω, ἄσσομαι, ἄσω, non Att. ξω, 1) snatch, seize; 2) rob, plunder.

ἄρπαξ, ατος, ὁ, ἡ, (= *rapax*; rt. ἀρπαγ = *rapac*), rapacious.

Ἄρπυιαι (snatchers or spoilers), the Harpies, winged monsters.

ἄρρωστέω, ἡσω, be weak, sick, ill.

ἄρρωστος, ον, (Neg. verbal of ῥών-νυμι), weak, invalid, feeble.

Ἀρτάβαζος, ου, ὁ, Artabāzus, a noble Persian,

Ἀρταξέρξης, ου, ὁ, Artaxerxes, kings of Persia. 1) ὁ Μακρόχειρ, Longimānus (the long handed), B.C. 465—424. 2) ὁ Μνήμων, Mnemon (with the good memory), B.C. 405—362. 3) ὁ Ὠχος, Ochus, B.C. 362—338.

Ἀρταφέρνης, ους, ὁ, Artaphernes, a Persian general, who commanded with Datis at Marathon.

Ἄρτεμις, ιδος, ἡ, Artemis, Diana, goddess of hunting, &c.

ἀσφάλεια.

ἄρτος, ου, ὁ, bread (made of wheat), a loaf.

ἄρῳω, ὕσω, draw water.

ἄρχαῖος, α, ον, ancient.

ἀρχεῖα, ον, τά, (prop. Neut. Pl. of ἀρχεῖος, fr. ἀρχή), magistrates.

Ἀρχέλαος, ου, ὁ, (ruler of the people), Archelaus, King of Macedonia, B.C. 413—399.

ἀρχή, ἡς, ἡ, 1) beginning, origin; 2) rule, government, empire.

Pl. αἱ ἀρχαί, the authorities.

ἀρχηγός, οὔ, ὁ (ἄρχω, ἄγω, lit. chief or first leader), leader, author, founder.

Ἀρχίδαμος, (ἄρχω, δᾶμος, Dor. = δημος), Kings of Sparta.

1) the most famous was Archidāmus II (B.C. 469—427), who began the Peloponnesian War. 2) Archidamus III, son of Agesilaus, reigned B.C. 361—338.

ἄρχω, ξω, with Gen., be first, lead, rule. ὁ ἄρχων, the ruler or leader. Midd. begin (ἄρχειν ἀπό, begin with). Pass. Part. οἱ ἀρχόμενοι, subjects.

ἀσέβεια, ας, ἡ, impiety.

ἀσθένεια, ας, ἡ, feebleness.

Ἀσία, ας, ἡ, Asia. 1) The continent: originally, the W. part of Asia Minor. 2) A nymph, mother of Prometheus.

Ἀσιανός, ἡ, ὄν, Asiatic.

ἀσκέω, ἡσω, Intr. and Trans., practise, train, be devoted to.

Ἀσκληπιός, οὔ, ὁ, Aesculapius, the god of medicine, son of Apollo and Coronis.

ἀσπαίρω, αρῶ, pant, gasp, writhe.

ἀσπίς, ιδος, ἡ, shield.

ἀστήρ, ἑρος, ὁ, star.

ἀστός, οὔ, ὁ, citizen, fellow-citizen

ἀστράπτω, ἀψω, lighten.

ἀστραπή, ἡς, ἡ, and Pl., lightning.

ἄστρον, ου, τό, star.

ἄστν, εος, τό, city.

ἀσφάλεια, ας, ἡ, safety, safe course.

ἀσφαλής.

ἀσφαλής, ἐς (ἀ, and σφάλω, make to fall), safe, secure.

ἐν ἀσφαλει, in safety.

ἀσφαλῶς, safely, securely.

ἀσχημονέω, ἤσω, to be unseemly.

ἀσχημος, ον, unseemly.

ἀσχολία, ας, ἡ, want of leisure, pressing affairs.

ἄτακτος, ον, without order (lit. not in battle array). Adv.—ως.

ἄτε, neut. Pl. of ὅστε, used as Adv., especially as.

ἄτεκνος, ον, childless.

ἀτίμια, ας, ἡ, disgrace.

ἄτιμος, ον, without honour, disgraced.

ἄτοπος, ον, out of place, absurd, impertinent.

ἄτρεπτος, ον, unmoved (by fear).

ἄτρωτος, ον, (neg. verbal of τι-τρώσκω), invulnerable.

Ἀττικός, ἡ, ὅν, Attic, i.e. of Athens: Subst. an Athenian: ἡ Ἀττική (sc. γῆ), Attica.

Ἄττυς, υος, ὁ, Atys, the younger son of Cræsus, king of Lydia.

ἀτύφως, Adv. without pride.

ἀτυχέω, ἤσω, (ἀτυχής), be unlucky or unfortunate. Trans. fail in, fail to obtain (τι ἐκ τινος).

ἀτυχία, ας, ἡ, misfortune.

αὖ, Adv. again.

Αὐγέας, ου, ὁ, (poët. Αὐγείας), Augeas, a mythical king of Elis.

αὖτις, Adv. again.

αὐλέω (αὐλός), ἤσω, play the flute.

αὐλητής, ου, ὁ, flute-player.

αὐλός, ου, ὁ, pipe, flute: also in Plur., for the double-flute commonly used by the ancients.

αὐξάω and αὐξώ (= *augeo*), αὐξήσω, 1 Aor. ἠύξησα, Perf.

Pass. ἠύξηναι, increase (trans.)

M. and P. grow, increase (intr.)

ἄυπνος, ον, sleepless.

αὔριον, Adv., to-morrow.

αὐτάρχεια, ας, ἡ, contentment.

αὐτάρκης, ες, self sufficing, content.

ἄφθόνως.

αὐτήκοος, ον, hearing with one's own ears.

αὐτίκα, Adv., immediately.

αὐτόθι and αὐτοῦ, Adv., there, on the spot.

αὐτόματος, ον (αὐτός, and rt. μα, move), Adv.—ως, of one's own accord, spontaneously.

Αὐτονόη, ης, ἡ, Autonöë, a Theban princess, daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, and wife of Aristæus.

αὐτόπυρος, ον, wholly of wheat.

αὐτός, ἡ, ὁ, Pronoun, properly emphatic (= *ipse*, Lat.). 1) In Nom.

self, alone or with Art. and Noun.

αὐτός ὁ ἀνὴρ, or ὁ ἀνὴρ αὐτός, the man himself; 2) *same*, following the Art. ὁ αὐτός ἀνὴρ,

the same man; 3) in the oblique cases, a simple Determinative (= *is*, Lat.) he, she, it. Dat. fol-

lowed by Subst., and *all*, e.g.

αὐτῇ κλίσσει, fat and all.

αὐτοσχεδιάζω, do off hand.

αὐτόχθων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, an Autochthon, indigenous, lit. sprung from the earth itself.

αὐχμός, ου, ὁ, drought.

ἄφ = ἀπό before an aspirate.

ἄφ-αίρῶ, take away, abolish; Plup. Pass. ἀφῆρητο as Midd.

ἄφ-άλλομαι, αλοῦμαι, leap off. 2 Aor. Inf. ἀφαλέσθαι.

ἄφανής, ἐς (ἀ, φαίνω), obscure, inconsiderable, unseen, private; ἐξ ἀφανοῦς, from an unseen position, unobserved.

ἄφανίζω, ἴσω, ἰῶ (ἄφανής), do away with, get rid of, destroy: lit. make to vanish.

ἄφαιρός, ἁ, ὅν, weak, feeble.

ἄφειδῶς, unsparingly.

ἄφελῆν, 1 Aor. Pass. of ἀφίημι.

ἄφελῶς, Adv. simply, moderately.

ἄφθονος, ον, (lit. ungrudging), abundant.

ἄφθόνως, abundantly, freely.

ἀφ-ίημι.

ἀφ-ίημι, let go, dismiss, set free, send forth.

ἀφικνέομαι, (rt. ικ), ἔξομαι, ἔγμαι, 2 Aor. ικόμην, arrive, come, be brought.

ἀφ-ίστημι, Trans. remove, cause to revolt. Intr. fall away, rebel, leave, separate one'self from, refrain from, abstain from, desist: 2 Aor. Inf. ἀποστῆναι, to abdicate, p. 16: Perf. be distant from.

ἄφλαστον, ου, τό, (Lat. *aplustre*), an ornament at the stern of a ship. (See Dict. of Antiq.)

ἄφνω, Adv., suddenly,

ἄφορία, ας, ἡ, dearth, famine.

ἀφ-ορίζω, mark out, assign.

ἀφορμή, ἥς, ἡ, rallying point, head quarters, (lit. a place from which to begin a movement).

ἄφορος, ου, (ἀ, φέρω), unfruitful.

Ἀφροδίτη, ης, ἡ, Aphrodite, Venus.

ἄφνης, ἐς, (lit. not blessed by nature) unskilful. Adv. ἄφυνῶς, clumsily.

Ἀχαιοί, Achæan: οἱ Ἀχαιοί, the Greeks (in Homer; since the Achæans then held the supremacy).

ἀχαριστέω, ἤσω, disoblige, refuse a favour, be ungrateful.

Ἀχερουσία λίμνη, ἡ, the Acherusian lake. 1) on the W. coast of Epirus: 2) in hell: named from the river Acheron.

ἄχδομαι, ἔσομαι, 1 Aor. ἤχθῃς, be vexed, grieve.

Ἀχιλλεύς, ἑώς, ὁ, Achilles, son of Peleus and Thetis, the great hero of the Trojan war and of the Iliad.

ἄχρειος, ου, and α, ου, and

ἄχρηστος, ου, useless.

ἄχρι, up to, until.

Ἀψυρτος, ου, ὁ, Absyrtus, brother of Medea.

B.

Βαβυλών, ὄνος, ἡ, Babylon.

Βαβυλώνιος, α, ου, Babylonian.

βασιλεύς.

βαδίζω, ιούμαι, late ἴσομαι, ἴσω, ιῶ (rt. βα in βαίνω), go, walk, march.

βάθος, ους, τό, depth.

βαθύς, εἶα, ὕ, deep.

βαίνω (rt. βα, βη), βήσομαι, βέβηκα, 2 Aor. ἔβην, walk, ascend.

βακτηρία, ας, ἡ, (βαίνω), staff, walking stick.

Βάκτρα, ὡν, τά, Bactra, the capital of Bactria.

Βακτριανή (sc. χώρα), Bactria, a province of the Persian empire, in Central Asia.

βακχεύω, σω. Trans. intoxicate, inspire with religious frenzy. Intr. be a Bacchanal, revel, be frenzied.

Βάκχη, ης, ἡ, a Bacchanté, or female Bacchanal.

Βάκχος, ου, ὁ, a Bacchanal, or companion of Dionysus.

βάλλω, βαλῶ, βέβληκα, 2 Aor. ἔβαλον, throw, cast, pelt.

βαρβαρίζω, ἴσω, ιῶ, commit a barbarism (in speech).

βαρβαρικός, ἡ, ὄν and βάρβαρος, ου, barbarian, i. e. speaking another language, a name applied to non-hellenic peoples, especially Asiatics.

βάρος, ους, τό, weight, load, burthen. βαρύς, εἶα, ὕ, heavy, burthensome.

Adv. βαρέως, severely; βαρέως φέρειν, to be distressed.

βαρύτης, ητος, ἡ, heaviness, weight, oppression.

βασανίζω, ἴσω, ιῶ, torture.

βασίλειᾶ, ας, ἡ, (Fem. form of βασιλεύς), queen.

βασιλεῖα, ας, ἡ, (Fem. Sing. of βασιλείος, sc. ἀρχή), kingdom, royal power.

βασιλεῖα, ὡν, τά, (Neut. Pl. of βασιλείος, sc. δώματα), palace. βασιλείος, α, ου, and ος, ου, royal, kingly.

βασιλεύς, ἑώς, ὁ, king. (Stem βασιλεF).

βασιλικός.

βασιλικός, ἡ, ὄν, royal, kingly: queenly p. 49. τὸ βασιλικόν (sc. ταμειόν) the king's treasury.

βασιλικῶς, Adv., royally.

βασιλεύω, σω, with Gen., be king, reign over, come to the throne; be lord of. ὁ βασιλεύων, the king.

βαστάζω, ἄσω, bear, carry, take up.

βάτος, ου, ἡ and ὁ, bramble.

βέβαιος, 3 and 2, strong, firm, sure, steadfast.

βεβαίως, Adv., safely, surely, confidently.

βέλος, ους, τό (βάλλω) dart, missile.

βελτίων, βέλτιστος, used as Comp. and Sup. of ἀγαθός, better, best; properly in war (rt. same as in βέλος). ὦ βέλτιστε, good sir! my friend!

Βῆλος, ου, ὁ, Belus, a mythical king of Egypt.

βῆμα, ατος, τό, a step: the *Bema*, or platform whence the orators at Athens addressed the assembly, like the Roman *rostra*.

βία, ας, ἡ, force, violence.

βιάζω, force, constrain. Midd. carry a thing by force, try: μὴ πλεῖν βιάζεσθαι, not to try and force a passage.

βιβλίον, ου, τό, book.

βιβρώσκω (redupl. fr. rt. βορ or βρο), βρώσομαι, βέβρωκα, 2 Aor. ἔβρων, eat, devour, feed upon.

βίος, ου, ὁ, life, mode of life.

βιοτεύω, live, pass one's life, regulate one's life.

Βίτων, ωνος, ὁ, Biton, an Argive, brother of Cleobis: see p. 7.

Βίων, ωνος, ὁ, Bion, of Borysthenes, on the Black Sea, a Cyrenaic philosopher, noted for his witty sayings, fl. about B.C. 250.

βλάπτω, η, ου, injurious.

βλάπτω, (rt. βλαβ), ψω, but pass. ψομαι, Perf. Pass. βέβλαμμαι,

βραχύς.

2 Aor. Pass. ἐβλάβην, injure, ill-treat. Pass. suffer injury or loss. βλέμμα, ατος, τό, look, countenance.

βλέπω, ψομαι, late ψω, see, look. βοάω, ήσομαι, late ήσω, shout, cry out.

βοή, ης, ἡ, battle-cry, cry, shout, noise.

βοήθεια, ας, ἡ, help, aid.

βοηθέω, ήσω, with Dat., come to the help of, defend.

βοηθός, ὄν (βοή), auxiliary: β. αὐτοῖς, to help them, p. 5.

βοιωταρχέω, ήσω, be a Boetarch; the name of the chief magistrates of Thebes.

Βοιωτία, ας, ἡ, Boeotia, a district of N. Greece, NW. of Attica.

βορά, ᾶς, ἡ, food, prey.

Βορέας, ου, ὁ, Borëas, the god of the N. or NNW. wind, son of Astræus and Eos (Aurora), and father of Cleopatra, the wife of Phineas.

βουκολέω, ήσω, be a herdsman, tend cattle.

βουκόλος, ου, ὁ, herdsman: lit. tender of oxen.

βούλευμα, ατος, τό, plan, contrivance.

βουλεύω, σω (βουλή), with Dat., advise. Midd. consult, consider, discuss, decide, resolve on.

βουλή, ης, ἡ, 1) counsel: 2) council, an assembly.

βούλησις, εως, ἡ, will, wish, purpose.

βούλομαι, ήσομαι, βεβούλημαι, wish, please, will.

βοῦς, βοός, ὁ, and ἡ, (rt. βοF: = *bos*, *bovis*), ox, cow: αἱ διήλεια βόες, the cows.

Βούσιρις, ιδας, ὁ, Busiris, son of Poseidon, a king of Egypt, killed by Hercules.

βραχύς, εἶα, ὕ, short, brief, slight. Neut. Pl. βραχέα, small portions.

βραχύτης.

βραχύτης, ητος, ῆ, shortness, brevity, quickness.

βριαρός, ἄ, ὄν, strong.

βρέφος, ους, τό, babe.

βροντάω, ῆσω, thunder.

βροντή, ῆς, ῆ, thunder.

βροτός, ὅ, ῆ, mortal.

βρώμα, ατος (βιβρώσκω), τό, food.

Βυζάντιον, ου, τό, Byzantium, a Greek colony on the Bosporus, aft. Constantinople.

Βυζάντιος, ου, ὅ, Byzantine.

βυθός, οὔ, ὅ, abyss, the deep: κατὰ βυθῶν, down into the depths (of the sea), p. 56.

βύρσα, ης, ῆ, hide.

βωμός, οὔ, ὅ, altar.

Γ.

γάλα, ακτος, τό, milk.

γαλαξίας, ου, ὅ (γάλα), the Galaxy or Milky Way.

γαμβρός, οὔ, ὅ, (= γαμερός, sc. υἱός, fr. γαμέω,) son-in-law.

γαμέω, ὦ, (ῆσω, late), 1 Aor. ἔγημα, marry.

γάμος, ου, ὅ, marriage, wedding.

Γανυμήδης, ους, ὅ, Ganymede, son of Laomedon, carried off by Jove.

γάρ, Conj. for.

γαστήρ, τρός, ῆ, belly.

γε, (enclitic), at least, indeed; yes! (= *quidem*).

γείτων, ονος, ὅ, ῆ, neighbour.

γελάω, ἄσομαι, late ἄσω, laugh.

Γέλων, ωνος, ὅ, Gelon, tyrant of Agrigentum in Sicily.

γέλως, ωτος, ὅ, laughter.

γέμω (Pres. and Imperf. only) with Gen., be filled, laden.

γενεά, ᾱς, ῆ, birth, race.

γενειήτης, ου, Adj. bearded.

γεννάω, ῆσω, 1 Aor. ἐγέννησα and ἐγεινάμην (direct fr. rt. γεν), beget, give birth to.

γένος, ους, τό, birth, race, family.

γλωσσαλία.

γέρων, οντος, ὅ, old man.

γεύω, σω, give to taste: Midd. taste, enjoy.

γέφυρα, ας, ῆ, bridge.

γεφύριον, ου, τό (dim. of the above) bridge.

γεωργία, ας, ῆ, husbandry, tillage, cultivation. τῆς αὐτοῦ γ., of his own growing, p. 34.

γεωργός, οὔ, ὅ (γῆ and rt. ἐργ), husbandman.

γῆ, γῆς, ῆ, the Earth, earth, land.

γηράσκω, ἄσω, and ἄσομαι, Aor.

Infinit. γηρᾶναι (later γηρᾶσαι), Perf. Act. γεγήρακα, grow old.

Γερυόνης, ου, ὅ, Geryōnes or Gerýon, mythical king of Erytheia in the extreme West.

γίγας, αντος, ὅ, giant.

γίγνομαι (redupl. fr. rt. γεν). γεν-ῆσομαι, 2 Aor. ἐγενόμην, 1 Perf.

γεγέννημαι, 2 Perf. γέγονα, become, be, happen, take place,

be found, appear, arise. τῆς μάχης γενομένης, the battle having been fought, p. 12.

γε-νόμενος, shown, proved, obtained. τὸ γεγονός, what had happened. 1 Aor. ἐγεινάμην,

(trans.), begat: οἱ γεινάμενοι, parents.

γινώσκω or γινώσκω, γινώσομαι, ἔγνωκα, 2 Aor. ἔγνω (redupl. fr.

rt. γνω = know), discover: Imperf. Tenses, be discovering,

perceive, think: Perf. and Aor., know; counsel, resolve: 2 Aor.

Part. γνοῦς, being informed. Perf. Pass. Part. τὰ ἐγνωσμένα,

resolutions taken.

γλαυκῶπις, ιδος, ῆ, bright-eyed, with fierce eyes (others, with

light blue eyes, like an owl γλαυξ), an epithet of Athena.

γλυκὺς, εἶα, ὕ, sweet, pleasant.

γλυκύτης, ητος, ῆ, sweetness.

γλῶσσα, ης, ῆ, tongue, speech.

γλωσσαλία, ας, ῆ, loquacity.

γναφεῖον.

γναφεῖον, ον, τό, fulling-mill.

γνώμη, ης, ῆς, (γιγνώσκω), opinion, resolution, spirit, intention, advice, deliberation. γνώμην ποιεῖσθαι, I propose; γνώμη, purposely.

γνώμων, ονος, ὁ, ῆς, knowing, aware of.

γνώριμος, η, ον, (rt. γνω: the *r* appears also in Lat. *gnarus*), well-known, distinguished. Subst. acquaintance, familiar friend or companion.

Γόγγυλος, ου, ὁ, Gongylus, of Eretria, was an agent in the treason of Pausanias, p. 80.

γονεύς, ἑως, ὅ, father, Pl. parents.

γόνυ, γόνατος, τό, knee.

Γορδίας, ου, ὁ, Gordias, a king of Phrygia, whence, the 'Gordian knot'.

γοῦν, (γὲ οὖν), at least: an inferential particle.

γράμμα, ατος, τό, a letter (of the alphabet). Pl. letters, writing, a letter (= *litterae*).

Γράνικος, ου, ὁ, the Granicus, a small river of Mysia, where Alexander first defeated the Persians, B.C. 334.

γραῦς, γραός, ῆς, old woman.

γραφή, ης, ῆς, a writing, letter, indictment.

γραφικός, ῆς, ὄν, a judge of painting. Comp. a better judge &c.

γράφω, ψω, write, paint, shew (on a picture or map, p. 30).

Γρύλλος, ου, ὁ, Gryllus, son of Xenophon, killed at the battle of Mantinea, B.C. 362.

ῤῶν, ου, τό, limb.

γυμνάσιον, ου, τό, *gymnasium*, a place for bodily exercises.

γυμνικός, ῆς, ὄν, gymnastic (with ἀγών).

γυμνός, ῆς, ὄν, naked (absolutely, and also without upper clothing).

γυνή, αϊκός, ῆς, woman, wife.

δε.

Δ.

δαιμόνιος, α, ον, lit. divine, inspired by a god; strange, remarkable, excessive; τὰ δαιμόνια, divine knowledge.

δαίμων, ονος, ὁ, ῆς, (δαίω, divide), divinity, daemon (a tutelar spirit assigned to each man).

δάκνω, δήξομαι, δέδηχα, 2 Aor. ἔδαχον, bite.

δάκρυον, ου, τό, a tear.

δακρύω, weep.

δακτύλιος, ου, ὁ, a ring.

δάκτυλος, ου, ὁ, a finger.

Δανᾶς, ἴδος, ῆς, a Danaid. Pl. αἱ Δαναίδες, the Danaids, daughters of Danaus.

Δαναός, οὔ, ὁ, Danaus, son of Belus, king of Egypt, fled with his 50 daughters to Argos.

δανείζω, σω, put out on loan, lend. Midd. borrow, ask a loan.

δανειστής, οὔ, ὁ, money-lender.

δαπάνη, ης, ῆς, expense, expenditure, outlay.

δάπεδον, ου, τό, ground, floor, pavement.

δαρεικός, οὔ, ὁ, daric, a Persian gold coin = above a guinea.

Δαρείος, ου, ὁ, Darius, kings of Persia. 1) son of Hystaspes, B.C. 521—485. 2) Nothus (i.e. Bastard) B.C. 424—405. 3) Codomannus, the last king of Persia, B.C. 336—331.

Δασκυλίτις, ἴδος, ῆς, Adj., of Dascylium, a city of Bithynia.

δασμός, οὔ, ὁ, tribute.

Δάτις, ιος, ὁ, Datis, a Persian general, who commanded with Artaphernes at Marathon.

δέ Conj. but, sometimes and; illative, then; μὲν—δέ, indeed—but; (the μὲν is generally left untranslated, simply pointing to the coming δέ); καὶ—δέ but also.

—δε, Enc. term., to a place.

δεδίττομαι.

δεδίττομαι, M. frighten. P. fear.
 δεδοικα, I fear. 1 Perf. of δέιδω.
 δεῖ impersonally, see δέω.

δείδω, σομαι, 1 Aor. ἔδεισα, 1 Perf.

δεδοικα, 2 Perf. δέδιξα, fear.

δείκνυμι, and δεικνύω, δείξω, (same
 rt. as in Latin *dig-itus*), point
 at, show.

δειλία, ας, ἡ, cowardice.

δειλός, ἡ, ὄν, (δείδω), coward.

δεινός, ἡ, ἔν, 1) dreadful, terrible,
 τὰ δεινὰ, evils; 2) clever (at
 anything, with Inf.).

δειπνέω, ἤσω, late ἤσομαι (δειπ-
 νον), sup.

δειπνίζω, ἴσω, ἰῶ, sup: Trans. enter-
 tain.

δειπνον, ου, τό, supper (the principal
 meal of the Greeks): banquet, feast.

δέκατος, ἡ, ον, tenth.

Δεκελειός, ἡ, ἔν, Deceleian, i. e.
 of Decelēa, a town of Attica,
 fortified by the Lacedæmonians
 in the Peloponnesian war, p. 28.

δελεάζω, ἄσω (δέλεαρ, a bait), and
 Midd., entice, allure, deceive.

δελφίς, ἴνος, ὁ, dolphin.

Δελφοί, ὦν, οἱ, Delphi, a city in
 Phocis, celebrated for its oracle
 of Apollo, so called from its
 inhabitants, οἱ Δελφοί, the Del-
 phians; before called Πυθώ.

δένδρον, ου, τό, tree.

δεξιόσομαι (δεξία, right hand), ὥσο-
 μαι, embrace, welcome.

δεξιός, ἄ, ὄν, right; clever. δεξιά
 (sc. χεῖρ) right (hand).

δέομαι, see δέω.

δέος, ους, τό, fear.

Δερκυλλίδας, ου, ὁ, Dercyllidas, a
 Spartan general, B.C. 399—396.

δέρας, ατος, τό, skin, fleece.

δέρμα, ατος, τό, skin.

δέρρις, εως, ἡ, skin.

δεσμεύω, σω, (δεσμός), bind.

δέσμη, ης, ἡ, bundle.

δεσμός, οὔ, ὁ, fetter; Pl. τὰ δε-
 σμά, bonds.

Δημήτριος.

δέσποινα, ης, ἡ, and δεσπότης, ἰδος,
 ἡ, mistress.

δεσπότης, ου, ὁ, lord, master.

Δευκαλίων, ωνος, ὁ, Deucalion, son
 of Prometheus, preserved in the
 great deluge.

δεύτερον, Adv., the second time.

δευτέρος, α, ον, second.

δέχομαι, ξομαι, receive.

δέω, δήσω, δέδεκα, Perf. Pass.

δέδεμαι, 1 Aor. ἐδέξην, bind:
 Impers. δεῖ, it is necessary; ἔδει,
 it ought; τὸ δεῖν, the necessity.
 δεῖν τοσούτου, want so much of,
 be at such a distance, p. 24.
 Midd. δέομαι, need; with Gen.
 of person, pray, ask: οἱ δεό-
 μαιοι, petitioners, p. 32.

δῆ, an illative and intensive par-
 ticle; then, now, now then.

δῆθεν, Particle, indeed, then. Adv.,
 perhaps, I suppose, forsooth.

δῆλος, η, ον, and ος, ον, evident,
 manifest. δῆλος ἦν, with Part.,
 he evidently was or did &c.
 δῆλον, it is evident.

Δῆλος, ου, ἡ, Delos, an island in
 the centre of the Aegean Sea,
 sacred to Apollo.

δηλόω, ὥσω, shew, make manifest,
 declare, recite.

Δημάδης, ου, ὁ, Demādes, son of
 Demeas, a celebrated Athenian
 orator, put to death by Anti-
 pater, B.C. 319.

Δημάρατος, ου, ὁ, Demarātus, a
 Rhodian, friend of Phocion, and
 brother of Sparton.

δημηγορέω, ἤσω, harangue (a
 popular assembly).

Δημήτηρ, τρος, ἡ, Demeter, Ceres,
 the goddess of agriculture.

Δημήτριος, ου, ὁ, Demetrius, sur-
 named Poliorcetes (*Besieger*),
 son of Antigonos, king of Asia,
 reigned in Macedonia B.C. 294
 —287, and ruled over Greece as
 captain-general.

δημοκρατία.

δημοκρατία, ας, ἡ, (δῆμος, κράτος), democracy.

δῆμος, ου, ὁ, 1) people: 2) a country district (esp. in Attica).

δημόσιος, α, ου, (δῆμος), public: τὸ δημόσιον, the public treasury: δημοσίᾳ, as a public act, by the state, at the public expense.

δημῶδης, ες (δῆμος = Lat. *vulgatus*), commonly known.

δήπου, Adv. surely.

διά, Prep. I. with Gen. 1) of place, through: 2) of time, after, in course of, in: 3) causal, a) through, by means of: b) in; πᾶσι διὰ στόματος, in the mouth of all, i. e. spoken of; διὰ φιλίας, in friendship, i. e. as friends; διὰ κινδύνου, in danger, δι' ἔχθρας, at enmity. II. with Acc., for the sake of, on account of, for: διὰ τί, why? wherefore?

διαβαίνω, go through, over, across. διαβεβηκότα τοῖς πόσιν, with his feet wide apart.

διαβάλλω, accuse, calumniate, censure.

διαβίω, ὥσομαι, later ὥσω, live through, spend one's life.

διαβοάω, ἡσόμαι, late ἡσω (διὰ, βοή a cry), proclaim, celebrate. Pass. to be in every man's mouth, be noised abroad.

διαβολή, ἡς, ἡ, accusation, calumny.

διαβουλεύομαι, resolve.

διαγγέλλω, announce.

διαγιγνώσκω, decide, distinguish. ὥς πρὸς διαγιγνώσκοντας κ. τ. λ. (he said) they must approach them for the future as these able to decide &c,

δι-άγω, ξω, pass (time); delay; καλῶς δ. live well.

διάδημα, ατος, τό, diadem, a jewelled band worn round the head as the sign of royalty in Asia.

δια-πορεύω.

δια-δίδωμι, distribute. Pass. spread abroad.

δια-ῥρέω, search out, discover.

δλαιτα, ἡς, ἡ, life, mode of life: δλαιταν ἔχειν, to live.

δια-καθαίρω, purify, purge (in the poetic sense, e.g. the ears) p. 59.

δια-καρτερέω, ἡσω (διὰ, κρατερός), endure, bear.

δια-κλήρω, ὥσω, distribute by lot. Midd. cast lots for.

δια-κομίζω, convey across. Pass. take passage, pass over.

διακονία, ας, ἡ, service, mission.

διάκονος, ου, ὁ, servant.

διακόσμησις, εως, ἡ, ordering, arrangement.

δια-κρίνω, distinguish, decide.

δια-κωλύω, hinder, forbid.

δια-λαλέω, ἡσω, talk (with another).

διαλλαγῇ, ἡς, ἡ, reconciliation, treaty of peace.

δια-λέγομαι, Midd. with 1 Aor. Pass. and Midd. converse, discourse.

διάλειμμα, ατος, τό (διαλείπω), space, interval.

δια-λείπω, Trans. leave an interval. Intr. vanish.

δια-λογίζομαι, converse.

διαλογισμός, ου, ὁ, conversation.

διάλυσις, εως, ἡ, breaking up, destruction.

δια-λύω, 1) part asunder, dissolve: 2) put an end to, get rid of: hence, 3) reconcile (put an end to a contest), p. 59.

διανίστημι, set up, rouse. 2 Aor. Part. διαναστάς, starting up.

διάνοια, ας, ἡ, mind, thoughts, purpose, cleverness.

δια-πέμπω, send over, despatch (a letter), p. 81.

δια-περαίνω, ἄνω, go through with, complete.

δια-πλέω, sail across, sail through.

δια-πορεύω, σω, lead through. Midd. pass through, march through.

δια-πράσσω.

δια-πράσσω, ξω, perform, achieve.

Midd. manage, effect a settlement; διαπραξάμενος, having effected his release, p. 82.

διαπρεπής, ές, excellent, surpassing (in beauty).

διαρκής, ές, sufficient, adequate.

διαρ-ρήγνυμι, burst asunder, tear.

δια-σπάω, άσω; and Midd. -άσμαι, άσμαι, tear asunder, break through.

διάστημα, ατος, τό, distance.

δια-στέλλω, ελῶ, έσταλκα, send away, distribute.

δια-σώζω, σω, save, rescue. Midd. save oneself, one's own; Pass. escape, pass safe through.

δια-τείνω, ενῶ, 1 Aor. έτεινα, Perf. τέτᾱκα, Pass. τέτᾱμαι: stretch forth. Midd. stretch forth, wield.

δια-τελέω, έσω, finish, go on; to be constantly doing a thing; abide; spend one's time, accomplish (a period of time) p. 68; with Part., translate as adverb, always: with ὦν, continue to be, spend one's life.

δια-τίθῃμι, Inf. Aor. Pass. δια-τεθῆναι, appoint, ordain, manage, dispose of.

δια-τρέπω, ψω, turn (from a course) change. Pass. be ashamed.

διατρέβῃ, ῃς, ῇ, occupation, mode of life.

δια-τρέβω, ψω, frequent (a place), resort, live, remain, delay.

διαυγής, ές, (lit. transparent), brilliant, radiant.

διαφερόντως, conspicuously.

δια-φέρω, with Gen. (lit. bear apart from), differ from, excel, be distinguished.

διαφέρων, ουσα, ον, distinguished, excelling; with Gen. of comparison, and Dat. of degree.

δια-φεύγω, flee away: 2 Aor. escape.

δια-φθίρω, ερῶ, έφθαρκα, 2 Perf. έφθορα, Perf. Pass. έφθάρμαι,

δίκη.

2 Aor. Pass. εφθάρην, destroy, ravage, corrupt, devour; tear in pieces p. 56. Intr. and Pass. perish; also used of any organic defect, e.g. διέφθαρτο, was deficient (of a dumb person); both on p. 9: with Acc., διεφθαρμένον τὴν ἀκοήν, having lost his hearing.

διαφορά, ᾶς, ῇ, difference, variance. διάφορος, ον, different, distinguished, eminent.

διάφραγμα, ατος, τό, (φράσσω), partition.

δια-φυλάττω, preserve, protect.

δια-χέω, εῶ, pour out, dissolve: metaph. soften: διαχυθεὶς τῷ προσώπῳ, with softened countenance.

διδάσκαλος, ον, ὁ, teacher.

διδάσχω (redupl. fr. rt. δα), ξω, δεδίδαχα, 2 Aor. έδάην (Intr.): with 2 Acc., teach, inform. Midd. get taught, Pass. be brought up or trained as (with Nom. in the predicate).

διδυματοζός, ον, bearing twins.

δίδυμος, η, ον, double, Pl. twins.

δίδωμι (Rt. δο, orig. put), δώσω, 1 Aor. έδωκα, Perf. δέδωκα, 2 Aor. έδων, part. δούς: give, place, send. Midd. permit, allow.

διεχ-πίπτω, rush out, through.

διέξ-ειμι, go through, deliver (a discourse).

διέρχομαι, 2 Aor. διελθὼν, go through.

διήγημα, ατος, τό, story, anecdote.

δικάζω, άσω, judge, decide.

δίκαιος, α, ον, and ος, ον, just, fair, right: with Inf. worthy, deserving. Adv.—ως, rightly, justly.

δικαιοσύνη, ης, ῇ, (δίκαιος), justice, fairness: as a proper name, p. 3.

δικαίω, ώσω, esteem right; require; judge.

δικαστής, οὔ, ὁ, judge: (at Athens) rather, juryman.

δίκη, ης, ῇ, 1) satisfaction: δίκην δίδωμι, to be punished (lit. give satisfaction): 2) justice: 3) a trial.

Δίκη.

Δίκη, Dicé, Justice, a goddess.
 δίμορφος, ον (μορφή), two-formed.
 διό and διόπερ (διὰ ὅ), wherefore.
 Διογένης, ους, ὁ (Ζεύς, γένος, Jove-born), Diogenēs, of Sinope, surnamed ὁ κύων (the Dog), a leader of the Cynic school of philosophy, lived B.C. 412—323.
 Διομήδης, ους, ὁ, Diomēdes or Diomed. 1) A king of Thrace, killed by Hercules. 2) A king of Argos, celebrated by Homer.
 Διομέδων, οντος, ὁ, (Ζεύς, μέδω), Diomēdon, p. 9.
 Διονύσιος, ου, ὁ, Dionysius, tyrants of Syracuse. 1) ὁ πρεσβύτερος, the Elder; B.C. 405—367. 2) ὁ νεώτερος, the Younger, B.C. 367—343.
 Διόνυσος, ου, ὁ, Dionysus or Bacchus, the god of wine.
 Διός, Διί, Δίλα, oblique cases of Ζεύς, Jove.
 Διόσκουροι, οί, (the boys of Jove), the Dioscūri, Castor and Pollux.
 διπλός, η, ον, double.
 δίπους, ουν, with two feet, biped.
 δίς, Adv., twice; twice (a day), p. 3.
 δισμύριοι, αι, α, (2 × 10,000), twenty thousand, 20,000.
 διφυής, ἐς, of double nature (e.g. Centaurs, p. 93).
 διψάω, ήσω, thirst, be thirsty.
 διωγμός, οῦ, ὁ, pursuit.
 διώκω, ξω, chase, pursue.
 Δίων, ωνος, ὁ, Dion, tyrant of Syracuse, B.C. 356—353, and a disciple of Plato.
 διώξις, εως, ή, pursuit.
 δοκέω, δόξω, 1 Aor. ἔδοξα, Perf. Pass. δέδογμαi, believe, think, seem, appear. Impers. δοκεῖ, it seems, is supposed, seems good: ή δοκεῖ σοι ὁ καὶ τῷ πατρί, dost thou agree with thy father? ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν, as it seems to me. 1 Aor. Inf. δόξαι, to seem.

δυνατός.

δόξα, ης, ή, opinion, belief, expectation; reputation; renown.
 δορά, ᾶς, ή, skin, hide.
 δόρυ, ατος, τό, spear; Dat. δόρατι and δορί.
 δορυφορέω, ήσω, bear a spear, be a body-guard, attend.
 δορυφόρος, ου, ὁ, spear-bearer; body-guard.
 δόσις, εως, ή, gift.
 δουλεία, ας, ή, slavery.
 δουλεύω, σω, be a slave, serve.
 δούλη, ης, ή, a female slave.
 δοῦλος, ου, ὁ, slave.
 δουλόω, σω, enslave.
 δοῦπος, ου, ὁ, noise.
 δράκων, οντος, ὁ, serpent: hence our 'dragon'.
 δράω, δράσω, δέδρακα, 1 Aor. ἔδρασα, do, treat, do anything to (with 2 Accusatives).
 δρέπανον, ου, τό, sickle, bill-hook.
 δρέπω, ψω, pluck (fruit). Midd. gain, win.
 δριμύς, εἶα, ύ, stern, angry. Adv. δριμύ, sternly.
 δρόμος, ου, ὁ, running, course (of a chariot, &c.): δρόμῳ, at a run.
 Δρύας, αντος, ὁ, Dryas, kings of the Edonians in Thrace: 1) father of Lycurgus: 2) son of Lycurgus.
 δρῦς, υός, ή, oak.
 δύναμαι, δυνήσομαι, 1 Aor. Pass. ἔδυνήτην, can (as a Verb of Mood), also with an object (like can in O.E. and können in German), e.g. τὸ πᾶν δύνανται, have all power, p. 15.
 δύναμις, εως, ή, power, strength, military force: Pl. powers, properties (e.g. of medicine).
 δυναστεύω, σω, rule.
 δυνάστης, ου, ὁ, ruler, lord.
 δυνατός, ή, ὁν, able, powerful: οἱ δυνατοί, the leaders, principal persons.

δύο.

δύς, δυοῖν, two.
 δυσγένεια, ας, ἡ, (δυσγένης, fr. δύς, γένος), low birth.
 δυσειδής, ἐς, (δύς, εἶδος), ugly, plain; τὸ δυσειδές, ugliness.
 δυσπρόσδοτος, ον, (= *difficilis*), difficult of access, reserved.
 δυστυχέω, be unfortunate, unhappy.
 δυστυχής, ἐς, unfortunate, unhappy.
 δυστυχία, ας, ἡ, misfortune.
 δυσχερώτος, ον, difficult to deal with, unmanageable.
 δυσχεραίνω, ἀνῶ, be indignant.
 δυσχωρία, ας, ἡ, difficult ground.
 δώδεκα (δύο, δέκα, 2 + 10), twelve.
 δωδέκατος, η, ον, twelfth.
 Δωδωνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Adj., of Dodona.
 Δωδώνη, ης, ἡ, Dodōna, a city in Epirus, with the most ancient oracle of Jove.
 δῶμα, ατος, τό, house.
 δωρεά, ᾱς, ἡ (δῶρον), present, free gift.
 δωρέομαι, ῥίσομαι, with Dat. of person, present, bestow, impart (gifts).
 δῶρον, ου, τό, gift, present.
 δωροφορέω, ῥίσω, bring a present.

Ε.

Ἑάλων, 2 Aor. Pass. of ἀλίσκομαι, was taken.
 εἰάν (εἰ, ἄν), Conj. with Subj., if.
 ἔαρ, ἔαρος, τό, the spring.
 ἐαρινός, ἡ, ὄν, of spring, spring (adj.), springlike.
 ἐαυτοῦ, ης, of himself, herself, itself; his own &c., his &c. (No Nom.)
 εἶω, ἄσω, Imperf. εἶων, 1 Aor. εἶασα, let, suffer, permit, leave: οὐκ εἶν, entreat not to be or do &c., forbid.
 ἐβδομαῖος, α, ον, on the seventh day.
 ἐβδομάς, ἁδος, ἡ, week.

εἷ.

ἐβδομήκοντα, seventy.
 ἐβδομος, η, ον, seventh.
 ἐγ-γράφω, write on, inscribe, write (in a letter).
 ἐγγυάω, ῥίσω, pledge. Midd. be surety, betroth.
 ἐγγύς, Adv. with Gen., near.
 ἐγείρω, ἐρῶ, ἐγήγερχα, stir up, raise, wake; 2 Perf. ἐγρήγορα, intr., awake.
 ἐγ-καλλωπίζομαι, ἴσομαι (ἐν, κάλλος, ὧψ, lit. put. a fair face on), beautify, decorate oneself.
 ἐγκατα-λαμβάνω, shut in.
 ἐγκατα-λέγω, lay in.
 ἐγκατα-λείπω, leave behind in.
 ἐγ-κελεύομαι, entreat.
 ἐγκράτεια, ας, ἡ, temperance, continence.
 ἐγκρατής, ἐς (ἐν, κράτος), lit. self-mastering, self-controlling; temperate, continent, moderate.
 ἐγκρύπτω, hide in.
 ἐγκωμιάζω, ἄσω, praise, eulogize.
 ἐγκώμιον, ου, τό, praise, eulogy.
 Fr. ἐν and κῶμος, a revel, esp. the Bacchic festivals, when the victor in the musical contests was carried home in triumph.
 ἐγχειρίδιον, ου, τό (ἐν, χεῖρ, hand), dagger.
 ἐγ-χειρίζω, ἴσω, ἐῷ, place in one's hands, entrust to one; make one master of.
 ἐγγέω, ἐῷ, pour in.
 ἐγχώριος, ον, also η or α, ον, in the country, native, inhabitant.
 ἐγώ, ἐμοῦ, enclit. μου, I.—ἔγωγε, I for my part.
 ἔδαφος, ους, τό, ground, foundations.
 ἔδεσμα, τος, τό, food: Pl. eatables, viands.
 ἐθέλω and θέλω, wish (see θέλω).
 ἔθνος, ους, τό, people.
 ἔθος, ους, τό, custom.
 εἰ, Conj. with Ind. and Optat., 1) if, whether; 2) although; 3) that, because (where there is

εἰδέναι.

some shade of contingency such as, if it really is so), p. 9. εἰμή, unless; otherwise. εἴ ποτε, if at any time, whenever.

εἰδέναι, to know. Infin. of εἶδα.

εἶδος, ους, τό, (rt. FIDA, see), outward form, beauty.

εἶδωλον, ου, τό, image, phantom.

εἴθε, Adv., would that! I could wish that!

εἶην, ης, η, Opt. of εἰμι, be.

εἰκάζω, ἄσω, make like, compare, conjecture. Pass. be like. assume the likeness of (with Dat.).

εἰκαστής, ου, ὁ, diviner: lit. one who sees resemblances, forms conjectures.

εἰκός (Neut. of εἰκώς, Part. of εἰκα), likely, reasonable, probable. ὥσπερ εἰκός, as was natural, p. 36.

εἴκοσι (ν), twenty.

εἰκότως, Adv., reasonably, naturally, probably.

εἰκών, ὄνος, ἡ, likeness, image, picture, statue.

Εἰλεΐδναια or Ἐλεΐδναια, ας, ἡ, Ili-thyia, a goddess, who came to aid women in child-birth, daughter of Jove (a participial form from ἔρχομαι).

Εἰλως, ωτος, ὁ, Helot, the name of the Laconian serfs.

εἰμί, Inf. εἶναι, (rt. ες, see Grammar) am, be; περί τι, engaged in; with Dat. of Person, have; ἔστιν ἡ, in some parts, p. 80.

εἶμι, Inf. ἰέναι, (rt. I) go, am going.

εἵνατος, η, ον, Poet. for ἔννατος, ninth.

εἶπον, Defect. 2 Aor. (rt. Fep), say, tell (with Dat.) Augment kept through the moods.

εἴπερ, Conj. if, indeed.

εἶργω (rt. epγ, anc. Fepγ), ξω, Perf. Pass. εἶργμαι, shut in, restrain, compel.

ἐξ.

εἰρεσία, ας, ἡ, rowing (cf. ἔντονος.

εἰρήνη, ης, ἡ, peace: Iréné, Pax, Peace, a goddess.

εἰρκτή, ἡς, ἡ, prison.

εἴρητο, was said, commanded Plup. Pass. of rt. ἐρ, cf. ἡρόμην.

εἰς or ἐς, Prep. with Acc. into, on to, upon, to, against (of motion); at, in, on, upon (of position, with motion implied): 2) of time: up to, till: 3) causal: for, in relation to.

εἷς, μία, ἓν, G. ἐνός, μιᾶς, ἐνός, one.

εἰς-αγγέλλω, announce, report.

εἰς-άγω, ξω, 2 Aor. ἡγάγον, bring in, introduce.

εἰς-ακοντίζω, ἴσω, ιῶ, shoot at, hurl javelins upon.

εἰς-ακούω, with Gen., hear, hearken, listen to.

εἰς- (and ἐς-), βαίνω, go in, enter, embark.

εἰς- (and ἐς-) βάλλω, (sc. στρατεύμα), invade.

εἰς-εἰμι, } go in, come in, enter.

εἰς-έρχομαι, } go in, come in, enter.

εἰς-ηγέομαι, ἡσομαι, bring in, lead in, introduce, invent.

εἰς-ηγητής, ου, ὁ, introducer, inventor.

εἰς-κομίζω, and Midd., carry in, usher in.

εἰς-ίπταμαι, πτήσομαι, fly in.

εἰσοδος, ου, ἡ, entrance.

εἰς-οπτρίζομαι, (lit. look in a mirror, εἴσοπτρον), examine oneself.

εἰς-πέτομαι, fly in.

εἰς-πίπτω, fall in, fall upon, rush into, be cast in.

εἰσφορά, ᾶς, ἡ, contribution, revenue, impost.

εἴσω, Adv., inwards, within.

εἶτα, Adv., then.

εἴωθα, (ἔδος), Defect. 2 Perf. (Pres. supplied by εἴδω), am accustomed, Plup. εἴωθειν, used.

ἐξ, ἐξ, Prep. with Gen., 1) of place: out of, from, (from a point of view, even when looking inwards,

ἕκαστος.

p 15); by (p. 71). 2) of time: from: since, at the time of: ἐκ δευτέρου, the second time. 3) causal: from, off; at the expense of (p. 11); prescribed by, (p. 32); with, i. e. by means of; ἐκ τούτου, thus, p. 35.
 ἕκαστος, η, ον, each: ὡς ἕκαστοι, severally: καδ' ἕκαστον, one by one.
 ἑκάτερος, α, ον, either of two, each.
 ἑκατέρωθεν, on both sides.
 ἑκατον, a hundred.
 ἐκ-βαίνω, go out.
 ἐκ-βάλλω, cast away, throw down, cast out, drive out, expel: Intr. fall out, disembody (of a river); make a sally.
 Ἑκβάτανα, ον, τά, Ecbatāna, the capital of Media.
 ἐκ-βοάω, ἡσομαι, later ἡσω, shout out.
 ἐκ-βολή, ἥς, ἡ (ἐκβάλλω), the mouth of a river.
 ἔκγονος, ον (ἐκ and rt. γεν, in γίγνομαι), born of, springing from. Subst. offspring, child.
 ἐκδέω, fasten so as to hang from. τὴν Σκύλλαν τῆς πρύμνης τῶν ποδῶν ἐκδήσας, having fastened Scylla from (to) the prow by the feet.
 ἐκ-δέχομαι, 1) receive; 2) (like *excipere*), await, expect, *καιρόν*, bide one's time.
 ἐκ-διατάω, gen. Midd., transgress in one's mode of life. Plup. Midd. doubly redupl., ἐξεδεδιτή-τητο, p. 83.
 ἐκ-δίδωμι, give up, surrender.
 ἐκδιώκω, hunt down.
 ἐκδρομή, ἥς, ἡ, sally.
 ἐκ-δύω, put off, throw off: Midd. get out of, undress.
 ἐκεῖ, Adv., there.
 ἐκεῖθεν, Adv., thence.
 ἐκεῖνος, η, ο, Dem. Pron. (= Lat. *ille*), that; he, she, it; the other.
 ἐκεῖσε, Adv., thither.

ἐκ-φέρω.

ἐκ-φέω, θεύσομαι, sally out.
 ἐκ-καθαίρω, clean out (of taking the animal out of a tortoise-shell, p. 58).
 ἔκκειμαι, lie out: be cast out or exposed.
 ἐκκλησία, ας, ἡ, (ἐκκαλέω), *Ecclesia*, the assembly of the people in a Greek republic.
 ἐκ-κολάπτω, ψω, erase, lit. beat out with a chisel.
 ἐκ-κομίζω, ἴσω, ἰῶ, carry out, remove. Midd. have removed (by others).
 ἐκ-λέγω, elect.
 ἐκ-λείπω, Trans. (lit. leave behind by going out of), leave, leave out, evacuate (a city), p. 77. Intr. leave off, fail, faint.
 ἐκούσιος, α, ον, and ος, ον, Adv.—ως, of free will, freely, of one's own accord, voluntarily.
 ἔκπαλαι, Adv., long since.
 ἐκ-πέμπω, send out, away.
 ἐκ-πηδάω, leap, spring, hurry, out.
 ἐκ-πίπτω, 1) fall out, be expelled, sally forth: 2) come to, be sent to (said of an oracle).
 ἐκ-πλέω, sail out, sail away.
 ἐκ-πλήξis, astonishment, terror.
 ἐκ-πλήττω, ξω, 2 Aor. Pass. ἐξεπλάγη, strike with surprise, terror, wonder: Pass. be terrified or astonished: with *τί* or *τινί*,—at.
 ἐκ-πολιορκέω, drive out (of a city by force of arms); λιμῶ, starve out.
 ἐκπυρόω, ὠσω, set on fire, burn up.
 ἐκπωμα, ατος, τό (ἐκ, πω, rt. of πίνω), drinking vessel, cup.
 ἐκ-τειγίζω, ἴσω, ἰῶ, rebuild.
 ἐκ-τίνω, ἴσω, pay out, suffer, endure.
 ἕκτος, η, ον, sixth.
 ἐκτοτε, Adv., thenceforth.
 ἐκ-τρέχω, run out, or forward.
 ἐκ-φέρω, ἐξοίσω, 1 Aor. ἐξήνεγκον, carry out, work out. Midd. rush beyond bounds, out of the course (p. 67).

ἐκ-φεύγω.

- ἐκ-φεύγω, escape.
 ἐκφοβέω, ήσω, frighten.
 ἐκ-φοιτάω, ήσω (lit. roam abroad), become known.
 ἐκχέω, pour out, spill.
 ἐκών, οὔσα, ὄν, willing, as Adv., willingly, voluntarily.
 ἐλαία, ας, ή, olive-tree.
 Ἐλαία, ας, ή, Elaea, a city in Æolis.
 ἔλασις, εως, ή, driving.
 ἐλάττων, ον, less, inferior.
 ἐλάττωμα, ατος, τό, defeat, reverse (of fortune).
 ἐλαύνω, ἐλάσω, (Att. ἐλῶ), 1 Aor. ἤλασα, Perf. ἐλήλακα, ἐλήλαμαι, 1 Aor. Pass. ἤλάσθην, Trans. drive: hence Intr. (obj. understood, ἔππον, ἄρμα, &c.), ride, march, travel; with Acc. of place, march through.
 ἔλαφος, ου, ή and ὅ, stag, doe, deer.
 ἔλαχός, εἶα, ύ, little: Pl. few. Comp. ἐλάττων, and Sup. ἐλάττιστος, supply those of μικρός.
 ἐλεγείον, ου, τό, elegy, epigram, couplet: a short, pointed piece of poetry, in alternate Hexameters and Pentameters.
 ἔλεγχος, ους, τό, blame, censure.
 ἔλεγχος, ου, ῥ, proof.
 ἐλέγχω, ξω, put to the proof, convict of (with Particip.), reprove: with περί, examine the case about.
 Ἐλένη, ης, ή, Helen, daughter of Leda and Tyndareus (or Jove), the wife of Menelaus, carried off to Troy by Paris.
 ἔλεος, ου, ὅ, pity, compassion: Pity, personified as a deity, p. 61.
 Ἐλευθερά, ὧν, αἰ, Eleutherae, a city of Boeotia.
 ἐλευθερία, ας, ή, freedom.
 ἐλεύθερος, α, ον, and ος, ον, free. οἱ ἐλεύθεροι, the free men.
 ἐλευθερόω, ὡσω, set free, liberate, emancipate.
 ἐλευθερώσις, εως, ή, emancipation.

ἔμπρους.

- ἐλκύνω, ἔλκω, ἐλκύνω, more Att. ἔλξω, but 1 Aor. ἐλκῦσα, later εἴλξα, draw, drag, drain, swallow.
 Ἑλλάς, ἁδος, ή, Hellas, Greece.
 Ἑλλη, ης, ή, Hellé, sister of Phrixus, drowned in crossing the Hellespont.
 Ἑλλην, ηνος, ὅ, ή, Greek, Grecian.
 Ἑλληνικός, ῥ, ὄν, Greek, Grecian; becoming to or worthy of a Greek.
 τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, Greece, or the dominion over Greece, p. 87.
 Ἑλληνικῶς, like Greeks, in a Grecian spirit.
 Ἑλλησποντος, ου, ὅ, (sea of Helle), the Hellespont (*Dardanelles*) the strait connecting the Aegean Sea and the Propontis, and dividing Europe from Asia.
 ἔλος, ους, τό, swamp.
 ἐλπίζω, ἴσω, ἰῶ, hope, expect.
 ἐλπίς, ἰδος, ή, hope.
 Ἐλυμιῶτις, ἰδος, ή, Elymiotis, a district in the S.W. of Macedonia.
 ἐλώδης, ες, swampy.
 ἐμαυτοῦ, ῥς, my own. (No Nom.)
 ἐμ-βαίνω, go upon, embark.
 ἐμ-βάλλω, (Acc. of thing, Dat. of person), throw in, bring upon, smite with. Intr., fall on, attack, charge.
 ἐμ-βατεύω, σω (ἐμβάτης, fr. ἐν and βαίνω), with Gen., step in, mount, stand on; ἐ. τοῦ ἄρματος, chariot-driving.
 ἐμβολή, ης, ῥ, invasion.
 ἐμμανής, ἐς (μάνομαι), mad, frantic.
 ἐμός, ῥ, ὄν, my, mine.
 ἐμ-πήγνυμι, fix in, entangle.
 ἐμ-πλήγμι, πλήσω, πέπληκα, with Gen., fill, satisfy.
 ἐμ-πίπτω, fall in, plunge into.
 ἐμ-πλέω, sail in, embark on: οἱ ἐμπλέοντες, the voyagers.
 ἐμ-ποιέω (Dat. of person), put into, create in, smite with.
 ἔμπρους, ουν, breathing, living

ἐμπορία.

ἐμπορία, ας, ἡ, trade, commerce, intercourse.

ἐμπροσθεν, Adv., in front.

ἐμφανής, ἐς, visible, distinguished, celebrated.

ἐμ-φανίζω, make known.

ἐν, Prep. with Dat., in, on, upon, among: ἐν τούτῳ (sc. χρόνῳ), meanwhile, p. 88; with Gen., (sc. οἴκῳ), in the house of, with (= Lat. *apud*, French *chez*).

ἐν-άγω, drive on.

ἐναγώνιος, ον (ἀγών, lit. in a contest), warlike.

ἐν-αρμόζω, ὅσω, fit or fix in or on.

ἐνδεκα, eleven.

ἐνδέκατος, η, ον, eleventh.

ἐν-δίδωμι, δώσω, give in (the meanwhile), grant.

ἐνδον, Adv., within.

ἐνδοξος, ον (ἐν, δοξα), renowned, famous, distinguished.

ἐνδοσίμος, ον, preluding. Neut. Subst. prelude, occasion.

ἐν-δύω, ύσω, 2 Aor. ἐνέδυν (Intr.).

Trans. put on: Intr. and Midd.

1) put on (oneself), assume, dress in; 2) come in, enter.

ἐνεκα, Prep. with Gen., on account of.

ἐνέργεια, ας, ἡ (ἐν, ἔργον), energy: lit. inner working.

ἐνθα, Rel. and Dem. Adv. of place and time, then, there: ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα, here and there: ἐν-θάδε, to that place, there.

ἐνδύμησις, εως, ἡ, inspiration, intuition, conjecture.

ἐνι = ἐνεστι, it is in one's power. ὥς ἐνι μάλιστα, as much as is in my power.

ἐνιαυτός, οὔ, ὁ, year. Gen. yearly, *per annum*.

ἐνιοι, αι, α, (Plur. only), some.

ἐνίοτε, Adv. sometimes.

ἐννακισχίλιοι, nine thousand, 9000.

ἐννέα, indecl., nine.

ἐννυχώτερον, Comp. Adv. of ἔννυχος, earlier in the night.

ἐξ-ηγέομαι.

ἐν-οικέω, dwell in.

ἐνόπλιος and ἐνοπλος, ον, in arms, armed (both with weapons and armour).

ἐν-οχλέω, ἤσω, worry (vulg. *bore*); Pass. to be weary of.

ἐν-ράπτω, ψω, 2 Aor. Pass. ἐνεβρά-φην, sew in.

ἐνταῦθα, Adv. of place and time, there, then, thereupon.

ἐν-τείνω, stretch on.

ἐν-τέλλω, τελῶ, 1 Aor. ἐτέιλα, Perf. Pass. ἐντέταλμαι: enjoin upon, command (with Dat. of person): usually in Midd.

ἐντεῦθεν, Adv., thence.

ἐν-τίθημι, put in, put on board. Midd. embark.

ἐντονος, ον, strained; μετ' εἰρεσίας ἐντόνου, rowing with all their might.

ἐντός, Adv. with Gen., within.

ἐν-τυγχάνω, with Dat., light upon, meet; have an audience of (a king, p. 32); appeal to.

ἐνύπνιον, ου, τό (ἐν, ὕπνος), dream, vision.

ἐξ-άγω (lit. drive out), carry back, extend (to wider limits), carry out.

ἐξ-αιρέω, take, pluck, out, 2 Aor. ἐξεῖλον.

ἐξαίφνης, Adv., suddenly.

ἐξακισ-χίλιοι, αι, α, six thousand (lit. 6 times 1000).

ἐξ-αμαρτάνω, err, be wrong.

ἐξαν-ίστημι, Trans. set up, rouse (from sleep): Intr. rise up.

ἐξ-ελαύνω, drive out.

ἐξ-εimi and } go out.

ἐξ-έρχομαι }

ἐξ-εστι, with Dat., it is permitted: e. g. τοῖς βουλομένοις ἐξῆν ἀκούειν, those who chose might listen.

ἐξετασμός, οὔ, ὁ, investigation, enquiry, discernment.

ἐξ-ηγέομαι, carry out, lead out, relate.

Ἐξηκεστίδης.

Ἐξηκεστίδης, ου, ὁ, Execestides, the father of Solon.

ξηραμμένος (sc. βύρσας) dried, Perf. Pass. Part. of ξηραίνω.

ἐξῆς (ἐχῶ), Adv. next, further.

ἐξόπισθεν, Adv., from behind, from the rear.

ἐξ-οπλίζω, ἴσω, ἰῶ, arm, equip: Perf. Pass. ἐξώπλισμαι, I am armed.

ἐξ-ορκίζω, ἴσω, ἰῶ, bind by an oath.

ἐξ-ορύσσω, ξω, dig out, tear out.

ἐξοστρακισμός, οὔ, ὁ, ostracism, i. e. banishment by a vote taken by writing the name of the person on pieces of tile (ὄστρακον).

ἐξ-οτρύνω, ὦ, urge on.

ἐξουσία, ας, ἡ (ἐξεστὶ), permission, power.

ἔξω, with Gen., without, outside of: τὰ ἔξω, on the outside.

ἐξῶθεν, Adv., outwards; with art., the outward, the outside.

ἔοικα, Defect. 2 Perf. (rt. ικ, like), resemble, appear, seem likely: Impers. it seems, is probable.

Ἐορδαία, ας, ἡ, Eordaea, a district in the N.W. of Macedonia.

ἐορτή, ἡς, ἡ, feast, festival.

ἐπάγγελμα, ατος, promise, profession.

ἐπ-αγγέλλω, tell, proclaim. Midd., promise, offer, make a show of, profess (to teach).

ἐπ-άγω, bring in, lead on. Midd., call in to one's aid.

ἔπ-αδλον, ου, τό, the prize (of a contest).

ἐπ-αινέω, ἔσω, praise, applaud.

ἔπαινος, ου, ὁ, praise, renown.

ἐπ-αίρω, αρώ, raise to, induce.

ἐπ-ακούω, σμαι, late σω, listen to: ἐπήκουσε ἀναγορεύεσθαι, allowed himself to be addressed as, p. 3.

Ἐπαμεινώνδας, ου, ὁ, Epaminondas, the great Theban general and statesman, died B.C. 362.

ἐπί.

ἐπανα-χωρέω, }
ἐπάν-ειμι, } return, retreat.

ἐπαν-έρχομαι, }
ἐπανόρθωσις, εως, ἡ, correction, restoration.

ἐπάνω, above, aloft, at the top of (with Gen.).

ἐπ-αράσμαι (ἀρά), ἀσομαι, with Dat., imprecate curses on.

ἐπ-αρκέω, ἔσω, help (with Dat.), impart a share of (with Gen.).

ἐπαρχός, οὔ, ὁ (ἐπὶ, ἄρχω), governor.

ἐπαυλὶς, εως, ἡ, farm buildings, country house, hut.

ἐπ-εγείρω, ερῶ, rouse (from sleep), wake up, rouse, excite. Pass. awake.

ἐπεί, Conj. with Ind., when.

ἐπέλω, ξω, press. Midd., be pressed, be hurried.

ἐπειδάν, with Subj., as soon as.

ἐπειδή, with Ind., when, since.

ἐπ-ειμι, come to.

ἐπεῖπον, add (words), (e. g. to a present, p. 34).

ἐπείσ-έρχομαι, 2 Aor. ἐπείσῃλθον, go into or to.

ἐπειτα, Adv., next, afterwards: ἐς ἐπειτα, in the future.

ἐπέξ-ειμι, with Gen., follow up.

ἐπ-έρχομαι, go, come to.

ἐπ-ερωτάω, ῆσω, ask further.

ἐπ-έχω hold up, stop (trans. and intr.), delay, wait. 2 Aor. Inf. ἐπισχεῖν, p. 78.

ἐπί, Prep. I. with Gen., 1) of place: at, in (a country), towards, ἐπ' οἴκου, homewards, for home: 2) of time: in the time of; under (the reign &c. of): 3) causal: a. with, b. after, c. about. II. with Dat. 1) of place: at, upon, near; νοσεῖν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ, to be sick unto death: 2) causal: a. by: b. under, εἶναι ἐπὶ τινι, to be under any one's protection; under the pressure of: c.

ἐπι-βαίνω.

for, on the ground of, about, to the aid of, for (a consideration, price or bribe): d. in the power of; ἐφ' ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς ἐστί, it depends on ourselves: e. in honour of. III. with Acc. 1) of place: to, upon: 2) of time: to, to the length of: 3) causal: a. for (i. e. with a view to): b. against.

ἐπι-βαίνω, with Gen. reach; approach: go on board (a ship): with Dat. withstand.

ἐπι-βιόω, ὥσομαι, ὥσω, 2 Aor. ἐπεβίων, survive, thrive.

ἐπιβοάω, ἤσομαι, ἤσω, cry out to, call to help.

ἐπι-βουλεύω, εὖσω, 1) with Dat., plot or conspire against, attack: 2) with Acc., plan, contrive.

ἐπι-βουλή, ἥς, ἡ, plot, conspiracy.

ἐπι-γινώσκω, find out, recognize.

ἐπι-γνώσις, εως, ἡ, recognition, knowledge (of one another).

ἐπι-γράφω, ψω, write up, write upon, inscribe; Midd. for oneself.

ἐπι-δακρύω, with Dat., weep for. ἐπι-δείκνυμι, (δεικνύω), ξω, show, display, exhibit, prove.

ἐπι-δέχομαι, admit.

ἐπι-δημέω, be at home.

ἐπι-δίδωμι, give in addition, contribute, impart.

ἐπίδοσις, εως, ἡ, contribution. (See *Smaller Dict. of Antiq.* s. v.).

ἐπιεικῶς, Adv., with good reason.

ἐπι-ζητέω, ἤσω, seek.

ἐπι-θαυμάζω, wonder at, be surprised at.

ἐπι-θυμέω, ἤσω, with Gen., desire, wish for.

ἐπιθυμητής, οὔ, ὁ, follower, admirer.

ἐπιθυμία, ας, ἡ, desire.

ἐπι-καλέω, call upon, name. Pass. be surnamed. Midd. invoke, call to (for one's help).

ἐπίκειται, Impers., it is appointed.

ἐπιστήμων.

ἐπικηρυξία, ας, ἡ, negotiation through a herald.

ἐπικίνδυνος, ον, dangerous; ἐν ἐπικινδύνῳ, in peril.

ἐπὶ κλήσις, εως, ἡ, name.

ἐπικλύζω, ὕσω, flood.

ἐπι-κρατέω, with Gen., have the dominion of.

ἐπι-κύπτω, ψω, stoop down.

ἐπι-λαμβάνω, Midd. with Gen., lay hold of, p. 75; take to (e. g. their ships, *ibid.*).

ἐπι-λανθάνω, with Acc., be concealed from. Midd. with Gen., forget.

ἐπι-μανθάνω, learn after, acquire knowledge (by experience).

ἐπιμέλεια, ας, ἡ, care, diligence, arrangements.

ἐπι-μελέομαι, ἤσομαι, with Gen., care for, be careful of, preserve.

Ἐπιμηθεύς, εως, ὁ, (After-thought) Epimetheus, brother of Prometheus (Fore-thought), joined with him in creating animals.

ἐπι-νοέω, ἤσω, contrive, invent, discover.

ἐπι-πέτομαι, fly upon, pounce upon (as a bird of prey).

ἐπι-πλήττω, ξω, with Dat., rebuke, (lit. strike at).

ἐπι σημαινῶ, point at: Pass. be approved, distinguished; like the Latin *monstrari digito*.

ἐπίσημος, ον, distinguished.

ἐπισκεπτέος, α, ον (verbal of the following), to be considered.

ἐπι-σκέπτομαι, consider, regard (lit. look upon).

ἐπίσταμαι, Imperf. ἡπιστάμην, (the only Tenses) know.

ἐπιστάτης, ου, ὁ, overseer.

ἐπι-στέλλω, send to, enjoin.

ἐπιστήμη, ἡς, ἡ, knowledge, science: Pl. mastery (of an art).

ἐπιστήμων, ον, with Gen., knowing, understanding.

ἐπιστολή.

ἐπιστολή, ἥς, ἡ (ἐπι-στέλλω), commission, letter.

ἐπι-στρατεύω, σω, march; with Dat., march against, make war upon.

ἐπι-στρέφω, Trans. and Intr., turn about, look back.

ἐπισυν-ίστημι (lit. set together face to face), introduce to (with Dat.). 1 Aor. imper. ἐπισύστησον.

ἐπι-ίσχω (strengthened for ἐπέχω), restrain, hinder.

ἐπι-τάσσω, ξω, command, enjoin, impose besides.

ἐπι-τειχίζω, fortify, add walls to.

ἐπι-τελέω, έσω, finish, accomplish.

ἐπιτήδευμα, ατος, τό, custom.

ἐπιτηδεύω, σω, care for, provide with, supply with.

ἐπι-τηρέω, ήσω, watch.

ἐπι-τίθημι, θήσω, put on. Midd. put on *one's own*, with Dat., set oneself to, aim at, attempt.

ἐπι-τρέπω (lit. turn over to), commit to, permit. Midd., entrust to. Pass., be entrusted with (Acc. of thing).

ἐπι-τροπεύω, εύσω, (ἐπίτροπος, guardian), with Acc. of person, be guardian of.

ἐπι-φαίνω, shew, declare. Pass. appear, appear before. 2 Aor. Imper. ἐπιφάνητι.

ἐπιφανής, ές, manifest, conspicuous, illustrious (= the literal sense of the Latin *illustris*).

ἐπιφανώς, openly, manifestly: ώς ήκιστα ἐπιφανώς, with the least possible appearance of doing so p. 79.

ἐπι-φοιτάω, ήσω, go about.

ἐπι-χειμάζω, άσω, winter at (a place).

ἐπι-χειρέω, ήσω, attempt, undertake: lit. put the hand to.

ἐπιχώριος, α, ον, and ος, ον (ἐπλ, χώρα), of the country, national

ἐρμηνεύς.

ἐπλησα, 1 Aor. of πίμπλημι, fill. ἔπομαι (rt. σεπ = Lat. *seq-uor*)

ἔψομαι, 2 Aor. ἐσπόμεν, with Dat., follow.

ἔπος, ους, τό, word, verse, saying.

Pl. verses, poetry.

ἐπριάμην (a defective Aorist), I bought.

ἐπτά, seven.

ἐπώνυμος, ον, named after.

ἐπ-ωφελέω, come to the help of.

ἐραστής, οῦ, ὁ, lover, friend, admirer;—ἐνθαί τινος, eagerly desirous of.

Ἐρατώ, οὔς, ὁ (lovely), Erátō, the Muse of erotic poetry.

ἐράω, (Pres. and Imperf. only), Midd. ἔραμαι, 1 Aor. Part. ἐρασθεῖς, with Gen., love, be enamoured of: ἐρῶν, a lover.

Ἐργάνη, ης, ἡ, the Worker, a surname of Athena.

ἐργασία, ας, ἡ, working, workmanship.

ἐργάτης, ου, ὁ, worker.

ἔργον, ου, τό, work, deed, art, labours (of the field, including the standing produce).

ἐρεβώδης, ες, gloomy.

ἐρέσθαι, Inf. of the 2 Aor. ήρόμην, ask.

Ἐρετριεύς, έως, ὁ, a native of Eretria, a town in Eubœa.

Ἐρεχθίδης, ίδος, ἡ (sc. βάλασσα), Erechtheïs, the spring of Erechtheus.

ἐρημία, ας, ἡ, destitution.

ἐρημος, ον, and η, ον, deserted, destitute, bereaved, orphan.

ἐρήμωσις, εως, ἡ, desolation, destruction.

ἐρίζω, ίσω, contend, strive.

ἔριον, ου, τό, and Plur., wool.

ἔρις, ίδος, ἡ, strife, discord.

Ἐριννύς, ύος, ἡ, Erinnys, the avenging goddess. Pl. the Furies.

ἐρμηνεύς, έως, ὁ, interpreter.

Ἑρμῆς.

Ἑρμῆς, οὐ, ὁ, the god Hermes (Mercury), messenger of Jove.

Ἑρμιονίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (sc. ναῦς), of Hermiōne, a sea-port in Argolis.

ἔρομαι, ἥσομαι, 2 Aor. ἤρομην, ask.

Ἐρυθραία, ας, ἡ, (Ion. η, ης), Erythraia (*red*), in mythical geography, an island in the extreme W., afterwards identified with Gades (*Cadiz*).

ἐρυθρός, ἄ, ὄν, red.

Ἐρυμάντιος, α, ὄν, Erymanthian, i. e. of Erymanthus, a mountain in Arcadia.

ἐρχομαι (only, Pres. and (rarely) Imp., parts supplied fr. root ελϋθ), ἐλεύσομαι, ἐλήλυθα, 2 Aor. ἤλθον, come, go: also as a verb of mood, ἐλθόντας ἀφανίσαι, going to destroy.

ἐρῶ, Fut. of φημί, say.

ἔρω, ωτος, ὁ, love.

ἐρωτάω, ἥσω, ask, ask about.

ἐρώτημα, ατος, τό, and ἐρώτησις, εως, ἡ, asking, questioning.

ἐς = εἰς, into, to, against. N.B. for compounds with ἐς, see εἰς.

ἐσ-βάλλω, throw into, enter.

ἐσθῆς, ἡτος, ἡ, (rt. Feς, same as in Lat. *ves-tis*), clothing, dress.

ἐσθίω (ἔδω), eat: only in Pres. and Imperf., Indic. and Infin.

ἐσθλός, ἡ, ὄν, good, brave.

ἐσμέν, we are. 1 Pers. Pl. of εἰμί.

ἐσ-πέμπω, ψω, send to.

ἑσπέρα, ας, ἡ, evening, the West:

(orig. with F, = *vespera*).

ἕτε, Adv. and Conj., until.

ἑστία, ας, ἡ, 1) the hearth, 2) the goddess Hestia = *Vesta*.

ἑστιάσις, εως, ἡ, banquet, entertainment.

ἐστιάω, ἄσω, entertain (at a feast). Midd. and Pass. feast.

ἔστιν οἷ (= *sunt qui*), some.

ἔσχατος, η, ὄν, last.

ἑταῖρος, ου, ὁ, companion, comrade, friend, courtier.

εὐθύς.

ἕτερος, ου, ὁ (Comp. of εἷς, one), one of two, the one, the other; Pl. others; οἱ ἕτεροι, the rest.

ἔτι, Adv., still, yet, moreover: ἔτι καὶ νῦν, even to the present time.

ἔτοιμος, η, ὄν, and ος, ὄν, ready, willing.

ἐτοίμως, readily, eagerly.

ἐτοιμότης, ητος, ἡ, readiness.

ἔτος, ους, τό, year. κατ' ἔτος, year by year, every year.

εὖ, Adv., well. In Compos., easy, favourable, happy, blest.

Εὐβοεύς, ἑως, ὁ, Eubœan, i. e. of Eubœa.

Εὐβοία, ας, ἡ, Eubœa (*Negropont*), an island lying off the E. coast of Attica and Bœotia.

εὐγένεια, ας, ἡ, high birth.

εὐγενής, ἑς, (εὖ and γένος) of high birth, noble.

εὐδαιμονία, ας, ἡ, happiness, prosperity.

εὐδαίμων, ὄν, fortunate, happy, wealthy.

εὐδοκίμew, and Midd., be renowned, be applauded, find approval.

εὐδοκίμος, ὄν, approved, renowned.

εὐδοξία, ας, ἡ, glory.

εὐείμων, ὄν, with a beautiful robe.

εὐεργεσία, ας, ἡ, benefit, kindness; gratitude, p. 80.

εὐεργετέw, ἥσω, with Acc. of Pers., benefit; τὰ μέγιστα, confer the greatest benefits upon.

εὐεργέτης, ου, ὁ, benefactor: as a surname, Euergetes, p. 3.

εὐζωνος, ὄν (εὖ, ζώνη: lit. well-girt), active, quick.

Εὐήρης, ους, ὁ, Evêres, the father of Tiresias.

Εὐθύδημος, ου, ὁ, Euthydemus, of Chios, a sophist, who lived at Athens in the time of Socrates.

εὐθύνω, υνῶ (lit., rectify, correct, εὐθύς), call to account.

εὐθύς, εἶα, ὕ, straight. Adv., εὐθύς (ς) and εὐθέως, immediately.

εὐκαιρος.

εὐκαιρος, ον, seasonable, suitable.

εὐκαρπία, ας, ἡ, fruitfulness.

εὐκαρπος, ον, fruitful.

εὐκλής, ἐς (εὖ, κλέος), of good fame, renowned, honourable.

εὐκολος, ον, easy, Adv. — ὡς, easily.

εὐλόγως, Adv., naturally, with good reason.

εὐνή, ἡς, ἡ, bed.

εὐνοία, ας, ἡ, good will, kindness.

εὐνομία, ας, ἡ, 1) good order, law: 2) Eunomia, the goddess of order.

εὖνους, ουν, well-disposed, ready.

εὐνοῦχος, ου, (εὐνή, ἔχω), eunuch.

εὖξεινος, ον (εὖ, ξένος), hospitable.

Εὖξεινος πόντος, the Euxine or Black Sea; a euphemism for its original name Ἀξενος, i. e. Inhospitable, significant of its stormy character.

εὐπρέπεια, ας, ἡ, comeliness, beauty.

εὐπρεπής, ἐς (εὖ, πρόπει), fair, comely, handsome.

εὐπρεπῶς, becomingly, decently.

εὕρεσις, εως, ἡ, invention, discovery.

εὕρετής, οῦ, ὁ, inventor.

εὕρημα, ατος, τό, invention.

εὕρισκα (rt. εὕρ), ἦσω, ἥρρηκα, ἥρρημαι, 2 Aor. εὕρον, Midd.

-όμην, 1 Aor. Pass. ἠύρέθη, find, invent, discover.

εὕρος, ους, τό, breadth.

Εὐρυβώτας, ου or α, ὁ, Eurybōtas, a Cretan, commander of the Macedonian archers.

Εὐρυδίκη, ἡς, ἡ, Eurydice, a nymph, wife of Orpheus.

εὐρύς, εἶα, ὅ, wide.

Εὐρυσθένης, εως, ὁ, Eurystheus, son of Sthenelus, king of Mycenæ, who, by the artifice of Hera, had the mastery over Hercules.

Εὐρώτας, ὁ, Dor. Gen. α, (= Att.

ἔφορος.

ου), Eurotas, the river of Sparta.

Εὐρώπη, ἡς, ἡ, Europe.

εὐσέβεια, ας, ἡ, piety.

εὐσεβής, ἐς, pious.

εὐτεκνος, ον (εὖ and τέκνον), blest with children, fruitful.

Εὐτέρπη, ἡς, ἡ, (delightful), Euterpe, the Muse of lyric poetry.

εὐτροπία, ας, ἡ, good character.

εὐτυχέω, ἦσω, be fortunate.

εὐτυχία, ας, ἡ, good fortune.

εὐτύχημα, ατος, τό, a piece of good fortune.

εὐτύχης, ἐς (εὖ, τύχη), fortunate, lucky.

εὐφημία, ας, ἡ, good reputation.

εὐφορος, ον, fruitful.

εὐφραίνω, ανῶ, 1 Aor. ἄνα, Ion. ἦνα, Trans. delight, cheer (e. g. ψυχὴν, p. 34), rejoice, give pleasure to.

εὐφρής, ἐς (lit. of a good nature), clever, of good natural parts.

εὐχή, ἡς, ἡ, wish, vow, prayer.

εὐχομαι, ξομαι, 1 Aor. ἠύξάμην, Perf. ἠύγμαι, wish, vow, pray.

εὐώπεις, ιδος, with beautiful eyes or face, beautiful.

εὐωγέω (εὖ, ἔχω), feed well, feast (trans.) Midd. feast (intr.).

εὐωχία, ας, ἡ, good fare, banquet.

ἐφ' = ἐπί, before an aspirate.

Ἐφεσος, ου, ἡ, Ephesus, the chief city of Ionia.

ἐφ-ίημι, send to, throw at. Midd. with Gen., aim at.

ἐφ-ιχνόμαι, with Gen., attain to, win.

ἐφ-ίπταμαι, fly to.

ἐφ-ίστημι, ἐπιστήσω (see ἴστημι), Trans. set over, stop. Intr. come near, stop, stop at, attain.

ἔφορος, ου, ὁ, Ephor (lit. overseer). The 5 Ephors were the supreme executive committee at Sparta, above even the 2 kings.

Ἐχεκρατίδης.

Ἐχεκρατίδης, ου, ὁ, Echecratides, a friend of Phocion.

ἔχθρος, ους, τό, hatred, enmity.

ἔχθρα, ας, ἡ, hatred.

ἐχθρός, ά, όν, (Adv.—ώς), hostile. Subst. an enemy.

Ἐχινάδες (ων) νῆσοι, αἱ, the Echinādes Is., a group of islands at the mouth of the river Achelous.

ἔχιν, ιος and εως, ὁ, viper, adder.

Ἐχίων, ονος, ὁ, Echion, king of Thebes, father of Pentheus.

ἐχθρός, ά, όν, strong, firm.

ἔχω, ἔξω or σχήσω, ἔσχηκα, Imperf.

εἶχον, 2 Aor. ἔσχον, hold, have: known how to (do): περί τι, be engaged in: with Adv., to be (in a certain condition): e. g. τοὺς φόρους μετρίως ἔχειν, that the taxes were moderate: διά τινος, keep in a certain condition (e. g. διά μνήμης, be mindful). οὐκ ἔχων ὅ τι χρῆσεται τῷ παρόντι, not knowing what to do at the moment p. 33. χάριν, to be thankful, with Dat. of person. Midd. with Gen. (lit. lay hold of), apply or attach oneself to.

Pass. to be in the power of, pressed by (e. g. συμφορᾷ, p. 9).

ἔωθα (ἔθος), Def. 2 Perf.: Part.

εἰωθώς: am accustomed, wont.

ἔωθεν, Adv., in the morning, early.

ἐώραν, I saw. Imperf. of ὁράω.

ἔως, 1) Prep. with Gen., as far as.

2) Conj. with Ind., till.

ἔως, ω, ἡ, dawn, morning, East.

Z.

ζάω, 2nd Pers. ζῆς, Inf. ζῆν, Fut. ζήσω, ομαι, live, be alive.

ζεύγνυμι (rt. ζυγ = jug in *jugum*), ζεύξω, Perf. Pass. ἔζευνμαι, 2 Aor. P. ἐζύγην, yoke = harness; join.

ἡδύς.

Ζεὺς, Διός, ὁ, (Poet. Gen. Ζηνός), Jove, the supreme Greek deity. (Stem ZεF = *Jov*, in the Latin *Jupiter*, i. e. father Jove).

ζῆλος, ου, ὁ, and ζήλωσις, εως, ἡ, emulation; imitation. p. 83.

ζημία, ας, ἡ, fine, punishment.

ζημιόω, ὠσω, fine (lit. punish, cause damage to).

ζητέω, ήσω, seek, pursue.

Ζήτης, ου, ὁ (pursuer), Zetes, a son of Boreas.

ζήτησις, εως, ἡ, search, enquiry, investigation.

ζοφερός, ά, όν, gloomy.

ζωγραφέω, ήσω, paint.

ζωγραφία, ας, ἡ, painting.

ζωγράφος, ου, ὁ (ζῶν, used for any figure, γράφω), painter.

ζωή, ἡς, ἡ, life.

ζῶν, ου, τό, animal.

ζώος, ἡ, όν, alive, living.

ζωστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ (ζώννυμι, gird), girdle.

H.

Ἡ, Conj. or: ἢ,—ἢ, either—or: after a Comparative, than.

ἦ, 1) Interrogative particle (= *num*, not translated): hence, 2) surely.

ἦ, Adv., by or in what way.

ἡγεμονία, ας, ἡ, command, leadership, supremacy; conduct, p. 81.

ἡγεμών, όνος, ὁ, leader, commander, captain, general.

ἡγέομαι, ήσομαι, lead, conduct, think, believe.

ἡδέως, Adv. (ἡδύς), with pleasure.

ἤδη, Adv., already: ἤδη ποτέ, now at length.

ἡδομαι, ήσθήσομαι, Aor. ήσθη, be pleased, rejoice.

ἡδονή, ἡς, ἡ, pleasure, καὶ ἡδονήν, agreeable.

ἡδύς, εἶα, ύ, sweet, pleasant.

Ἠδωνοί.

Ἠδωνοί, ὧν, οἱ, the Edonians, a people of Thrace.

ἠῆτος, ους, τό, manners, morals, character.

ἠῆτων, ὄνος, ἡ, shore.

ἠκιστα, (Superl. Adv. fr. the wanting Adj. ἡκως, little); least of all, by no means.

ἦκω, ἦξω, I am come, arrive.

ἠλάσθησαν, 1 Aor. Pass. of ἐλαύνω, they were driven, p. 58.

ἠλεκτρον, ου, τὸ (*electrum*), amber.

ἡλικία, ας, ἡ, age, youth. οἱ ἐν ἡλικίᾳ, the youth, those of the military age: τὴν ἡλικίαν, approaching manhood.

ἡλιος, ου, ὁ, the sun. As a Proper Noun; 1) the Sun (worshipped by the Persians); 2) Helios, the Greek Sun-god, sometimes identified with Apollo.

Ἠλύσιος, α, ου, Elysian: τὸ Ἠλύσιον πεδῖον, the Elysian plain, the abode of the blessed after death.

ἡμεῖς, ὧν, ἔν, ἄς, we: Plur. of ἐγώ.

ἡμέρα, ας, ἡ, day.

ἡμερος, ου, occas. α, ου, mild, tame, gentle, clement.

ἡμερώω, ὠσω, (lit. make tame), clear, cultivate (land).

ἡμέρωσις, εως, ἡ, cultivation.

ἡμέτερος, α, ου, our, ours.

ἡμίονος, ου, ἡ and ὁ, mule.

ἡμίους, εια, υ, half: Pl. τοὺς ἡμίσεις (sc. φόρους) 50 per cent, p. 4. Subst. τὸ ἡμισυ, the half: τὰ ἡμίση, the half (of a collection of things) p. 15.

ἦν, was, 1st and 3rd Pers. Sing. of εἶμι, I am.

ἦν, with Subjunct. = ἐάν, if.

ἡνία, ων, τὰ, reins.

ἡνικά, Conj., when.

ἡπαρ, ατος, τό, liver.

ἡπειρος, ου, ἡ, mainland.

Ἡπειρος (so called as distinguished

Ἡφαιστος.

from the opposite islands), Epirus, a district of Northern Greece W. of Macedonia.

Ἥρα, ας, ἡ, Hera, a goddess, sister and wife of Jove; identified by the Romans with Juno.

Ἡράκλεια, ας, ἡ, Heraclēa, a Greek colony on the Euxine, on the N. coast of Asia Minor, in Pontus.

Ἡράκλειον, ου, τό, Heraclēum, a temple of Hercules.

Ἡρακλῆς, έους, ὁ (contr. fr. Ἡρακλές, fr. Ἥρα and κλέος, renowned by Hera, i. e. through her persecution), Hercules, a deified hero, son of Jove and Alcmena. ὦ Ἡράκλειε, O Hercules! (= Lat. *hercule*), an exclamation.

ἡρέμα, Adv., gently, quietly.

ἡρεμέω, ἦσω, keep quiet, or still.

Ἡριγόνη, ης, ἡ, Erigōne, daughter of Icarius, transformed into the constellation Virgo.

Ἡριδανός, ου, ὁ, the river Eridānus, aft. Padus, the Po.

ἦρως, ωος, ὁ, hero.

Ἡσιόδος, ου, ὁ, Hesiod, of Ascra in Bœotia, the oldest epic poet after Homer.

Ἡσιόνη, ης, ἡ, Hesione, daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy.

ἦσσω, ου, Att. ἦττων, less. Comp. of the wanting Positive ἦκως.

ἦσυχάζω, ἄσω, Trans. put to rest. Intr. rest, remain quiet.

ἦσυχία, ας, ἡ, rest, quietness.

ἦσυχος, ου, quiet, at rest.

ἦττα, ης, ἡ, defeat (lit. the worse condition).

ἦττάω, ἦσω, defeat: Pass. with Gen., be overcome or surpassed by.

Ἡφαιστίων, ωνος, (a patronymic fr. Ἡφαιστος), Hephæstion, a general of Alexander the Great.

Ἡφαιστος, ου, ὁ, Hephæstus (Vulcan), god of fire and the arts wrought by fire.

Θάλαμος.

Θ.

Θάλαμος, ου, ὁ, chamber.
 Θάλασσα, ης, ἡ (Att. ττα), 1) the sea: sometimes, a particular sea, as ἡ Ἐρυθρὰ Θάλαττα, the Red Sea. 2) a salt-spring, p. 58.
 Θαλασσοκρατέω, ἦσω, be master (have the mastery), of the sea.
 Θάλεια, ας, ἡ (blooming), Thalīa, the muse of Comedy.
 Θάλπος, ους, τό, warmth.
 Θάνατος, ου, ὁ, death; sentence of death.
 Θανατόω, ὠσω, put to death.
 Θάπτω, ψω, τέταφα, 2 Aor. ἔταφον (rt. ταφ), bury.
 Θαυράω, θαρσέω, ἦσω, take courage. Part. confidently, without hesitation.
 Θάσσω, Comp. of ταχύς: Adv. θᾶσσον, the quicker, the sooner.
 Θάτερος, = ὁ ἕτερος, the other.
 Θαῦμα, ατος, τό, wonder, admiration.
 Θαυμάζω, ᾄσω (θαῦμα), wonder at, admire, τινά τινος, or τινός τι. Pass. to be regarded with wonder or admiration.
 Θαυμάσιος, α, ὄν, and
 θαυμαστός, ἡ, ὄν, wonderful.
 Θε, Θε, Term. from a place.
 Θεά, ᾄς, ἡ, goddess.
 Θεά, ας, ἡ, sight.
 Θεᾶμα, ατος, τό, sight, shew, spectacle.
 Θεατής, ου, ὁ, spectator (of a shew, e. g. in a theatre).
 Θεᾶτρον, ου, τό (lit. place for seeing), theatre.
 Θεᾶω, ᾄσω, late; classic Midd., -άομαι, behold.
 Θεῖος, α, ὄν, divine. τὸ Θεῖον, the deity.
 Θεϊότης, ητος, ἡ (θεῖος), divinity, divine power, sanctity.
 Θέλω = ἐθέλω, ἦσω, will, be willing.

θηράω.

Θεμέλιον, ου, τό, foundation: Pl. οἱ θεμέλιοι, the foundations.
 Θέμις, ιδος, ἡ, Themis, the goddess of justice and prophecy.
 Θεμιστοκλῆς, έους, ὁ (θέμις, justice, κλέος), the great Athenian general and statesman, victor at Salamis, B.C. 480.
 Θεόπομπος, ου, ὁ, Theopompus, a Greek historian, lived about B.C. 378—305.
 Θεός, οὔ, ὁ, god: ἡ, goddess.
 Θερπακνίς, ιδος, ἡ, maid-servant.
 Θερπεῖα, ας, ἡ, care, attendance, service, honour, healing.
 Θερπεύω, σω, (θεράπων), serve, treat, benefit, honour, reward.
 Θεράπων, οντος, ὁ, servant.
 Θερμοπύλαι, ὧν, αἱ, (the Gates of the Hot Springs), Thermopylae, the pass between Thessaly and Phocis.
 Θερμός, ἡ, ὄν, warm, hot.
 Θερμῶδων, οντος, ὁ, the Thermōdon, a river of Cappadocia, flowing into the Euxine.
 Θέρος, ους, τό, summer.
 Θεσπίζω, ἴσω, ὦ, give an oracle.
 Θεσσαλία, ας, ἡ, Thessaly, a country of Northern Greece.
 Θέτις, ιδος, ἡ, Thetis, a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus, wife of Peleus and mother of Achilles.
 Θέω, θεύσομαι, (Rt. θεF), run.
 Θεωρέω, ἦσω, behold.
 Θεωρός, οὔ, ὁ, a religious envoy; a messenger to consult a god.
 (Lit. a watcher or waiter on the god, fr. θεός and ὥρα, care).
 Θῆβαι, ὧν, αἱ, Thebes, the chief city of Bœotia in N. Greece.
 Θηβαῖος, ου, ὁ, Theban.
 Θῆλυς, εια, υ, female; belonging to women, as dress, &c.
 Θῆρ, ρός, ὁ, wild beast; animal.
 Θήρα, ας, ἡ, the chase, hunting.
 Θηράω, ᾄσω, and εὔω, εὔσω,

Σηρλον.

- (Σήρ), take in hunting. τὰ Σηραθέντα, the spoils (taken in war).
 Σηρλον, ου, τό (dim. of Σήρ), wild beast.
 Σησαυρός, οὔ, ὁ, treasure, treasury.
 Θησεύς, ἑως, ὁ, Theseus, son of Aegeus, and king of Attica.
 Σητεύω (Σής, Σητός), serve (as a labourer, orig. as a serf, see p. 125).
 Σλίσω, ψω, oppress, distress.
 Σνήσκω (rt. ΘΑΝ), Σανοῦμαι, τέ-Σνηκα (and Inf. τεθνήσκει), 2 Aor. ἔθανον, Fut. Perf. τεθνήξομαι, die, be put to death.
 Σνητός, ή, ὄν, and ὅς, ὄν, mortal.
 Σορυβέω, ῥωσ, make a noise, shout; trouble. Pass. be in trouble.
 Σόρυβος, ου, ὁ, noise, outcry.
 Θράκη (contr. fr. Θρηίκη), Thrace.
 Θράξ, χός, ὁ, a Thracian: οἱ Θράκες, the Thracians: contr. fr. old form Θρηξ.
 Σράσος, ους, τό, boldness, courage.
 Σρασός, εἶα, ὕ, bold, courageous.
 Σρασύτης, ητος. ή, boldness.
 Σρηνέω, ήσω, lament.
 Θρησσα, ης, ή (contr. fr. Θρηῖσα), a Thracian woman.
 Σρίξ, τρίχος, ή, hair: Dat. Pl. Σριξί.
 Σρόνος, ου, ὁ, chair, throne.
 Θριάσιον πεδῖον, τό, the Thriasian plain, a fertile plain in Attica, between Thria and Eleusis.
 Συγάτηρ, τρός, ή, daughter.
 Συμός, οὔ, ὁ, soul, mind, feelings, passions, anger. Συμῶ ὀργισθεῖς, being greatly incensed.
 Σύρα, ας, ή, door: ἐλθεῖν ἐπὶ Σύρας (τινός), to call upon.
 Συσία, ας, ή, sacrifice (both the rite and the offering).
 Συσιάζω, ἄσω, sacrifice.
 Σύω, Σύσω, with Dat. of the god, sacrifice, offer.

Ικατεία.

I.

- ἰάομαι, ἄσομαι, heal.
 Ἰαπετός, οὔ, ὁ, Iapētus (= Japheth), a Titan, father of Prometheus.
 Ἰάσων, ονος, ὁ, Jason, son of Aeson, and leader of the Argonauts.
 ἱατρικός, ή, ὄν, relating to medicine, or, to the physician: ή—τέχνη, the science of medicine, the healing art.
 ἱατρός, οὔ, ὁ, physician.
 ἰδέα, ας, ή, form, figure.
 ἰδίᾱ, privately, on one's own account (Dat. Fem. of following).
 ἰδιος, α, ον, one's own.
 ἰδιώτης, ου, ὁ, a private person, uninitiated.
 ἰδρύω, ὕσω, make to sit, found. Perf. Pass. Part. ἰδρυμένος, seated. 1. Aor. Pass. Part. ἰδρυθείς, settling down.
 Ἰδυῖα, Idyia, a nymph, daughter of Oceanus and mother of Medea.
 ἰδών, looking, Participle of εἶδον.
 ἰέραξ, ἄχος, ὁ, hawk, falcon.
 ἱέρεια, ας, ή, priestess.
 ἱερεῖον, ου, τό, victim, sacrifice.
 ἱερεύς, ἑως, ὁ, priest.
 ἱερός, ἄ, ὄν, sacred, holy: with Gen., sacred to. ἱερόν (δῶμα), temple, shrine, sanctuary. τὰ ἱερά (sc. Σήρια), sacrifices.
 ἵημι (rt. ἔ, see I. G. part i. p. 123), let go, send, hurl, shoot.
 ἱκανός, ή, ὄν, able, adequate, sufficient, enough. ἱκανῶς, sufficiently.
 Ἰκαρία, ας, ή, Icaria, a mountain of Attica, sacred to Bacchus.
 Ἰκάριος, ου, ὁ, Icarius, who received Bacchus in Attica, and was transformed into the constellation Boötes (the Hunter).
 ἱκατεία, ας, ή, supplication, the being a suppliant (i. e. in sanctuary).

ἱκέτευμα.

- ἱκέτευμα, ατος, τό, form of supplication, plea.
 ἱκετεύω, σω (ἱκέτης), supplicate, beseech.
 ἱκέτης, ου, ὁ, suppliant; esp. taking sanctuary at the altar of a god.
 ἰάσσομαι, άσσομαι, appease, propitiate.
 ἱλεως, ων, gracious.
 Ἰλιον, ου, τό, and Ἰλιος, ου, ἡ, Ilium, Troy.
 Ἰλισσός, ου, ὁ, the Ilissus, a river of Athens.
 Ἰλλυριοί, ὧν, οἱ, the Illyrians, a people W. of Macedonia.
 ἱμάτιον, ου, τό, (dim. of εἶμα), dress, robe, the upper garment.
 ἱμείρω, (gen. Midd. with Mid. and Pass. Aor.) with Gen. or Inf., desire.
 Ἥμερα, ας, ἡ, Himera, a city in Sicily.
 ἦνα, 1) Relat. Adv., when. 2) Conj., in order that.
 Ἰνδικός, ἡ, ὁν, Indian. ἡ Ἰνδική (sc. γῆ), India.
 Ἰνώ, ους, ἡ, Ino, daughter of Cadmus, beloved by Athamas, and transformed into the sea-nymph Leucothea.
 ἱευντής, ου, ὁ, fowler, bird-catcher.
 Ἰξίων, ονος, ὁ, Ixion, a mythical king of the Lapithæ, and a chief example of divine vengeance.
 Ἰόλαος, ου, ὁ, Iōlāus, son of Iphicles, a companion of Hercules.
 ἰός, ου, ὁ, arrow.
 Ἱππαρχος, ου, ὁ (horse-tamer), Hipparchus; 1) son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens. 2) Of Eubœa, a friend of Philip the Great.
 ἵππεϊα, ας, ἡ, horsemanship.
 ἵππεύς, έως, ὁ, horseman: Pl. cavalry, the knights.
 ἵππικός, ἡ, ὁν, pertaining to horsemanship. ἡ ἵππική (sc. τέχνη), skill in cavalry. τό ἵππικόν (sc. στρατεύμα), the cavalry.

Ἰωλκός.

- ἱπποκόμος, ου, ὁ, groom.
 ἵππος, ου, ὁ, horse: ἡ, mare.
 ἵπταμαι = πέτομαι, fly.
 ἶρις, ιδος, ἡ, 1) the rainbow; 2) the goddess Iris, messenger of Jove.
 Ἰσθμία, ων, τὰ, the Isthmian games.
 ἰσθμός, ου, ὁ, (passage fr. εἶμι, go), the Isthmus of Corinth.
 Ἰσμενίας, ου, ὁ, Ismenias, a Theban, p. 32.
 ἴσος, η, ον, equal: Pl., of like number: with Dat., content with; μὴ ἴσος βούλεσθαι εἶναι τοῖς παροῦσι, of being unwilling to content himself with his present state. ἐν ἴσῳ, on the same footing as, just like.
 ἰσοστάσιος, ον, of equal weight, and (hence) of equal worth.
 ἵστημι (rt. ΣΤΑ), στήσω, ἕστηκα, 2 Aor. (Intr.), ἕστην: set up, build. Intr. and Midd., stand, be fixed. Perf. ἕστηκα, I stand.
 ἱστός, ου, ὁ (ἵστημι), the mast of a ship.
 ἰσχυρίζομαι, affirm, assure.
 ἰσχυρός, ά, ὁν, strong, firm, sure, mighty.
 ἰσχυρῶς, strongly, exceeding, vehemently.
 ἰσχός, ύος, ἡ, strength, power.
 ἵσχω (Rt. σεχ, as in ἕχω), only in Pres. and Imp., hold, conceive (a passion for, p. 65).
 ἴσως, Adv., equally, probably, about.
 Ἱφικράτης (ἵφι, with strength, = very, κράτος), Iphicrātes, an Athenian general; fl. B.C. 394—350 (about).
 ἰχθύς, ύος, ὁ, fish.
 ἕχνος, ους, τό, track, footprint.
 ἰχώρ, ὦρος, ὁ, ichor, the circulating fluid of the gods, instead of blood.
 Ἰωλκός, ου, ἡ, Ioleus, a city of Magnesia in Thessaly.

Ἰωνία.

Ἰωνία, ας, ἡ, Ionia, the country colonized by the Ionian Greeks, in the central part of the W. coast of Asia Minor.

K.

Καδμεῖος, α, ον, Cadmean (fr. Cadmus, the founder of Thebes): Theban: ἡ Καδμεία (sc. πόλις), the Cadmēa, the citadel of Thebes.

καταίρεισις, εως, ἡ, destruction: lit. taking down.

κατα-αίρω, ἤσω, take, down, take up, take away, destroy.

καθαίρω, ἄρῶ (καθαρός), 1 Aor. ἐκάθην, ἀρα, 1 Aor. Pass. ἐκαθάρθην, with 2 Acc., purify; purify from, in the religious sense, with Gen. of the guilt in the Active, but Acc. in the Passive.

καθάπερ (κατὰ ἅπερ), just as.

κατα-άπτω, fasten down: Midd. with Gen., fasten oneself down on, attach, upbraid.

καθαρός, ὁ, ὄν, clean, pure, clear, (of guilt): οὐ καθαρὸς χεῖρας, not with clean hands (said of a homicide, p. 9).

κάθαρσις, εως, ἡ, purification.

καθ-έζομαι, (Rt. ἐδ), εδοῦμαι, sit; Perf. κάθημαι, 1 Aor. Pass. Part.

καθεσθής, (other tenses fr. καθίζω).

κατα-εἰργω, ξω, shut up.

κατα-εὕδω, ἤσω, lie down to sleep, sleep.

κατα-έψω, ἤσω, boil down.

κατα-ήκω, ξω, lit. come down; be proper, suitable to; ὁ κατήκων χρόνος, due time.

κάθημαι (Defect. Perf.) sit, be seated: οἱ καθήμενοι, the audience.

κατα-ίζω, ἴσω, ἰώ, Trans. seat, cause to sit: Intr. and Midd., seat oneself, sit.

κακουργέω.

κατα-ίημι, let down.

κατα-ικετεύω, implore, supplicate.

κατα-ικνέομαι, touch, attain.

κατα-ίπταμαι, καταπτέσσομαι, 2 Aor. έπτην, Midd. άμην: fly down.

κατα-ίστημι, Trans. settle, establish; with έαυτόν, present or offer oneself (for trial, p. 82). έν τούτῳ καταειστήκει, was involved in this suspicion. Intr., be established: νυκτός κατεστώσης, when night had come on. κατεστηκώς τρόπος, established manner (i. e. of the Spartan discipline); and Midd.

κατάδοδος, ου, ἡ, descent, return.

καθόλου, on the whole, as a whole, in general.

κατα-οπλίζω, arm, arm fully. Perf. Pass. Part. καταοπλισμένοι, fully armed.

κατα-οράω, look down on, observe.

κατα-ορμίζω, ἴσω, ἰώ, bring to anchor.

καί, and, also, even; then, introducing the apodosis of a sentence: καί...καί, both...and, as well...as: καί—δέ, but also, and also: καί μήν, and nevertheless: καί δή, and in fact. Often united with the next word by Crasis, as καέκείνος.

καινός, ἡ, ὄν, new.

καίπερ, Conj., although.

καιρός, ου, ὁ, time, season, opportunity.

καίτοι, and yet.

καέκεί = καί έκεῖ, and there.

κακοδαιμονία, ας, ἡ, misery, adversity.

κακοπαθέω, ἤσω, suffer evil, do badly (in health).

κακός, ἡ, ὄν, Comp. κακίων, Sup. κάκιστος, bad, wicked, evil. κάκιον, κάκιστα, as Adv., in a worse way, in the worst way. τὸ κακόν, evil, crime, wickedness.

κακουργέω, injure, defeat.

κακοῦργος.

κακοῦργος, ον, injurious. Subst., an evil doer.

κακῶς, badly.

Κάλαϊς, ἴδος, ὁ, Calaïs, son of Bo-reas, and one of the Argonauts.

κάλαμος, ου, ὁ, reed.

καλέω, ἔσω, Att. ᾠ, Midd. οὔμαι, Perf. κέκληκα, call, name, invite.

Pass. to be named: οἱ καλούμενοι (with predicate), the so-called &c.

Καλλίμαχος, ου, ὁ, Callimachus, the Athenian polemarch (commander-in-chief), killed at Marathon.

καλλίνικος, ον (καλός, νίκη), gloriously triumphant: as a surname, Callinicus.

Καλλιόπη, ης, ἡ (beautiful-voiced), Calliöpe, the Muse of Epic poetry.

κάλλος, ους, τό, beauty.

καλός, ἡ, ὄν, Comp. καλλίων, Sup.

κάλλιστος, good, beautiful. καλὸς καγαῖός, the Athenian phrase for a perfect gentleman. ἐν καλῷ ἔστιν, it is a good thing.

καλύβη, ης, ἡ, tent, hut.

καλῶς (καλός), Adv., well.

κάματος, ου, ὁ, labour, weariness, exhaustion.

Καμβύσης, ου, ὁ, Cambyses, 2nd king of Persia, son of Cyrus.

κάμηλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, camel.

κάμνω, (Rt. καμ), οὔμαι, 2 Aor.

Inf. μεῖν, κέκμηκα, labour, be weary.

κάν = καὶ ἐν, and in. κάν του-τῷ, and upon this, p. 91.

κᾶν = καὶ ἐάν, even if.

καπηλεύω, σω, traffic.

καπνός, οὔ, ὁ, smoke, steam, savour (of burnt offerings, p. 48).

κάπρος, ου, ὁ (= aper), boar.

Κάρ, Καρός, ὁ, a Carian.

καρδία, ας, ἡ, heart.

Καρία, ας, ἡ, Caria, the SW. district of Asia Minor.

καρπός, οὔ, ὁ, fruit, produce.

καταιβάτης.

καρποφορέω, ἦσω, become fruitful, bear fruit.

καρπῶω, ὠσω, bear fruit. Midd. reap the fruit of, derive profit from, enjoy.

καρτερός, ἄ, ὄν, strong, complete.

κάρυον, ου, τό, chesnut, nut.

Καρχηδόnius, ου, ὁ, Carthaginian.

κατά, Prep. I. with Gen. 1) of place: down from, upon, along:

2) causal: about, against. II. with Acc. 1) of place, down to: 2)

of time: about; κατ' ἐαυτούς, of their time: 3) causal: about, concerning, belonging to, in relation to, according to, because of, in.

κατὰ πολύ, by far. τὸ κατ' ἐμέ, as far as is in my power.

κατα-βαίνω, come down, make a descent (as an invader).

κατάβασις, εως, ἡ, retreat, opposed to ἀνάβασις.

κατα-βιβρώσκω, eat up, devour.

κατα-γιγνώσκω, decide, condemn, pronounce sentence on (2 Acc.).

κατ-άγω, 1) carry down, send down (esp. to hell): 2) bring back, restore (from banishment).

καταγωγή, ἡς, ἡ, return, restitution, restoration.

κατα-δείκνυμι, shew, make known, publish.

κατάδηλος, ον, manifest, detected.

κατα-δύω, δύνω, σω, Tr. put down, sink. Intr. and Midd. hide one-

self, go in, perish.

κατα-ζεύγνυμι, yoke.

κατάζευξις, εως, ἡ, yoking, breaking in (horses).

κατα-θαρσέω, θαρβέω, θαρσήσω, take courage.

κατα-θονάω, ἦσω, devour (lit. feast upon); Midd. ἀομαι, with Aor.

Mid. and Pass.

κατα-θύω, ὕσω, kill, sacrifice.

καταιβάτης, ου, ὁ, one who descends (as Jove from heaven, in thunder and lightning).

κατα-καίω.

- κατα-καίω, burn up.
κατα-κάμπτω, ψω, bend down.
κατα-κερτομέω, rail at, jeer.
κατα-κλύζω, flood.
κατα-κοιμίζω, ἴσω, ἰῶ, Trans. put to sleep. Intr. lie down to rest, fall asleep.
κατακοιμιστής, οὔ, δ, chamberlain.
κατα-κρημνίζω, ἴσω, ἰῶ, throw headlong from a precipice.
κατα-λαμβάνω, seize, take possession of, prevail over. Midd. occupy, take to oneself.
κατα-λείπω (see λείπω), leave behind, leave.
κατα-λήγω, ξω, with Gen., put an end to, cease from.
κατάληψις, εως, ἡ, seizure.
κατάλυσις, εως, ἡ, destruction, end.
κατα-λύω, dissolve, destroy: break up (a camp): halt, rest (from a journey): (τὸν βίον) depart this life: παρὰ, take refuge with.
κατα-μανθάνω, learn, find out.
κατα-νέμω, divide, distribute.
κατα-νεύω, σω (lit. nod to), assent, consent.
κατα-νοέω, learn, perceive.
κατ-αντάω, ἦσω, reach.
καταντικρύ, Adv., opposite.
κατα-παλαίω, αἶσω, throw in wrestling, conquer. δ καταπαλαίων, his antagonist, p. 28.
καταπελτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a catapult (καταπέλτης), or engine for shooting.
κατα-πίνω, drink down, swallow.
κατα-πλέω, arrive by sea.
κατα-πλήσσω, ξω, frighten, alarm, amaze.
κατα-πράσσω, ξω, perform, accomplish. Midd. carry through, obtain, succeed in.
κατα-πραύνω, soften down.
καταπτάς, ᾄσα, ἄν, 2 Aor. Part. Act. of κατέπτω, flying down.
κατάρχω, ξω, begin.

κατ-έρχομαι.

- κατα-σκάπτω, ψω, turn up (by digging), destroy.
κατα-σκευάζω, ἄσω, and Midd. prepare, arrange, equip, adorn, build, fit up.
κατασκευή, ἡς, ἡ, preparation, arrangement, management, equipment.
κατα-σκιάζω, ᾄσω, overshadow.
κατάσκοπος, ου, ὁ, a spy; (with Gen., upon any one).
κατάστασις, εως, ἡ, steadiness, presence (of mind).
κατα-στρατοπεδεύω, encamp against; also Midd.
κατα-στρέφω, overturn, overthrow, κ. τὸν βίον, end one's life. Midd. subdue (to oneself).
καταστροφή, ἡς, ἡ, end (said of a violent end), catastrophe.
κατα-τίθημι, lay up, deposit: Midd. deposit with, bestow, treat: ὅποι ποτὲ αὐτὸν κατὰδωνται, what they could do for him. εὐεργεσίαν ἐπὶ, establish a claim of service towards, p. 80.
κατα-τοξεύω, σω, shoot (with bow and arrows); lit. shoot down.
καταφανής, ἑς, manifest, detected.
κατα-φέρω, carry out of one's course.
κατα-φεύγω, flee along, to.
κατα-φλέγω, ξω, and Midd., burn.
κατα-φρονέω, ἦσω, with Gen., despise (the danger, p. 64).
κατα-φυτεύω, σω, plant, plant over.
κάτ-ε-μι, go, down, return, arrive (at a place).
κατέπεφνον, Defect. 2 Aor. (reduplicated fr. rt. ΦΕΝ), slew.
κατ-εργάζομαι, work out, work upon, tend.
κατεργασία, ας, ἡ, working, tending.
κατ-έρχομαι (see ἔρχομαι), come down, come back; return (to earth, p. 14).

κατ-εσθίω.

κατ-εσθίω, ἐδομαι, ἐδήδοκα, eat up, devour.

κατ-εύχομαι, ξομαι, pray, beseech.

κατ-έχω, καδέξω and κατασχήσω (&c. see ἔχω), lay hold of, seize, possess, master, detain, restrain, keep to oneself, p. 81.

κατηγορέω, ἦσω, with Gen. of Pers., accuse, denounce, declare.

κατηγορία, ας, ἡ, accusation.

κατήγορος, ου, ὁ, accuser.

κατ-οικέω (κάτοικος, a settler), inhabit: with Ace., ἐν, and Gen. (sc. μόρια, τόπον).

κατ-οικτεῖρω, ἐρῶ, pity.

κατ-ορύσσω, bury, hide (in the ground), as opposed to κηδεύω, q. v. Perf. Inf. Pass. κατορῶ-ρύχθαι.

κάτω, Adv., down, on, to the coast, opp. to ἄνω, inland. Comp., Sup.,

κατωτέρω, τάτω, lower, lowest.

κατ-ωρύομαι, ὕσομαι, howl much, go about howling, p. 54.

Καύκασος, ου, ὁ, Mt. Caucasus.

καυχάομαι, ἥσομαι, boast, vaunt oneself.

κεῖμαι, lie: κεῖται, is laid up.

κεῖρω, κερῶ, 1 Aor. ἔκειρα, Epic ἔκερσα, Perf. Pass. κέκαρμαι, 2 Aor. Pass. ἐκάρην, shear.

Κεκροπία (sc. γῆ), Cceropia, i. e. the land of Ccerops, Attica.

Κέκροψ, οπος, ὁ, Cecrops, the first king of Attica.

κελεύω, σω, order, bid, command, tell, p. 8: Gen. Abs. Καμβύσου κελεύσαντος, by the order of Cambyzes, p. 2.

κενός, ἡ, ὅν, empty.

Κένταυρος, ου, ὁ, a Centaur: fabulous beings, half man, half horse, hence called διφυνεῖς, p. 73.

κεράμεος, α, ον, made of pottery.

κεραμεύς, ἑως, ὁ, a potter.

κεραμεύω, σω (κεραμεύς), to be a potter.

Κλέαρχος.

κέραμος, ου, ὁ, 1) clay; 2) anything made of clay, a piece of pottery, a tile.

κέρας, ατος, αος, ως, τό, horn; wing of an army; Pl. κέρα.

κεραυνός, οὔ, ὁ, lightning, thunderbolt: used as an epithet of a person, p. 3.

κεραυνῶ, ὠσω, strike with lightning, kill with a thunderbolt.

Κέρβερος, ου, ὁ, Cerberus, the three-headed dog, guard or porter of the world below.

κερδαίνω, ἀνῶ, gain, appropriate.

κέρδος, ους, τό, gain, profit.

κερκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, pin, peg, a weaver's comb.

Κέρκυρα, ας, ἡ, the island of Corcyra (Corfu) in the Ionian Sea.

Κερκυραῖοι, Coreyraeans.

κεφαλή, ἡς, ἡ, head.

κηδεύω, 1) take charge of, care for; 2) bury with due rites.

κήρυξ, ὕκος, ὁ, herald, crier.

κηρύσσω, ξω, proclaim.

κῆτος, ου, τό, a sea-monster.

Κηφισσός, οὔ, ὁ, the Cephissus, one of the 2 rivers of Athens.

Κιθαιρών, ὄνος, ὁ, Cithaeron, a mountain of Boeotia.

κιθάρα, ας, ἡ, the *cithāra*, a sort of harp, but more like the lute or guitar (D. of A. s. v. *Lyra*).

κινδυνεύω, ὦω, be in danger, run the risk, stand the hazard, seem likely.

κινδύνος, ου, ὁ, danger.

κινέω, set going, press on, move; and Midd.

Κίος, ου, ἡ, Cius, a city of Bithynia, on the Propontis.

κισσός, οὔ, ὁ, ivy.

κίστη, ης, ἡ, chest.

κλάδος, ου, ὁ, branch.

κλαίω, αὔσομαι, weep, suffer for.

Κλέαρχος, ου, ὁ, Clearchus, tyrant of Heraclea on the Euxine, B.C. 365—353.

κλείς.	κόρυς.
κλείς, δός, ἡ, key.	κοινός, ἡ, ὅν, common. τὸ κοι- νόν and τὰ κοινά, (with Gen. of place or people), the community, state, people. ἐπὶ τὸ κοινόν, to a public conference. τῷ κοι- νῷ = ἐπὶ τὸ κοινόν, to the state (of Athens).
Κλεῖτος, ου, ὁ, Clitus, 1) a friend of Alexander, who killed him in a fit of drunkenness. 2) A ge- neral in the wars following the death of Alexander.	Κοῖος, ου, ὁ, Coeus, a Titan, son of Uranus, and father of La- tona.
κλείω, σω, shut.	κόπη, ης, ἡ, bed.
Κλειώ, οὔς, ἡ (the proclaimer), Clio, the muse of history.	κολάζω, ἄσω, punish.
Κλεόβις, ιως, ὁ, Cleöbis, an Argive, brother of Biton, see p. 7.	κολακεία, ας, ἡ, flattery.
Κλεομένης, ους, ὁ (κλέος, μένος), Cleomēnes; kings of Sparta: 1) son of Anaxandridas, B.C. 520—491; 2) son of Cleombro- tus I., B.C. 370—309; 3) son of Leonidas II., celebrated for his reforming efforts, B.C. 236—222.	κολακεύω, flatter.
κλέος, ους, τό, renown.	κόλαξ, ακος, ὁ, flatterer.
κλέπτης, ου, ὁ, thief.	κόλασις, εως, ἡ, punishment.
κλέπτω, ψομαι, and ψω, κέκλοφα, κέκλεμμαι, ἐκλέφην, 2 Aor. Pass. ἐκλάπην, steal, obtain by craft.	κολοιός, οὔ, ὁ, jackdaw.
κλήμα, ατος, τό, shoot (of a tree).	κολοῦω, σω, Perf. Pass. κεκόλουμαι and ευσμαι, with 2 Acc. cut short, mutilate.
κληρώω, ὠσω, allot, get by lot, and Midd.	κολωτός, ἡ, ὅν, flowing, loose.
κλησίς, εως, ἡ (καλέω), invita- tion.	Κολχικός, ἡ, ὅν, Colchian.
κλίνη, ης, ἡ, bed, couch.	Κολχίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Colchis. a city and country about the river Phasis (<i>Rhion</i>) at the E. end of the Black Sea.
κλίνω, ινῶ, κέκλιχα, lie down.	Κόλχοι, ων, οἱ, the Colchians, people of Colchis.
κλοπή, ῆς, ἡ, theft.	Κολωναί, ὄν, αἱ, Colonae, a city of the Troad.
κλών, κλωνός, ὁ, a young shoot, twig.	κομίζω, ἴσω, (Att. ιῶ) convey, bring, bring over, carry; τινά, convoy, entertain: Midd., take with one: Pass. journey: with πάλιν, return safe.
κνίσσα or κνῖσα, ης, ἡ, fat, esp. the savoury steam of fat in sa- crifices, p. 48.	Κόνων, ωνος, ὁ, Conon, a celebrated Athenian general, ab. B.C. 400.
Κόδρος, ου, ὁ, Codrus, the last king of Athens, who devoted himself for his country.	κόπος, ου, ὁ, toil, burthen.
κοῖλος, η, ον, hollow.	κόπτω, ψω, beat, cut, plague.
κοιμάσθαι, ἥσθαι, fall asleep. Pres. Pass. Part. κοιμώμενος, asleep.	κόπρος, ου, ἡ, dung.
κοινῇ, Adv., in common; by com- mon consent; in general (as contrasted with the particular example cited) p. 5.	κόραξ, ακος, ὁ, raven.
	κόρη, ης, ἡ, 1) girl, damsel. 2) Coré, a name of Proserpine.
	Κορινθιακός, ἡ, ὅν, and Κορίνθιος, α, ον, Corinthian.
	Κόρινθος, ου, ἡ, Corinth, a chief city of Greece, on the Isthmus.
	κόρυς, υδος, ἡ, helmet, crest.

Κορωνίς.

Κορωνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Coronis, a mortal, mother of Aesculapius.

κοσμέω, ἥσω, adorn.

κόσμησις, εως, ἡ, ornamenting, beautifying, adornment.

κόσμος, ου, ὁ, order, ornament, beauty; οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ, at random.

Κουροτρόφος, εν (nurturing children) *Curotrophus*, a surname of Artemis.

κουφίζω, ἱσω, ἰῶ, lighten.

κοῦφος, η, εν, light.

Κρατερός, ου, ὁ, Cratærus, a general of Alexander the Great.

κρατέω, ἥσω, prevail, conquer: with Gen., be ruler over, govern: with Acc., prevail against, defeat, catch (of a dog and hare, p. 40).

κράτος, ους, τό, strength, might. κατὰ κράτος, by storm.

[κρατύς (in old Greek only), strong], Comp. κρείσσων, εν, superior; Sup. κράτιστος, η, εν, best; with Gen., master of, having the power over, used as Comp. and Sup. of ἀγαθός.

κρέας, ατος, ως, τό, flesh.

κρεμάννυμι, κρεμάσω, Trans. hang up: abbreviated Midd., κρέμαμαι, hang (intr.) Part. κρεμάμενος, hanging.

κρεουργέω, ἥσω (κρεουργός, butcher, carver, lit. worker in flesh), cut up (into joints or pieces p. 66).

κρήνη, ης, ἡ, spring, fountain.

Κρής, τός, ὁ, Cretan, a native of Crete.

Κρήτη, ης, ἡ, Crete, a large island at the mouth of the Ægean Sea, now *Candia*. ἐκ Κρήτης, out of Crete (term. δε, from a place).

κρίθῃ, ἡς, ἡ, (gen. Pl.), barley.

κρίνω, (= *cerno*), κρίνω, 1 Aor.

Κύκλωψ.

ἐκρίνα, Perf. κέκρικα, κέκριμαι, ἐκρίστην (lit. separate, distinguish), judge, bring to trial, decide, adjudge, condemn. Pass. to be decided on: have the decision in one's favour, chosen.

κρίος, ου, ὁ, ram.

Κρίός, ου, ὁ, Crius, a prince of Eubœa.

κρίσις, εως, ἡ, decision, judgment, trial.

κριτής, ου, ὁ, judge.

Κροῖσος, ου, ὁ, Cræsus, son of Alyattes, and last king of Lydia, B.C. 560—546.

κροκόδειλος, ου, ὁ, a lizard; esp. the crocodile.

Κρόνος, ου, ὁ, Cronus, (Saturn), a Greek God, son of Uranus, and father of Zeus: also the Greek name of the Phœnician and Carthaginian god, Molech or Baal.

κρόταλον, ου, τό, and Pl., rattle.

κροτέω, ἥσω, (lit. rattle), applaud.

κρούω, σω, knock, strike, dash together.

κρύπτω, κρύψω, 2 Aor. Pass. ἐκρύβην (Act. ἐκρυβον, late), Act. and Midd. hide, conceal.

κρύφα, (κρύπτω), secretly; without the knowledge of (with Gen.).

κτάσμαι, ἥσμαι, obtain, acquire; Perf. κέκτημαι, possess.

κτείνω, κτενώ, 1 Aor. ἐκτείνα, Perf. ἐκτακα, 2 Aor. ἐκτανον, kill. In prose usually ἀποκτείνω.

κτενίζω, ἱσω, ἰῶ, (κτείς, comb), comb, curry.

κτῆμα, ατος, τό, possession.

κλήσις, εως, ἡ, possession, acquisition.

κτίζω, ἱσω, found, build (a city), settle (a country).

κτίστης, ου, ὁ, founder.

κυανοχαίτης, ου, ὁ, with dark hair.

κυβερνήτης, ου, ὁ, steersman, pilot.

κύκλος, ου, ὁ, circle, cycle.

Κύκλωψ, ωπος, ὁ (round-eyed), a

Κυλλήνη.

Cyclops: Pl. the Cyclōpēs (Eng. Cyclops), sons of Poseidon, one-eyed giants, shepherds and smiths, who forged the thunderbolts for Jove.

Κυλλήνη, ης, ἡ, Cyllēne, a mountain of Arcadia, sacred to Hermes.

Κυναίγειρος, ου, ὁ, Cynaegirus, brother of the poet Aeschylus, distinguished for his valour at Marathon.

κυνηγέσιον, ου, τό, the hunt, hunting.

κυνηγέτης, ου, ὁ, hunter.

κυνηγός, ὅν (κύων, ἡγέομαι, lit. dog-leading), hunting. Subst. huntsman, huntress.

κυνικός, ἡ, ὅν, dog-like; Cynic, an epithet of Antisthenes and of his school.

κυπάρισσος, ου, ἡ, the cypress.

κύπελλον, ου, τό, cup.

Κύπρος, ου, ἡ, the island of Cyprus.

Κυρηναῖος, α, ου, Cyrenæan, Cyrenaic, i. e. of Cyrene in Libya.

κυριεύω, σω (κύριος), with Gen., become master of.

κύριος, ου, ὁ, lord, master.

Κύρος, ου, ὁ, Cyrus: 1) the Elder, (ὁ πρεσβύτερος, p. 4), son of Cambyzes, and founder of the Persian monarchy: 2) the Younger, who led an expedition against his brother Artaxerxes II. Mnemon, and fell at Cunaxa, B.C. 401: 3) a river of Armenia, now the Kour.

κύρτος, ου, ὁ, net.

κύτος, ους, τό, 1) any hollow; 2) the shell (of a tortoise p. 58).

κύων, κυνός, ὁ, ἡ, dog.

Κωκυτός, ου, ὁ, (verbal of κωκύω), Cocytus, one of the rivers of hell. Pl., the rivers of hell in general, p. 52.

λαμβάνω.

κωλύμη, ης, ἡ, hindering, hindrance, ἐπὶ κωλύμη, a question of stopping the work.

κωλύω, ὑσώ, hinder, oppose, forbid.

κωμάζω, ἄσω (κῶμος, revel), go in a jovial rout.

κώμη, ης, ἡ, and κώμιον, ου, τό, village.

κώπη, ης, ἡ, (same rt. as Lat. *capio*, hold); 1) handle, 2) oar.

κωφός, ἡ, ὅν, deaf, dumb, deaf and dumb.

Λ.

Λᾶας, gen. λᾶος, ὁ, a stone: ἀπὸ τοῦ λᾶας, ὁ λίθος, from the word λᾶας (which means) stone, p. 68.

λαβή, ἡς, ἡ, grip.

λαβύρινθος, ου, ὁ, labyrinth.

Λάγος, ου, ὁ, Lagus, a Macedonian, father of Ptolemy I., king of Egypt.

λαγχάνω (rt. λαχ), λήξομαι, εἴληχα, ἔλαχον, with Gen. and Acc., obtain (as a thing allotted or assigned to one).

λαγώς, ὦ, and λαγώς, οὔ, ὁ, hare.

λάθρα, Adv., secretly: (with Gen.) without the knowledge of.

Λάκαινα, ης, ἡ, a Lacedæmonian woman.

Λακεδαιμόνιος, ὁ, Lacedæmonian, Pl. the Lacedæmonians

Λακεδαιμών, ουος, ἡ, the city Lacedæmon, also called Sparta.

Λάκων, ωνος, ὁ, a Lacedæmonian.

Λακωνικός, Laconic, becoming to the Lacedæmonians.

λαλέω, ἤσω, talk, speak; τὰ λαλούμενα, conversation.

λάλος, ου, talkative (esp. about forbidden things, p. 48).

λαμβάνω (rt. ΛΑΒ), λήψομαι, ἔληφα, ἔλαβον, εἴλημμαι, ἐλήψην, take, receive, obtain, seize,

λαμπάς.

take up (arms); take (cities); get, catch (in hunting); attain: with cognate Acc., ἐλήφθη λάβην, was held fast, p. 28.

λαμπάς, ἄδος, ἥ, torch.

λαμπρός, ὁ, ἄν, bright, clear, conspicuous.

Λάμψακος, ου, ἥ, Lampsäcus, a city of Mysia, on the Hellespont.

λανθάνω (rt. ΛΑΘ), λήσω, λέληθα, 2 Aor. ἔλαθον, escape notice or detection; with Acc., escape the notice of: with Part. or Adj., unobserved, unknown (the Part. or Adj. being translated as the principal verb); φίλος ἐλάνθανε, he was a friend, unknown to me, p. 27: with Part. and reflective Pron., unawares, p. 28. μὴ λαθεῖν, to be found out. Midd. with Gen., forget.

Λαομέδων, οντος, ὁ, Laomēdon, king of Troy, son of Ilus and father of Priam.

λαός, οὔ, ὁ, the people: Pl. 1) orig. men, = *homines*: 2) the people.

Λαπίθαι, ὧν, οἱ, the Lapīthae, a mythical people of Thessaly, celebrated for their war with the Centaurs.

λάβραξ, ακος, ἥ, box, chest, ark; and vessel; boat.

λατομίαι, ὧν, αἱ, (λᾶς, τέμνω), Latomiæ, the stone quarries near Syracuse, also used as a state prison.

λατρεία, ας, ἥ, service, worship.

λατρεύω, εὔσω (with Dat.), serve, worship.

λάφυρον, ου, τό, booty: gen. in Pl. τὰ λάφυρα, spoils.

λάχανον, ου, τό, vegetables, pot-herbs.

λέαινα, ης, ἥ, lioness.

Λεάρχος, ου, ὁ, Learchus, elder son of Athamas and Ino.

λέβης, πτος, ὁ, cauldron.

λιβανωτός.

λέγω, ξω, say, speak, tell, utter: — κακῶς, revile.

λειμών, ὠνος, ὁ, meadow.

λείπω (rt. λιπ), ψω, Perf. ἔλειπον, Pass. ἐλείμμαι, 2 Aor. ἔλιπον, leave behind. leave: Midd. with Gen., leave, part from.

λεκτέος, α, ον (verbal of λέγω), to be spoken: τὰ λεκτέα, what ought to be said.

λεπτός, ἥ, ὄν, thin.

Λέρνη, ης, ἥ, Lernē, a marsh or lagoon in Argolis.

Λευκοδέα, ας, ἥ (the white or shining goddess), Leucothea, a sea nymph, transformed from the mortal Ino.

λευκός, ἥ, ὄν, white.

Λεῦκτρα, ὧν, τά, Leuctra, a city of Boeotia, celebrated for the victory of Epaminondas over the Spartans, B.C. 371.

λευκώλενος, ου, with white arms.

λέων, οντος, ὁ, a lion.

Λεωνίδας, ου, ὁ, (patron fr. λέων), Leonidas, the celebrated king of Sparta, who fell with the 300 at Thermopylæ.

λεώς, ὦ, ὁ, (Att. for λαός), people.

Λεωτυχίδης, ου, ὁ, Leotychides, king of Sparta, B.C. 491—469.

λήγω, ξω, cease.

Λήδα, ας, ἥ, Leda, wife of Tyndareus, mother of Helen and Clytemnestra, and of the Dioscuri (Castor and Pollux).

λήθη, ης, ἥ, 1) forgetfulness: 2) Lethe, "the river of oblivion", a river of hell.

ληΐζω, ἴσω, rob, plunder.

ληστής, ου, ὁ, robber, pirate.

ληστικός, ἥ, ὄν, piratical.

Λητώ, οὔς, ἥ, Latona, the goddess, daughter of the Titan Cœus, and mother of Apollo and Artemis.

λίαν, Adv., excessively, too much, too.

λιβανωτός, οὔ, ὁ, ἥ, frankincense.

Διβύη.

Διβύη, ης, ἡ; Libŷa, the Greek name of Africa.

λίθος, ου, ὁ (ἡ), stone.

λίκνον, ου, τό, (lit. fan), basket, hurdle, cradle.

λιμὴν, ἑνος, ὁ, harbour.

λίμνη, ης, ἡ, lake, pool.

λιμός, ου, ὁ, hunger, famine.

λίνεος, α, ον, linen.

λιχνεῖα, ας, ἡ, daintiness, greediness.

λογίζομαι, ἴσομαι, ιούμαι (λόγος), reckon, consider.

λόγιον, ου, τό, oracle, oracular response.

λογισμός, ου, ὁ, calculation.

λόγος, ου, ὁ (λέγω), word, speech, discourse, argument, story, fable, a remark, an account: Pl. accounts (of money). τῷ λόγῳ, in word, in pretence (opposed to τῷ ἔργῳ.) λόγους ποιεῖσθαι, to confer (with a person).

λογγή, ἧς, ἡ, lance, spear.

λοιδορέω, ἤσω, revile; and Midd. οὔμαι.

λοιμός, ου, ὁ, plague.

λοιπός, ἡ, ὄν, left, remaining. Adv. λοιπόν, at last.

λουτρον, ου, τό, bath, (lit. an instrument for washing).

λούω, σω, wash: Midd. wash oneself, bathe.

λόφος, ου, ὁ, 1) crest of a helmet: 2) crest or ridge of a hill.

Λυγκεύς, ἑως, ὁ, Lynceus, the son of Aegyptus who was spared by his wife, when the rest were killed.

Λυδία, ας, ἡ, Lydia, a country on the W. coast of Asia Minor: in the wider sense, the Lydian empire, comprising Asia Minor W. of the Halys.

Λυδός, ου, ὁ, a Lydian.

λύκος, ου, ὁ, wolf.

Λυκοῦργος, ου, ὁ (λύκος and ἔργον) Lycurgus. 1) Mythical king of the Edonians of Thrace,

μαίνομαι.

driven mad and put to death for his resistance to Dionysus.

2) The great legislator of Sparta, lived before B.C. 800. 3) An Athenian orator, son of Lycophron, lived B.C. 396—323.

λύπη, ης, ἡ, grief.

λύρα, ας, ἡ, the lyre.

Λύσανδρος, ου, ὁ, Lysander, the Spartan general who finished the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 404, died B.C. 395.

Λυσίας, ου, ὁ, Lysias, a celebrated Attic orator, lived B.C. 458—378.

Λυσικλῆς, ἑους, ὁ, Lysicles, an Athenian, p. 79.

Λυσίμαχος, ου, ὁ, Lysimachus, an Athenian, father of Aristides.

λύσσα, ης, ἡ, frenzy, madness.

λύω, ὑῶ, λέλυκα, Pass. λέλυμαι, 1 Aor. Pass. ἐλύην, loose, set free, solve (a riddle), open (a letter), break (ranks): ὑπόσχεσιν, fulfil a promise.

M.

Μαγνησία, ας, ἡ, Magnesia (on the Mæander), a city of Lydia. Μάγος, ου, ὁ, a Magian, a class of religious leaders among the Medes.

μάζα, ης, ἡ, barley-bread, a barley-cake.

μάθημα, ατος, τό (rt. μάθ in μανθάνω), teaching, lesson, learning: Pl. sciences.

μαθητής, ου, ὁ, disciple.

Μαία, ας, ἡ, Maia, daughter of Atlas and Pleione, the eldest of the Pleiads, and the mother of Mercury.

μαιεύομαι (μαία, a nurse), εὔσομαι and μαιδόμαι, ὤσομαι, preside over births, deliver, nurse.

μαίνομαι, μανήσομαι, and οὔμαι, μέμνηναι, ἐμάνην, go mad. μέμνηναι, am mad.

Μαίρα.

Μαίρα, ας, ἡ, Mæra, the favourite dog of Icarus, transformed into the constellation of Canis Minor.
μάκαρ, αρος, ὁ, ἡ, blessed, happy, οἱ μάκαρες, the blessed (gods): Homeric Dat. Pl. μακάρεσσι, p. 28.

Μακεδονία (sc. χώρα), Macedonia.

Μακεδονικός, ἡ, ὄν, Macedonian.

Μακεδών, ὄνος, ὁ, a Macedonian.

μακρολογέω, make a long speech.

μακρός, ἄ, ὄν, long. μακρά τείχη, long walls, i. e. parallel walls

connecting a city with its port, especially Athens and the Piræus.

μάλα, Adv., very. Comp. μᾶλλον, more: μᾶλλον τι, the more. Sup.

μάλιστα, most, above all others.

μαλακία, ας, ἡ, softness, effeminacy, cowardice.

μαλακός, ἡ, ὄν, soft, smooth.

μαλλός, οὔ, ὁ, a lock of wool.

Μάνης, ου, ὁ, Manes, a slave of Diogenes.

μανθάνω (rt. μαθ), μαθήσομαι, μεμάθηκα, 2 Aor. ἔμαθον, learn.

μανία, ας, ἡ, madness.

μαντεῖον, ου, τό, oracle.

μαντεύομαι, σομαι (μάντις), (lit. to be a seer, or act the seer): with Acc. 1) consult (as an oracle): 2) give or utter an oracle.

μαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a prophet or seer; ἡ μαντική, divination.

Μαντίνεια, ας, ἡ, Mantinēa, a city of Arcadia, celebrated for the battle in which Epaminondas fell, B.C. 362.

μάντις, εως, ὁ, seer, prophet.

Μαραθών, ὄνος, ὁ and ἡ, Marathon, a village and plain on the NE. coast of Attica, famous for the victory of the Athenians over the Persians, B.C. 490.

μαρτυρέω, ἦσω, testify.

μαστεύω, εὔσω, search for.

μειζόνως.

μαστιγῶ, ὥσω, and μαστίζω, ἴξω, (μάστιξ, a whip), scourge, whip. μάχη, ης, ἡ, fight, battle.

μάχομαι, ἔσομαι and ἦσομαι, Att. οὔμαι, Perf. μεμάχημαι, fight, contend; Intr. with Dat. of person; also Trans. with cognate Acc. μάχην.

Μεγαβάτης, ου, ὁ, Megabātes, a Persian satrap.

μεγαλοπρεπής, ἑς, (Adv. — ὦς), magnificent.

μεγαλοφρόνως, magnanimously. Comp. -φρονέστερον.

μεγαλόφρων, ου, magnanimous, proud. Comp. -φρονέστερος.

Μεγαρεύς, ἑως, ὁ, Megarian, a man of Megara.

Μέγαρα, ων, τά, Megāra, a city of Peloponnesus, on the Isthmus.

μέγας, ἄλη, α, (Comp. μείζων, contr. fr. μεγίων: Sup. μέγιστος), great: as a surname, the Great = Lat. *Magnus*, p. 3.

μεγαφρονέω, ἦσω, be high minded, elated.

μέγεθος, ους, τό, greatness, size. μέγιστος, ης, ου, Sup. of μέγας. greatest, largest, very great, very large.

μέδιμνος, ου, ὁ, *medimnus*, a dry measure, just a bushel and a half.

μέθη, ης, ἡ, drunkenness.

μεθ-ίημι, let go, release.

μεθ-ίστημι, Trans. remove, alter: Intr. remove, get away, be off, pass or go over, p. 82.

μέθοδος, ου, ἡ, method, system, trick.

μεθύσκω, ὕσω (and other tenses as if fr. μεθύω), intoxicate. Midd. drink freely, be drunk: (also, in a lesser degree), cheer oneself with wine, p. 48.

μειδιάω, ἄσω, smile.

μειζόνως, Adv., on a larger scale, p. 81.

μείζων.

μείζων, *ον* (fr. *μεγίλων*), greater.
 μειράκιον, *ου, τό*, boy, youth.
 μείων, *ον*, less. Comp. of μικρός.
 μέλας, *αινα, αν*, black.
 μέλει *μοί* τινος, I care for it.
 Imperf. ἔμελε, Fut. μελήσει.
 μελεῖζω and μελιζω, *ἴσω, ἰῶ*
 (μέλος), dismember, tear limb
 from limb.
 μελετή, *ῆς, ῆ*, care, practice.
 μέλι, *ιτος, τό*, honey.
 Μελικέρτης, *ου, ὅ*, Melicertes,
 younger son of Athamus and Ino,
 was transformed into the sea-
 god Palaemon.
 μέλλω, *ήσω, 1*) to be about to
 (do, or happen), to have to (do
 anything = German *sollen*): with
 Inf. Pass. am on the point of
 being &c.: 2) delay. *τὸ μέλλον*,
τὰ μέλλοντα, what is coming,
 the future.
 Μελπομένη, *ης, ῆ* (singing), Mel-
 pomēne, the Muse of Tragedy.
 μέλος, *ους, τό, 1*) member, limb:
 2) tune, song.
 μελωδία, *ας, ῆ*, singing, a choral
 song.
 μέφομαι, *φομαι, with Dat.*, blame.
 μέν, particle, marking a clause to
 be followed by one containing
 (δὲ but); generally untranslated;
 (but when emphatic) indeed, on
 the one hand. For ὃ μὲν, see
 ὃ. (Deriv., probably = μένε,
 stop, wait.)
 Μενεκράτης, *ους, ὅ*, Menecrātes, a
 Syracusan physician at the court
 of Philip of Macedon, B.C. 359
 —333.
 Μενέλαος, *ου, ὅ*, Menelāus, king of
 Sparta, brother of Agamemnon.
 μέντοι, however.
 μένω, *μενῶ, 1 Aor. ἔμεινα, Perf.*
μεμένηκα, remain, abide.
 μερίς, *ίδος, ῆ*, part, portion.
 μέρος, *ους, τό*, part: *ἐν τῷ μέρει*,
 partially, in some measure.

μετα-φέρω.

μεσημβρία, *ας, ῆ* (μέσος, ἡμέρα),
 mid-day, noon, the South.
 μεσημβρίζω, *ἴσω*, rest at noon.
 μεσόγαια, *ας, ῆ*, inland.
 μέσος, *η, ον*, middle. *ἀνὰ μέσον*,
 up or in the middle, through.
τὸ μέσον, the centre, p. 75.
ἐν μέσῳ, in the midst. *εἰς μέ-*
σον, forward, forth.
 Μεσσηνίος, *α, ον*, Messenian, i.e.
 of Messene (Μεσσήνη), the S.W.
 district of Peloponnesus.
 μετά, Prep. I. With Gen., with, in
 the midst of, with the help of.
 II. With Acc., to: after (a per-
 son, time, or any thing, in order
 of succession): *μετ' ἡμέραν*,
 the day after, on the return of
 day: *μετά ταῦτα*, Adv., after this,
 next.
 μετα-βαίνω, go over.
 μετα-βάλλω (lit. thrown round,
 turn round), transform, change
 (trans. and intr.): with Acc.
 of relation, *τὴν μορφήν*, in form,
 p. 54. Midd. = Intrans. Act.
 μεταβολή, *ῆς, ῆ*, alteration, change.
 μετα-γινώσκω, change one's mind,
 repent.
 μετα-γράφω, alter (in a letter),
 p. 84.
 μετα-δίδωμι, share with: *τινὶ τι-*
νος, allow.
 μετα-λαγχάνω, with Gen., obtain.
 μετ-αλλάσσω, change, end: with
τὸν βίον, end one's life, die.
 μετα-μέλει, Impers. with *μοι, σοι*,
αὐτῷ, repent.
 μετ-ανίστημι, remove (properly to
 a higher place), translate.
 μεταξύ, Adv., with Gen., between.
 μετα-πέμπω, send forth: Midd.
 send for: Pass. be fetched.
 μετα-στρέφω, turn about or away,
 return.
 μετα-σχηματίζω, *ἴσω, ἰῶ* (σχήμα),
 transform.
 μετα-φέρω, carry over, transfer.

μεταφορικῶς.

μεταφορικῶς, in a transferred sense, metaphorically.

μετ-έρχομαι (= *persequor*), go after, pursue, take vengeance on, p. 66 (sc. Πελῶν).

μετ-έλω, with Gen., partake, share in.

μετέωρος, ον (ἄήρ), in the air, aloft, high, lofty. τὰ μετέωρα, celestial things (e.g. astronomical and meteoric phenomena): hence Eng., *meteor*, *meteoric*.

μετριότης, ἥτος, ἡ, moderation, simplicity, commonness.

μέτριος, α, ον, and ος, ον (μέτρον), moderate.

μετρίως, Adv. in moderation. μ. ἔχειν, to be moderate.

μέτρον, ου, τό, measure.

μέτωπον, ου, τό (μετὰ, ὦψ, i.e. behind the eyes): 1) forehead: 2) face.

μέχρι and μέχρις, 1) with Gen.. up to: μέχρι τινος, for some time. 2) Conj., until, so long as.

μή, 1) not, in dependent sentences. 2) Interrog. (= is it not so?), gen. untranslated: in dependent questions, whether (or no).

μηδαμῶς, Adv., by no means.

μηδέ, nor, not even.

Μήδεια, ας, ἡ, Medēa, daughter of Aeëtes and wife of Jason.

μηδείς, μηδεμία, μηδέν, no, none, no one, nothing.

μηδέποτε, never.

μηδέπω, not yet.

Μηδικός, ἡ, ὄν, Median.

μηδισμός, οὔ, ὅ, Medism, i.e. favouring or having treasonable relations with the Persians.

Μῆδος, ου, ὅ, Mede, Median, (of Media in Asia, the country E. of the Tigris-valley), often used as synonymous with 'Persian' in the wide sense, p. 77.

μηκέτι, no longer, no more.

Μινώταυρος.

μηλέα, ας, ἡ, apple-tree.

μήκος, ους, τό, length.

μήλον, ου, τό, an apple.

μήν, Adv., surely, however: καὶ

μήν, and surely, and yet = *atque*: οὐ μήν, not however.

μήν, μηνός, ὅ, month.

μήνις, ιος, rarely ιδος, ἡ, anger.

μηνυτής, οὔ, ὅ, informer.

μηνύω, ὅσω, with Acc. of the thing,

Dat. of the person, 1) inform (as a spy or informer), tell, (obj. Pers.); inform of (obj. thing), shew: αὐτῷ τοῦτο ἐμήνυσσε, gave him this information, or told him this: 2) declare, decide (as an oracle).

μήποτε, Adv., never.

μηρός, οὔ, ὅ, thigh.

μήτηρ, μητρός, ἡ, mother.

μητρυνά, ἄς, ἡ, step-mother.

μηχανή, ἡς, ἡ, device, resource, machine; esp. an engine of war.

μία, one, Fem. of εἷς.

μίγνυμι, μίξω, Perf. Pass. μέμικμαι, 1 Aor. Pass. ἐμίχην, 2 Aor. Pass. ἐμίγην, with Fut. Midd. ξομαι, mix, mingle.

Μίθρας, ου, ὅ, Mithra, the Persian sun-god.

μικρός, ἄ, ὄν, little, small. Neut., a little: κατὰ μικρόν, little by little.

Μίλητος, ου, ἡ, Milētus, a city of Ionia.

Μιλτιάδης, ου, ὅ, Miltiades, the celebrated Athenian general, victor at Marathon, B.C. 490.

μιμνήσκω (rt. μνα, μνη), μνήσω, with Gen. of thing, remind, put in mind. Perf. Midd. and Pass. μέμνημαι, remember, mention.

Μίνως, ως, Acc. ω, ὅ, Minos, mythical king of Crete and legislator, and after death a judge of hell.

Μινώταυρος, ου, ὅ (the bull of

μισέω.

Minos), the Minōtaur, a fabulous monster in Crete, half man half bull, slain by Theseus.

μισέω, ἤσω, hate.

μισητός, ἡ, ὄν, hated.

Μίσης, ου, ὁ, Mises, a Persian.

μισθός, οὔ, ὁ, pay, wages.

μισθῶ, ὠσω, hire out; Midd. hire in.

μῖσος, ους, τό, hatred.

μνήμα, ατος, τό, memorial, monument, tomb.

μνημεῖον, ου, τό, monument.

μνήμη, ης, ἡ, memory, remembrance. διὰ μνήμης ἔχοντες, bearing in mind.

μνημονεύω, σω (μνήμων), call to remembrance (lit. be mindful of): mention, record, dwell upon.

μνημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, 1) memory: 2) Mnemosyne, goddess of memory, mother of the Muses.

μνήμων, ον, mindful, with a good memory: epithet of Artaxerxes II.

μνησικακέω, ἤσω (μυμήσκω, καρός), bear ill will.

μνηστεύω, court, woo, visit.

μνηστήρ, ἥρως, ὁ, wooer.

μοῖρα, ας, ἡ, fate.

Μοῖραι, αἱ, the Fates, 3 goddesses who allotted the destinies of gods and men.

Μολοσσοί, ὧν, οἱ, the Molossians, a people of Epirus.

μονάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a unit.

μονή, ἡς, ἡ (μένω), delay.

μόνον, Adv., only.

μόνος, η, ον (μένω), alone, unaided, hardly.

μονοσάνδαλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a person wearing only one sandal.

μόριον, ου, τό (dim. of μέρος), a small portion.

μόρος, ου, ὁ, fate.

μορφή, ἡς, ἡ (= *forma*), form, shape.

Μοῦσα, ης, ἡ, 1) a Muse: 2) song. Pl. the Muses, the 9 daughters of

Νάξος.

Mnemosyne (Memory), patron deities of music, poetry, and literature.

μουσικός, ἡ, ὄν, pertaining to the Muses, musical. Subst. ὁ, a musician: ἡ μουσική and τὰ μουσικά, music.

μουσικῶς, Adv., intellectually (in a way worthy of the Muses).

μοχθηρός, ἡ, ὄν, wretched, wicked.

μυελός, οὔ, ὁ, marrow.

μυθικός, ἡ, ὄν, mythical, fabulous.

μυθολογέω, ἤσω, relate (as a myth).

μυθολόγος, ου, ὁ, mythologer, relater of myths or fables.

μῦθος, ου, ὁ, a fable.

μύα, ας, ἡ, a fly.

Μυκάλη, ης, ἡ, Mycale, a promontory on the W. coast of Asia Minor, where the Greeks defeated the Persian fleet, B.C. 479.

Μυκῆναι, ὧν, αἱ, Mycenæ, the chief city of Argolis in the heroic age.

Μύλασα, ων, τά, Mylasa, a city of Caria.

Μύνδιος, α, ον, a Myndian, of Myndus.

Μύνδος, ου, ἡ, Myndus, a city of Caria.

Μυοῦς, οὔντος, ἡ, Myus, a city of Caria.

μυριάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a myriad = 10,000; the Greek indefinite for a larger number.

μυρός, α, ον, countless. μυρίω, 10,000 times, (indef.).

μύρμηξ, ηκος, ὁ, an ant.

Μυσία, ας, ἡ, Mysia, the NW. district of Asia Minor.

Μύσιος, α, ον, Mysian.

Μυσός, οὔ, ὁ, a Mysian.

Ν.

Ναί, yes! true!

Νάξος, ου, ἡ, Naxos, an island in the Aegean, one of the Cyclades, sacred to Dionysus.

ναός.

- ναός, οὔ, ὁ, temple.
 νάρθηξ, κος, ὁ (= *ferula*), a hol-
 low reed.
 ναυαρχέω, ἦσω, command (a ship).
 ναύκληρος, ου, ὁ, pilot, master of
 a ship, skipper, p. 40.
 ναυμαχέω, ἦσω (ναῦς, μάχη),
 fight (in a naval battle).
 ναυμαχία, ας, ἡ, seafight.
 ναῦς, νεώς, ἡ, ship.
 ναυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, naval; τὸ ναυτι-
 χόν, the fleet.
 νεανίας, ου (νέος), youth, young
 man.
 νεανίσκος, ου (dim. of νεανίας),
 youth, young man.
 νεῖκος, ους, τό, strife, contention.
 Νεῖλος, ου, ὁ, the river Nile.
 νεκρός, ά, ὄν, dead. Subst. a dead
 person, a corpse.
 νέκταρ, αρος, τό, nectar, the drink
 of the gods.
 Νεμέα, ας, ἡ, Nemēa, a valley in
 Argolis.
 Νέμεος, α, ον, Nemean, i.e. of Nemea: τὰ Νέμεα, the Nemean
 games, celebrated every 2nd and
 4th year at Nemea.
 νέμω, νεμῶ and late ἦσω, 1 Aor.
 ἐνεμα, Perf. νενέμηκα, divide,
 deal out; feed (flocks or herds),
 pasture (trans.). Midd. feed on,
 pasture, (trans. and intrans.).
 νέος, α, ον, young; under age, p. 83:
 new.
 νεῦμα, ατος, τό, nod, wink, hint.
 νεφέλη, ης, ἡ, and νέφος, ους, τό,
 cloud.
 νεώς, ώ, ὁ, Attic = ναός, temple.
 νεωστί, Adv., newly, lately.
 νεωτερίζω, make an insurrection,
 attempt a revolution.
 νεωτερισμός, οὔ, ὁ, insurrection,
 revolution.
 νεώτερος (Comp. of νέος), new,
 fresh, strange: νεώτερόν τι ποιεῖν
 (= *gravius statuere*), take ex-
 treme measures.

νόσημα.

- νήπιος, ου (άν, not, επ, speak
 = *infans*), infant, little, young.
 Νηρεύς, έως, ὁ, Nereus, an aged
 sea-god, son of Pontus and Gaea
 (Sea and Earth).
 Νηρηίδες, ων, αἱ, Nereides, sea-
 nymphs, daughters of Nereus.
 νησιώτης, ου, ὁ, islander.
 νῆσος, ου, ἡ, island,
 νηφάλιος, α, ον, (νήφω), sober,
 discreet.
 νικάω (νίκη), ἦσω, conquer; with
 Acc. both of the foe and the
 victory: μάχην νικᾶν, to win a
 battle; μ. Ῥωμαίους νικᾶν, to
 defeat the Romans in battle:
 Ὀλύμπια νικᾶν, to gain an
 Olympic victory: νικῶν, victo-
 rious.
 νίκη, ης, ἡ, victory.
 νικητής, οὔ, ὁ, victor.
 Νικάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, (the Conquer-
 or), Nicānor, a Macedonian offi-
 cer in the service of Philip and
 Alexander.
 Νικίων, ωνος, ὁ, Nicion, a Mace-
 donian general.
 Νιόβη, ης, ἡ, Niōbe, daughter of
 Tantalus, and wife of Amphion,
 an example of divine vengeance.
 Νῆσος, ου, ὁ, Nisus, son of Pan-
 dion, a mythical king of Me-
 gara.
 νοέω, ἦσω, perceive, think, come
 to one's senses; mean, signify.
 νομίζω, ἴσω, ἰῶ (νόμος), ordain as
 a law; believe, consider, esteem,
 account. νομιζόμενος, η, ον, ac-
 customed, wonted: Neut. Pl. τὰ
 νομιζόμενα, customs.
 νόμιμος, η, ον, later ος, ον, law-
 ful, established by law. τὰ νό-
 μιμα, customs, institutions.
 νόμος, ου, ὁ (νέμω), law, custom.
 νόος, νοῦς, οὔ, ὁ, mind.
 νοσέω, be sick, be ill (with cog-
 nate Acc. νόσον, of a disease).
 νόσημα, ατος, τό, sickness.

νοσηματικός.

νοσηματικός, ή, όν, sickly: delicate (in health).

νόσος, ου, ή, illness, disease, pestilence.

νύκτωρ, Adv., by night.

νυμφεύω (νύμφη), 1) Act. marry, lit. be a bride, said of the woman, with Dat. of the man: 2) Midd. marry, take to oneself a wife, said of the man, with Acc. of the woman.

νύμφη, ης, ή, bride.

νυμφίος, ου, ό, bridegroom.

νῦν, Adv., now: οἱ νῦν, those of the present day.

νύξ, νυκτός, ή, night.

νῶτος, ου, ό, back; hinder side, p. 48.

Ξ.

Ξαντίππη, Xantippe, the wife of Socrates.

Ξάνθιππος, ου, ό, Xanthippus, an Athenian father of Pericles.

ξένη, ης, ή (χώρα), a foreign country: ἐπὶ τῆς ξένης, abroad.

Ξενιάδης, ου, ό, Xeniadēs, a Corinthian, who purchased the philosopher Diogenes, and afterwards set him free.

ξένος, ου, ό, foreigner, stranger, guest, host: friend, by ties of hospitality. ὦ ξένε, my friend, my good sir (like the American *stranger!*).

Ξενοφῶν, ὠντος, ό, Xenophon, son of Gryllus, the celebrated Athenian philosopher, general, and historian, a disciple of Socrates, lived B.C. 444 (about)—after B.C. 360.

Ξέρξης, ου, ό, Xerxes, king of Persia, son and successor of Darius Hystaspis.

ξηραίνω, ανώ, Perf. Pass. ἐξήραμαι, dry, dry up.

ξηρός, ά, όν, dry.

Ο.

ξίφος, ους, τό, sword.

ξυγγενής, ές = συγγενής, kindred.

ξυγκαῶ-αιρέω, join with (another) in destroying or removing.

ξυγκατ-εργάζομαι, aid in effecting his purpose, p. 83.

ξύλινος, η, ον, wooden.

ξύλλαμβάνω see συλλαμβάνω.

ξύλληψις, εως, ή, seizure, arrest.

ξύλον, ου, τό, a log, timber: Pl. logs.

ξύμβασις, εως, ή, coming together, agreement.

ξύμμαχία, ας, ή, alliance, confederacy.

ξύμμαχος, ον, (ξύν, μάχομαι), Attic for σύμμαχος, allied with. Subst. ally.

ξύμμετ-έχω, take part in.

ξύμπρέσβυς, εως, ό, colleague (in an embassy).

ξύμφορος, ον, advantageous.

ξύν = σύν: for compounds with ξυμ and ξυν, see συμ and συν.

ξυνειργασμένος (Perf. Pass. Part. of συνεργάζομαι), wrought, squared (stones).

ξυνερχθέντα, τά, the calamities that befel: fr. συμφέρω.

ξυνεπ-αιτιάομαι, join in an accusation (besides another).

ξυνεπαν-ίστημι, Trans., raise up together; Intr., rise up together (in revolt).

ξύνεσις, εως, ή, understanding.

ξύνετός, ή, όν, intelligent.

ξύνδημα, see σύνδημα.

ξύνιστημι, see συνίστημι.

ξύνομολογέω, ήσω, consent, agree, confess.

Ο.

Ο, ή, τό, Def. Art. 2nd and 1st Decl., the: sometimes = Poss. Pron. ὁ μέν—ὁ δέ (without a Subst.) the former—the latter. the one—the other; ὁ δὲ alone, but the other; (with a Subst.),

ὀβολός.

the—, but—; (with a proper Noun, *e. g.*) ὁ μὲν Κῦρος, Cyrus, ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος, but Clearchus. τὸ introduces a word or phrase quoted, *e. g.* τὸ χαίρειν, the word "hail".

ὀβολός, οὔ, ὁ, obol, a Greek weight and coin, 1—6th of the drachma; worth about $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.

ὀγδοός, η, ον, eighth.

ὀγκάζομαι, ήσομαι, bray.

Ὀγχηστός, οὔ, ὁ, Oncestus, a city of Boeotia.

ὀδε, ήδε, τόδε, Dem. Pron. 2nd and 1st Decl., this (referring to what follows): followed by Art. ὀδε ὁ ἀνὴρ, this man.

ὀδεύω, σω, journey, travel.

ὀδμή, ής, η, smell, scent.

ὀδός, οὔ, η, way, road, journey.

ὀδοός, όντος, ὁ, tooth.

ὀδύνη, ης, η, pain.

ὀδύρομαι, οὔμαι, bewail oneself, lament, bewail (also Trans.).

Ὀδυσσεύς, έώς, ὁ, Ulysses.

ὅθεν, Adv., whence, wherefore.

Ὀϊάγρος, ου, ὁ, Oeāger, a mythical king of Thrace, father of Orpheus.

οἶδα, (2 Perfect fr. rt. Fιδ, see), Inf. εἰδέναι, Part. εἰδώς, know; (with ποιεῖν) know how = can.

Οἰδίπους, οδος, ὁ, Oedipus; Acc. ουν.

οἶκαδε and οἶκόνδε, Adv., home (lit. to the house).

οἶκετός, α, ον (οἶκος), one's own, native, natural; Subst. ὁ—, relation, οἶ—, one's family: ή— (γῆ), one's native land, home.

οἰκέτης, ου, ὁ, a domestic slave.

οἰκέω, ήσω, dwell, inhabit. ή οἰκουμένη, the (inhabited) world.

οἶκημα, ατος, τό, dwelling, chamber.

οἰκήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, inhabitant.

οἶκία, ας, η, house, household, family.

Ὀλυμπία.

οἰκοδόμημα, ατος, τό, building, structure.

οἰκοδομία, ας, η, building.

οἶκοθεν, from home, of one's own (goods).

οἶκοι, Adv. (old Dat. of οἶκος), at home.

οἶκος, ου, ὁ, house, household, family.

οἰκτείρω, ερω, 1 Aor. ὤκτειρα, pity, compassionate.

οἰκτρός, ά, όν (οἶκτος, ὁ, pity), lamentable.

οἶμοι, ah me! alas for me! used by the Tragedians: mock tragic in the fable at p. 46.

οἶνοποιία, ας, η, wine-making.

οἶνος, ου, ὁ, (= *vinum*), wine.

οἶνωσις, εως, η (οἶνος), love of wine, intemperance.

οἶομαι, ήσομαι, Aor. ήθην, think, suppose: οἶμαι, so I think; in my opinion.

οἶον, Adv. (prop. Acc. Masc. of οἶος, sc. τρόπον), for example

οἶος, α, ον, what sort of! what! (= Lat. *qualis*): Rel. after τοῖος, as: οἶος τέ εἰμι, I am able; οἶα, as is (was) natural.

οἶς, οἶός, ὁ, ή, sheep, Att. contr fr. οῖς (= *ovis*).

ὀϊστεύμα, ατος, τό, arrow.

οἷστός, οὔ, ὁ, arrow.

οἶχομαι, ήσομαι, ὤχημαι, (ὥχηα rare), go, am gone, am off to.

ὀκτάμηνος, (rarely η), ον, and ἑκταμηνιαῖος, ον, eight months old.

ὀλίγος, η, ον, little; ὀλίγον, as Adv. of time and space, a little, shortly. παρ' ὀλίγον, within a little; all but.

ὀλκός, άδος, ή, a ship of burthen, a merchant ship.

ὅλος, η, ον, whole: τὰ ὅλα, the whole cause or issue.

Ὀλυμπία, ας, η, Olympia, a plain in Elis, where the Olympic games were held: derived fr.

Ὀλύμπιος, q. v.

Ὀλυμπιονίκης.

Ὀλυμπιονίκης, ου, ὁ, an Olympic victor.

Ὀλύμπιος, α, ον, Olympian (esp. as an epithet of Jove); τὰ Ὀλύμπια, the Olympic Games.

Ὀλυμπος, ου, ὁ, Olympus, a mountain. 1. In Greece, on the NE. border of Thessaly. 2. The Mysian Olympus, in the N. of Asia Minor.

ὁμαλός, ἡ, ὄν, alike, even, equal.

ὁμαλῶς, evenly, unanimously.

ὁμβρος, ου, ὁ (= *imber*), rain, storm of rain.

Ὅμηρος, ου, ὁ, Homer, the father of epic poetry.

ὁμιλέω, ἴσω, associate with.

ὁμιλητής, ου, ὁ, compunior, disciple.

ὁμιλία, ας, ἡ, intercourse.

ὁμιλος, number, crowd. ὁ πολὺς ὁμιλος (= *vulgus*), the common herd, men in general.

ὁμίχλη, ης, ἡ, mist, spray, p. 64.

ὄμμα, ατος, τό, eye.

ὀμνυμι, ὀμοῦμαι, late ὀμόσω, 1 Aor.

ὤμοσα, Perf. ὀμώμοκα, swear.

ὅμοιος, α, ον, like, similar, equal. Fr. ὁμός.

ὁμοίως, in like manner, alike, at once, p. 80.

ὁμολογέω, ἴσω, agree, grant, confess.

ὁμολογία, ας, ἡ, agreement, condition: Plur. terms.

ὁμός, ἡ, ὄν, the same.

ὁμόσε, Adv., together: lit. to the same place: χωρεῖν, to go to meet (in battle), with Dative.

ὁμοτράπεζος, ου, ὁ, (ὁμός, τράπεζα), a fellow-banqueter.

ὁμοῦ, Adv., together. Fr. ὁμός.

ὁμόφυλος, ὁ, ἡ, of the same race.

ὁμώνυμος, ὁ, ἡ, namesake.

ὅμως, Adv., however, nevertheless.

ὄν, ὄντος, τό (Neut. of ὄν, Pres.

Part. of εἶμι), the reality.

ὄναρ, τό (indeclin.), a dream.

ὄρασις.

ὀνειδίζω, ἴσω, ἰῶ, reproach, upbraid.

ὀνειδος, ους, τό, reproach.

ὄνειρος, ου, ὁ, dream, vision.

ὀνίνημι (rt. ON), ὀνήσω, 2 Aor. Midd. ὀνήμην or ὀνάμην, benefit. Midd., gain profit or advantage.

ὄνομα, ατος, τό, name: Acc. by name.

ὀνομάζω, ἄσω, call, name.

ὀνομαστί, Adv., by name.

ὀνομαστός, ἡ, ὄν, (verbal of ὀνομάζω), renowned.

ὄνος, ου, ὁ, ass.

ὄντως, Adv., really, in reality. ἡ ὄντως εὐδαιμονία, real happiness, p. 35.

ὄνυξ, υχος, ὁ, nail, claw, talon.

ὀξεώς, Adv., quickly, suddenly (= vulg. *sharp* in 'look sharp').

ὀξύς, εἶα, ὅ, sharp, quick. τὰ ὀξέα, the suddenness.

ὀξύτης, ητος, ἡ, sharpness, quickness.

ὅπῃ, Adv., in whatever way.

ὀπισθεν, Adv. with Gen., behind.

ὀπίσω, Adv., backwards, back.

ὀπλίζω, ἴσω, ἰῶ, arm (trans.). Midd. arm (intrans.).

ὀπλίτης, ου, ὁ, hoplite, the Greek heavy-armed foot-soldier.

ὄπλον, ου, τό, a weapon: Pl. arms.

ὅποι, Adv., whither: in what position (e. g. of honour, p. 35).

ὁποῖος, α, ον, of what sort.

ὁπόσος, η, ον, so great; so much; how great, how much, as great or much as. Pl. as many as.

ὀπότε, with Subj., when.

ὀπότε, Conj., when.

ὀπότερος, α, ον, which of the two.

ὅπου, Adv., where: with Gen., in what part of, whereabouts in.

ὀπώρα, ας, ἡ, autumn, harvest.

ὅπως, 1) Adv., how: 2) Conj., that, how that, in order that.

ὄρασις, εως, ἡ, sight.

ὄραω.

ὄραω, defective: Imperf. ἐώρων, Perf. ἐώραχα. Fut. (fr. rt. ωπ) ὀφθαί, Perf. Pass. ὤμμαι, 1 Aor. Pass. ὤφθην, 2 Perf. ὀπωπα; 2 Aor. (fr. rt. ἰδ = Fiδ) εἶδον, see. ὄραν ὀπως, to see that: ἡδὲν ὄραν, to prefer.

ὀργή, ἡς, ἡ, anger, rage, passion: μετ' ὀργῆς, angrily,

ὀργίζομαι, -ισθήσομαι, and Midd. ἰούμαι, ἰσθῆν (rare Act. ὀργίζω, enrage), with Dat., become or be angry, enraged, incensed.

ὄρεινός, ἡ, ὄν (ὄρος), mountainous.

ὀρθός, ἡ, ὄν, Adv. ὡς, upright, right: κατὰ τὸ ὀρθόν, according to right, by rights.

ὀρθῶ, σω, set up, set right, direct.

ὄρθρος, ου, ὁ, dawn, morning.

ὀρίζω, ἰσω, ἰῶ (ὄρος), bound.

Midd. define. (Hence horizon).

ὄριον, ου, τό (dim. of ὄρος), border. Pl. parts.

ὄρκος, ου, ὁ, oath.

ὀρμάω, ἡσω, set in motion, start (trans.). Midd. set about, be eager for, start (intr.), proceed to, attack.

ὀρμή, ἡς, ἡ, impulse, zeal, scheme.

ὀρνεον, ου, τό, a fowl.

ὀρνις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, bird, hen.

Ὀρόντης, ου, ὁ, Orontes, a Persian noble, son-in-law of Artaxerxes.

ὄρος, ου, ὁ, boundary.

ὄρος, ους, τό, mountain, chain of mountains.

ὀροφή, ἡς, ἡ, and ὄροφος, ου, ὁ, roof.

ὄρουξ, ὕρος, ὁ, quail,

ὀρύσσω, ξω, ὀρώρυχα, dig.

ὀρφανός, ὄν, and ἡ, ὄν, bereft.

Ὀρφεύς, ἑως, ὁ, Orpheus, son of Oeager and Calliope, the great mythical bard of Greece.

ὀρχέομαι, ἡσομαι, dance.

Ὀρχόμενος, ου, ὁ, sometimes ἡ, Orchomenus, a city of Boeotia.

οὐδείς.

ὅς, ἡ, ὅ, Rel. Pron., who, which, ὅς ἄν (= *quicumque*), whoever.

ὅσιος, α, ον, holy.

ὀσιότης, ἡτος, ἡ, uprightness.

ὀσμή, ἡς, ἡ, smell, scent, stench.

ὅσον, Adv., as far as.

ὅσος, η, ον, how great? how much?

so great, so much, so, as. ὅσον

ὅσα, as (after *as much*), what.

ὅσος μὴ, excepting what. Pl. all who.

ὅςπερ, ἡπερ, ὅπερ, Rel. Pron. (gen. in dependent sentence), who, what, which (περ = in fact, indeed, actually).

ὀστέον, ου, τό, bone.

ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅ τι, whoever, who (of all others), what.

ὅστιςοῦν, whosoever.

ὀστρακίζω, ostracize, i. e., banish by ostracism. See p. 127.

ὀστρακον, ου, τό, a piece of pottery; a vote of ostracism.

ὅταν, with Subj., when.

Ὀτάνης, ου, ὁ, Otanes, a noble Persian, son of Pharnaspes.

ὅτε, Conj., when.

ὅτι, Conj., that, because; not translated before a dependent speech in the oratio directa (e. g. p. 4): with Superl. = ὡς, as—as possible, like Lat. *quam*.

ὅτου, ὅτω = οὐτινος, ὅτινι, Gen. and Dat. of ὅστις.

οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ, not, no! οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ, nevertheless.

οὐ, Adv., where.

οὐδαμῇ (ἡ), Adv., nowhere, (in no direction).

οὐδαμοῦ, Adv., nowhere, (in no place).

οὐδαμῶς, Adv., by no means.

οὐδέ, nor, no more, not even; neither—nor: οὐδ' ὡς, not even so.

οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, no (one), none: οὐδέν, Adv. not at all: οὐδέν χειρόν, it is none the worse.

οὐδέποτε.

οὐδέποτε, and οὐδεπώποτε, Adv., never.

οὐκέτι, Adv., no more, never again.

οὐκοῦν, properly interrogative, (is it) not (so) then? hence illative, then, therefore.

οὐμεινοῦν, Adv., not at all.

οὖν, logical particle, therefore, then.

οὐποτε, Adv., never.

οὐπω, Adv., not yet.

οὐρά, ἄς, ἡ, tail.

Οὐρανία, ἄς (Ion. ἡ, ἡς) ἡ, (heavenly), Urania, the Muse of astronomy.

οὐρανός, οὐ, ὁ, heaven.

οὖς, ὠτός, τό, Pl. ὠτα, ear.

οὐσία, ἄς, ἡ, power, substance.

οὔτε, not even, neither: οὔτε—οὔτε, neither—nor.

οὔτοι, Adv., not at all.

οὔτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, Dem. Pron., this; with Art. and Noun, οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος or ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος, this man. (Stem *τοτο*, a reduplication of *το*, the stem of the article ὁ, ἡ, τό).

οὔτω, and οὔτως, *sq.*, thus; οὐκ οὔτω τι, not so much, p. 92.

οὐχί, Adv., not.

ὄφελος, ους, τό, profit, use, advantage.

ὀφθαλμός, οὐ, ὁ, eye. εἰς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἐλθεῖν, to be admitted to the presence (*lit.* sight) of.

ὄφης, εως, ὁ, serpent, snake.

ὄψις, εως, ἡ, face, sight. Pl. the eyes.

ὄψον, ου, τὸ, meat, condiments, *i.e.*, all sorts of food over and above the necessities of bread and wine, p. 88.

II.

Παγγαῖον, τὸ ὄρος, Mons Pangaeus, a mountain of Thrace, near the N. coast of the Aegean.

Πανδίω.

Πάδος, ου, ὁ (*Padus*), the river Po. πάθος, ους, τό, any affection of which a person is the subject; esp. suffering, calamity.

παιάν, ἄνος, ὁ, the Paean, a hymn to Apollo, sung on going into battle, and in celebration of victory.

παιανίζω, ἴσω, ἰω, raise the Paean.

παιδεύω, σω (παῖς), train, educate: Midd. train oneself, be practised (with Infin.).

παιδικός, ῥ, ὄν, childish: Subst. τὰ παιδικά, a favourite.

παίζω, ξομαι, ξοῦμαι, late ξω, ἔπαισα (*rt.* παιδ, in παῖς), play, sport, jest.

παῖς, δός, ὁ, child, boy, youth; son; slave, like Lat. *puer*, and Fr. *garçon*: ἡ, daughter.

παῖω, παῖσω (Com. Poet. -ήσω), 1 Aor. ἔπαισα, Perf. πέπαικα, beat.

πάλαι, Adv., in olden times, formerly. τὸ πάλαι, in the earliest times.

Παλαίμων, ονος, ὁ, Palaemon, a sea god, transformed from the mortal Melicertes.

παλαιός, ἄ, ὄν, old, ancient: τὸ παλαιόν, of old, anciently.

παλαίστρα, ἄς, ἡ, palaestra, wrestling-school, wrestling-place; wrestling, conflict, struggle. Said of Sicily, as a seat of war, like 'cock-pit' of Belgium.

παλαίω, αἴσω, wrestle.

πάλιν, Adv., again.

πάλλω, παλῶ, brandish.

παλτόν, οὔ, τό, spear, javelin.

πάμπολυς, πόλλη, πολυ, very much, very large: Pl. very many.

Πάν, Πανός, ὁ, Pan, the god of shepherds.

πανάθλιος, ἰα, ἰον, very wretched.

πανδημεῖ, Adv., in mass, together: *lit.* with the whole people.

Πανδίω, ονος, ὁ, Pandion. 1.

Πανδρόσιον.

Mythical king of Athens, son of Erichthonius, and father of Proene. 2. King of Athens, and afterwards of Megara, and father of Nisus.

Πανδρόσιον, ου, τὸ, Pandrosium, the shrine of Pandrosus.

Πανδώρα, ας, ἡ (πᾶς, δῶρον, endowed with all gifts), Pandōra, the first mortal woman, wife of Epimetheus.

πανοπλία, ας, ἡ (full) arms, armour, panoply.

παντάπασι, Adv. entirely.

πανταχῇ, Adv., in all directions, every where.

πανταχόθεν, Adv., from all sides.

πανταχοῦ, Adv., every where.

παντελής, ἐς, complete.

παντελῶς, altogether.

πάντη, Adv., in every way, altogether.

παντοδαπός, ἡ, ὄν, of every sort.

παντοδαπῶς, in all manner of ways.

πάντοθεν, Adv., from all sides.

παντοῖος, α, ον, of every sort, of all sorts.

πάντως, Adv., at all events, in any case, entirely.

πάνυ, Adv., altogether, quite, certainly.

πάρ, Poet. contraction of παρά, p. 48.

παρά, Prep., by, near. I. With Gen.

1) of place: from: 2) caus.: by.

II. With Dat.: with (a Person), in the house of. III. With Acc.

1) of place: at, near, among, by the side of; down by, p. 33:

2) of time: at, about, during:

3) causal: 1) against, contrary to: 2) in comparison of.

παραβαίνω, pass over, overstep, transgress.

παραβάλλω, place before, supply.

Midd., expose to danger, betray.

παραγγελία, ας, ἡ, command.

παρα-σκευάζω.

παρ-αγγέλλω, ελῶ, with Dat. of Person, order, recommend.

παράγγελμα, τος, τὸ, order, command.

παρ-γίγνομαι, arrive at, be sent to, happen.

παρ-άγω, lead aside, lead astray: Pass. be misled, deceived.

παράδεισος, ου, ὁ (a Persian word), pleasure-grounds, park, garden.

παρ-αδίδωμι, hand over, deliver, assign, consign, bestow, sentence.

παράδοξος, ον, contrary to expectation; τὸ παράδοξον, the surprise.

παράδοσις, εως, ἡ, surrender.

παραίνεσις, εως, ἡ, advice, counsel; γνώμης παραίνεσις, for expressing their opinion in the way of counsel.

παρ-αινέω, ἔσω, praise.

παρ-αιτέω, beg off. Midd. 1) excuse oneself: 2) with Acc. of thing: decline, excuse oneself from.

παρα-καλέω, with Dat., exhort, bid; with Acc., call to one's said.

παρά-κειμαι, lie near, παρακείμενος, adjacent to.

παρα-κλέπτω, ψω, steal covertly.

παρα-λαμβάνω, λήψομαι. receive, retain, take home, entertain, succeed to, assume the government of.

παρα-λείπω, ψω, leave on one side, neglect, leave untold, pass over.

παράλιος, ον, and α, ον, lying on the sea. Subst. παραλία (sc. γῆ), coast, sea-board.

παράλογος, ον, unexpected. τῷ παρὰ λόγῳ, in a surprising way.

παρανομία, ας, ἡ, violation of the laws.

παρα-πλέω, sail by, sail past.

παρα-ποιέομαι, counterfeit.

παρα-ρέω (see ῥέω), flow by.

παρα-σκευάζω, ἄσω, prepare, pro-

παρασκευή.

vide, fit out, equip. Midd. prepare oneself, make ready.
 παρασκευή, ἥς, ἡ, preparation, equipment, apparatus. ἐκ παρασκευῆς, of set purpose; ἀπὸ παρασκευῆς, by arrangement.
 παρα-σύρω, ὑρῶ, sweep away.
 παράταξις, εως, ἡ, an army in battle array. συμβληθείσης τῆς π., when battle was joined.
 παρα-τάσσω, draw up in array. Midd. draw oneself up against, oppose, emulate.
 παρα-τίθῃμι, set before, place beside: Midd. place beside oneself, have set before one, feast upon.
 παραυτίκα, Adv., immediately; for the moment.
 παράφορος, ον (lit. borne astray); π. πρὸς eager for p. 12.
 παρα-φωνέω, say aside; throw in (a remark or correction), p. 25.
 παραχρῆμα. Adv., immediately, on the instant.
 παρα-χωρέω, ἵσσομαι, late ἵσω, give place to, grant.
 πάρδαλις, εως, ἡ, panther.
 παρα-εδρεύω, σω, sit beside, share the judgment seat of, p. 72.
 πάρ-ειμι, I am here, come, come forward. τὰ παρόντα, the present, existing circumstances: ἡ παροῦσα (sc. ἡμέρα), to day.
 πάρ-ειμι, pass by, approach, draw near, come in, come forward.
 παρα-έρχομαι, 2 Aor. Inf. ἐλθεῖν, pass by, come forward.
 παρ-έχω, hold, furnish, render; with ἑαυτον, make or shew oneself. Midd. offer, promise.
 παρθένος, ου, ἡ, virgin.
 Παρδοι, οί, the Parthians.
 Παρνασσός, ου, ὁ, Parnassus, a mountain on the borders of Phocis and Locris, sacred to the Muses.

παύω.

πάροδος, ου, ἡ, approach, passage, pass (e. g. mountain pass).
 παροικέω, ἥσω, dwell beside or near.
 παρόμοιος, ον, and α, ον, just like, exactly, similar.
 παρ-οξύω, sharpen, exasperate, exacerbate.
 παρ-οράω, overlook, neglect.
 παρούσία, ας, ἡ, presence, coming, arrival.
 παρρησία, ας, ἡ, freedom of speech; boldness, confidence.
 Παρυαία, ας, ἡ, Paryaea, a mountain on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly.
 πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, Sing. 1) collective, all, the whole (of a person or thing); 2) distributive, each, every one: Plur. all.
 πάσχω (rt. ΠΑΘ), πείσομαι, πέπονθα, ἔπαθον, suffer; to be affected in any way; εὖ πάσχειν, to be well treated, κακῶς π., to be ill treated.
 πάταγος, ου, ὅ, noise.
 Πάταρα, ων, τά, Patära, a city of Lycia.
 πατέω, ἥσω, tread on, trample.
 πατήρ, τρός, ὁ, father.
 πατήριος, α, ον, and πατρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of a father, hereditary.
 πατρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, country, lit. father's-land.
 πατρῷος, ον, and ἄ, ον, paternal, hereditary.
 παῦλα, ας, ἡ (παύω), rest, pause, end.
 Πausανίας, ου, ὁ, Pausanias, regent of Sparta (B.C. 479—470), victor over the Persians at Plataeae, afterwards put to death for treason.
 παύω, σω, put an end to, bring to an end, with Acc. of person and Gen. of indirect object: τὴν μήτερα τοῦ βίου ἐπεπαύκει, had put his mother to death:

Παφλαγονία.

appease, assuage (with Acc. of thing, e. g. λύπην). Midd. come to an end, leave off, cease.

Παφλαγονία, ας, ἡ, Paphlagonia, a district in the N. of Asia Minor.

παχύς, εἶα, ὅ, thick, stout, fat.

πεδιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, plain, even ground.

πέδιλον, ου, τό, sandal, shoe.

πεδίον, ου, τό, plain.

πεζός, οὔ, ὁ, a foot soldier: τὸ πεζόν, infantry, land force: παυ- σὲ καὶ πεζῶ, by sea and land, p. 77.

πέιθω, rt. ΠΙΘ, πείσω, πέπεικα, 2 Perf. πέποιθα (Intr.), πέπεισμαι, 2 Aor. ἐπίθον (Intr.); persuade, convince; μὴ πέιθων, not being belived, p. 58. Midd. obey, trust, follow. Pass. be persuaded, believe, consent. πεισθεῖς (with Dat.), at the instigation of, p. 63.

πεῖρα, ας, ἡ, experiment, experience; πεῖραν λαβεῖν, gain experience; π. δίδοναι, prove by experience; πεῖραν παρέχειν, give proof.

Πειραιεύς, ἑως, ὁ, Piraeus, the chief port of Athens.

πειράτης, οὔ, ὁ (πειράω), pirate.

πειράω, ἄσω and Midd., ἄρμαι, ἄσσομαι (πεῖρα), try, endeavour, make a trial or experiment of, experience.

πείρω, περῶ, 1 Aor. ἔπειρα, Perf. Pass. πέπαρμαι, pierce.

Πεισίστρατος, ου, ὁ, Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens, B.C. 560—527.

πέλαγος, ους, τό, (pelagus), sea.

πελειάς, ἄδος, ἡ, dove.

πέλεκυς, εως, ὁ, axe, hatchet.

Πηλίας, ου, ὁ, Pelias, king of Iolcus in Thessaly.

Πελλίνα, ης, ἡ, Pellina or Pellinna, a city of Thessaly.

Πελοποννησιακός, ἡ, ὄν, and Πελοποννήσιος, ον, ὁ, Peloponnesian.

περί.

Πελοπόννησος, ου, ἡ (Πέλοψ, νῆσος, island of Pelops), the great peninsula of Southern Greece, now the *Morea*.

Πέλοψ, οπος, ὁ, Pelops, son of Tantalus, and founder of the royal house of Mycenae in Argolis.

πέλω, and ομαι, am; Poetic, and only Pres. and Imp.

πέμπτος, η, ον, fifth.

πέμπω, ψω, πέπομφα, send, enquire; send to enquire (of an oracle).

πένης, ητος, ὁ, ἡ, poor; Comp. πενέστερος, Sup. πενέστατος.

Πενθεύς, ἑως, ὁ, Pentheus, son of Echion, a king of Thebes, who was torn to pieces by the Bacchanals.

πενία, ας, ἡ, poverty.

πεντακισχίλιοι (5 × 1000), five thousand, 5000.

πεντακόσιοι, αι, α, five hundred, 500.

πέντε, five, 5.

πεντήκοντα, fifty, 50.

πεντηκόντορος, ου, ἡ, (ναῦς, a ship) with fifty oars; also as Subst., ἡ, a penteconter.

πέρ, enclitic particle; even, though.

περαίνω, ἀνώ, complete.

περαιόω, ὥσω, carry over. Pass. cross over (with Acc.).

πέραν and πέρα, Adv. with Gen., beyond, the other side of.

πέρας, ατος, τό, bound, period, end.

Πέργαμον, ου, τό, Pergamum, the citadel of Troy.

Περδίκκας, ου, ὁ, Perdiccas, a general of Alexander the Great, and regent after his death.

περί, Prep., about. I. With Gen., about, concerning, for. II. With Dat., round about. III. With Acc. 1) of place: about, at, near, around, in the region of: 2) of time: during: 3) causal: in re-

περι-αίρέω.

lation to, about, in; εἶναι περί τι, to be engaged in: τὰ περί—the art of.

περι-αίρέω, take from about, off, pluck off; Aor. Midd. ἐλόμενος.

περι-αλέω, ἴσω, to be much grieved (with Dat.).

Περίανδρος, ου, ὁ, Periander, son of Cypselus, one of the 7 wise men of Greece, tyrant of Corinth, B.C. 625—585.

περι-βάλλω, throw around. Midd. put on, wear.

περίβολος, ου, ὁ, enclosure, circuit of the walls, fortifications.

περί-ειμι (εἶμι), remain, survive.

περί-ειμι (εἶμι), go about; λόγος περίεισιν, the saying is told.

περι-ελαύνω, drive round or about.

περι-έρχομαι, go round, 2 Aor. Part. ἐλθόντες.

περι-ίστημι, Trans. place around, surround with: Intr. stand round, surround. Perf. ἐστήκα, sync. pt. ἐστώτες.

περικαλλής, ἐς, right beautiful.

Περικλῆς, έους, ὁ (περί, κλέος), Pericles, son of Xanthippus, the most famous Athenian statesman, fl. B.C. 469—429.

περι-κόπτω, cut off, dock.

περι-λείπομαι, be left. Pass. only.

περίλυπος, ου, ἡ, much grieved.

περίοδος, ου, ἡ, circuit, map.

περι-οικοδομέω, ἴσω, build round; enclose with a wall.

περι-οράω, overlook; with Part. as object, permit, suffer.

περι-πατέω, ἴσω, walk about.

περίπατος, ου, ὁ, a public walk.

περι-πίπτω (see πίπτω), fall (into trouble), fall among (thieves); be involved in.

περι-ποιέω, ἴσω (Dat. of person), leave over or remaining, make for, confer on, preserve: Midd. have left to one, obtain.

πήγνυμι.

περιβρέω, flow round. Pass. be surrounded by (rivers, &c.).

περίστασις, εως, ἡ, circumstances, state of affairs, occasion, emergency.

περι-στέλλω, put about, cover, adorn.

περιστερά, ᾱς, ἡ, dove.

περι-στέφω, crown; man (of walls), may be used p. 7, where women were behaving like men.

περι-τειχίζω, ἴσω, ιῶ, surround with walls, fortify, put on.

περι-τίθημι, place around, invest with.

περι-τυγχάνω, with Dat., meet. light upon, find.

περίφωρος, ου (φῶρ, a thief), detected in theft.

περι-χέω, pour round or about.

Περσεφόνη, ης, ἡ (= *Proserpina*), Persephōnē or Proserpine, daughter of Jove and Demeter (Ceres), carried off by Pluto to be his wife and the queen of hell.

Πέρσης, ου, ὁ, a Persian; ὁ Πέρσης, the Persian, i. e. the king; οἱ Πέρσαι, the Persians.

Περσικός, ἡ, ὄν, Persian.

Περσίς, (ἰδος, ἡ, 1) Persis, the original country of the Persians; 2) a Persian woman; 3) as Adj. Persian, γλῶσσα.

πετεινός, ἡ, ὄν, winged. τὰ πετεινά, birds.

πέτομαι, πτήσομαι, Aor. ἐπτόμην, and ἄμην, Inf. πτέσθαι; and πτάσθαι, fly.

πέτρα, ας, ἡ, rock, stone.

πηγή, ἡς, ἡ, spring (of water), • fountain.

πήγνυμι (= *pango*, rt. παγ, πηγ), πῆξω, πέπηγα, 2 Aor. P. ἐπάγην, fix, fasten, construct, make, make solid, freeze: Midd. construct for oneself, and Intr. become solid, freeze.

Πηλεΰς.

Πηλεΰς, ἑως, ὁ, Peleus, king of the Myrmidons in Thessaly, son of Aeacus, husband of Thetis and father of Achilles.

πήρα, ας, ἡ, wallet.

πηρόω, ὠσω, maim.

πήρωσις, εως, ἡ, maiming, privation of sight, p. 59.

πῆχυς, εως, ὁ, cubit = a foot and a half, about.

Πιερία, ας, ἡ, Pieria, a district at the foot of Mt. Olympus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

πιθανός, ἡ, ὄν, plausible, credible.

πίθηκος, ου, ὁ, ape.

πικρός, ἄ, ὄν, bitter.

πικρῶς, bitterly.

πῖμελής, ἐς, fat.

πίμπλημι (redupl. fr. rt. ΠΛΕ), πλήσω, 1 Aor. ἐπλησα, Perf. Pass. πέπλησμαι, fill.

πίμπρημι, πρήσω, burn.

πίνακιον, ου, τό (dim. of πίναξ), a tablet, for writing or drawing or painting on.

Πίνδαρος, ου, ὁ, Pindar, of Thebes, the great lyric poet of Greece, about B.C. 522—422.

πίνω (Rt. ΠΙ and ΠΟ), πίομαι, πέπωκα, 2 Aor. ἔπιον, drink.

πικράσκω, Fut. Perf. πεπράσσομαι, Perf. πέπρᾱκα, Aor. Pass. ἐπράδην, sell.

πίπτω (redupl. fr. root ΠΕΤ), πεσοῦμαι, πέπτωκα, 2 Aor. ἔπεσον, fall, be banished.

πιστεύω (πιστός), with Dat., trust, believe (a person): Acc., believe (a thing): with both Dat. and Acc., entrust (a thing to a person). Pass. be trusted.

πίστις, εως, ἡ, faith, trust, belief. π. δίδοναι, to pledge one's faith.

πιστός, ἡ, ὄν, (verbal of πείθω), faithful: Pass. trusted.

πιστῶς, Adv. faithfully. Sup. πιστότατα.

πίτυς, υος, ἡ, pine.

πλήρης.

πλάγιος, α, ον, from the side, oblique; τὰ πλάγια, the sides, flanks.

πλανάομαι, ἡσσομαι, Aor. ἡῤην, wander about.

πλάσσω, ἄσω, mould, form, make.

πλάστης, ου, ὁ (πλάσσω), a statuary, sculptor.

Πλαταιαί, ὦν, αἱ, Plataeae, a small Boeotian town firmly allied with Athens. Πλαταιᾶσιν, at Plataeae (p. 81).

Πλαταιεύς, ἑως, ὁ, a Plataean. πλάτος, ους, τό, breadth.

πλατύς, εἶα, ὅ, broad.

Πλάτων, υνος, ὁ, Plato, son of Ariston, the celebrated Athenian philosopher, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Academic school of philosophy, lived B.C. 429—347.

Πλεισταρχος, ου, ὁ, Pleistarchus, son of Leonidas, king of Sparta.

πλείστος, η, ον, most, (Superl. of πόλυσ): πλείων, ον (Comp. of πόλυσ), more. Pl. in large numbers (= *frequentes*, Lat). τὸ πλεόν, still more, p. 77.

πλεονάκις, Adv., many times, constantly.

πλεονέκτης, ου, ὁ, (πλέον, ἔχω), covetous.

πλεονεξία, ας, ἡ, greediness.

πλευρά, ᾶς, ἡ, side, flank.

πλέω (rt. πλεF), πλεύσομαι or οὔμαι, 1 Aor. ἔπλευσα, Perf. πέπλευκα, sail, go on a voyage. οἱ πλέοντες, sailors, voyagers.

πλήθος, ους, τό, multitude, number: τὸ π. the multitude (= *vulgus*).

πλήθω, only in Pres. and Imperf., be or become full.

πλήκτρον, ου, τό, (πλήσσω, strike), the *plectrum*, for striking the strings of a lyre.

πλήν, Adv. with Gen., except.

πλήρης, ες, with Gen., full.

πληρόω.

πληρώω, ὥσω, fill; Perf. Pass.

Part. πεπληρωμένος, full (lit. filled full): fulfilled.

πληρώμα, ατος, τό, manning of ships, crew.

πλησίος, α, ον, near, neighbouring.

πλήσσω (rt. πλᾶγ and πληγ), ξω, πέπληγα, 2. Aor. ἐπλάγην, but in comp. gen. ἐπλάγην, strike, hit, wound, sting, terrify.

πλοῖον, ου, τό, vessel, boat.

πλέω, ου, ὁ, contr. πλοῦς (πλέω), voyage.

πλούσιος, α, ον, rich.

πλουτέω, ἤσω, be rich.

πλουτίζω, ἴσω, ἰῶ, enrich.

πλοῦτος, ου, ὁ, wealth.

Πλούτων, ὠνος, ὁ, Pluto, son of Cronos (Saturn), god of the world below.

πνεῦμα, ατος, τό, wind, breath.

πνέω (rt. πνεF), εὔσομαι, blow, breathe.

πνίγω, ξω, throttle, suffocate.

πόθεν, whence?

ποθέω, ἤσω, desire.

πόθος, ου, ὁ, and ποθή, ῆς, ῆ, desire, fondness for.

ποῦ, Interrog., whither? ποῖ, Indef., somewhere, to any place.

ποιέω, ἤσω, make, do, put, commit (a fault or crime). Midd. shew (ὄργην, p. 79); regard, esteem.

ποιητής, ου, ὁ, poet (lit. maker, as in old English).

ποιητικός, ῆ, ὄν, 1) making, inventive, productive; 2) poetic, poetical. Fem. ποιητική (sc. τέχνη), poetry, skill in poetry.

ποιητός, ῆ, ὄν, skillfully made.

ποιήτρια, ας, ῆ, poetess.

ποικίλος, η, ον, variegated.

ποιμαίνω, ανῶ, be a shepherd or herdsman.

ποιμήν, ἐνος, ὁ, shepherd.

ποινή, ῆς (= Lat. *poena*; properly *quit-money*), compensation, satisfaction, penalty.

Πόντος.

ποῖος, α, ον (= *qualis*), of what sort? what?

πολεμικός, ῆ, ὄν, and πολέμιος, α, ον, warlike, hostile; Subst. enemy: οἱ πολέμιοι, the enemy. πόλεμος, ου, ὁ, war.

πολιορκέω (πόλις, εἵργω), ἤσω, besiege, take (a city).

πολιορκητής, ου, ὁ, besieger or taker of cities: a surname of Demetrius, the son of Antigonus.

πόλις, εως, ῆ, city; special Greek sense, a city forming a complete state.

πόλισμα, ατος, τό, city, especially a fortified place.

πολιτεία, ας, ῆ, citizenship.

πολιτεύω, and Midd. (πολίτης), administer (esp. a state).

πολίτης, ου, ὁ, citizen.

πολλάκις, (πολύς), Adv., often.

πολλαπλάσιος, α, ον and ἴων, ον, many times more.

Πολτύς, ὕος, ὁ, Poltys, a king of the Thracians.

πολύ, Adv., much: ἐπὶ πολύ, for the most part.

πολυαύχενος, ον, with many necks.

Πολύζηλος, ου, ὁ, Polyzelus, an Athenian general at Marathon.

πολυμάθεια, ας, ῆ, universal knowledge.

Πολύμνια, ας, ῆ (abounding in songs), Polymnia, the Muse of hymns to the gods.

πολύοινος, ον, productive of wine.

πολύς, πολλή, πολύ, Gen. πολλοῦ &c., much, great: τό πολύ, τὰ πόλλα, generally: οἱ πολλοί, the many, men in general.

πολυτελής, ἐς, costly, splendid, extravagant.

πολύχωρος, ον, spacious, vast.

πονέω, labour, suffer.

πονηρός, ᾶ, ὄν, wicked.

πόνος, ου, ὁ, labour, toil.

Πόντος, ου, ὁ, (the Sea). 1. Also II. εὐξεινος, the Euxine (Black

πόπᾶνον.

Sea). 2. Pontus, the N.E. region of Asia Minor.
 πόπᾶνον, ου, τό, a flat round cake, offered in sacrifice.
 πορεία, ας, ἡ, passage, path, track.
 πορεύομαι, σμαι, Aor. εὕστην, (πόρος), go, go on, travel, march.
 πορῶν (πέρῳ), ἦσω, destroy (a city); ravage (a country).
 πορῶμεύς, έώς, ό, ferryman (esp. Charon).
 πορίζω, ἴσω, ιώ (πόρος), provide, furnish, bestow; with Dat. of person, confer on, 4.
 πόρος, ου, ό, passage, way (to do a thing), means.
 πόρρω, Adv. with Gen., far from; far.
 πόρρωθεν, Ad., from afar, from a distance.
 πορφύρα, ας, ἡ, the purple, sc. robe (one of the insignia of a king).
 πορφύρεος, α, ον, purple; of a purple colour.
 Ποσειδών, ώνος, ό, Poseidon, Neptune, the Greek god of the sea, corresponding to the Latin *Nepotunus*.
 πόσος, η, ον, (= *quantus*), how much, how great.
 ποταμός, ου, ό, river.
 ποτέ, Adv., once. ποτέ μὲν
 ποτέ δέ, at one time and at another time, now and then.
 πέτερα and πότερον, whether.
 πότερος, α, ον, which of two.
 ποτήριον, ου, τό, a drinking cup. (Fr. *rt. πο, drink*, in ποτόν, (πότος, &c).
 ποτόν, ου, τό, draught, drink.
 π. μνήμης πολέμιον, the draught hostile to (or destructive of) memory, the river Lethe, p. 52.
 πότος, ου, ό, drinking party.
 ποῦ, where? πού, anywhere.
 ποῦς, ποδός, ό, foot; Poet. Dat.

πρό.

Pl. πόδεσσι, p. 70. ἐκ ποδῶν, out of the way, away. ἡ ποδῶν εἶχε μάλιστα, with all the speed he could, p. 35.
 πράγμα, ατος, τό, thing, act, affair. Pl. affairs, business, power (in a state).
 πρακτέος, α, ον (verbal of πράσσω), to be done. τὰ πρακτέα, what ought to be done.
 πρᾶος, πρᾶον, and πρᾶϋς, πραεῖα, πρᾶϋ, (Adv. πρᾶως), gentle, mild, quiet.
 πράξις, εως, ἡ, deeds.
 πράσσω, πράττω, πράξω (rt. πραγ), πέπραχα, 2 Perf. πέπραγα (Intr.) do, make, accomplish, achieve: with 2 Acc., to treat a person in a certain way, p. 8: with πρὸς and ἐς, have dealings with, tamper with, p. 83: with Adv. e. g. εὖ and κακῶς, to be, do, fare. Midd. πράττεσθαι τινα μισθόν, to exact pay of (take pay from) a person. τὰ πρασσόμενα, the business in hand.
 πρέπει, it is becoming, with Dat.
 πρεσβεία, ας, ἡ, embassy.
 πρεσβεύομαι (Midd of πρεσβεύω), send an embassy.
 πρεσβευτής, ου, ό, ambassador.
 πρεσβεύω, and Midd. send an embassy, conduct an embassy, go on an embassy, be an ambassador.
 πρέσβυς, Def. Adj. (εος), υν, υ; Comp. ὑτερος, old; Subst. (πρέσβυς) εως, old man (= *elder*): P. οἱ πρέσβεις, ambassadors.
 Πρηξάσπης, ου, ό, Prexaspes, a noble Persian.
 πρίασθαι (ἐπριάμην), Defect. Aor., buy.
 Πρίαμος, ου, ό, Priam, the last king of Troy.
 πρὶν, Adv. and Conj., before, before that.
 πρό, Prep. with Gen., before, for.

προ-αγγέλλω.

προ-αγγέλλω, ελῶ, announce beforehand, warn (a person), betray (a scheme).

προάγγελσις, εως, ἡ, warning.

προ-αγορεύω, σω, proclaim.

προαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, principle, design, purpose.

προ-αἰρέω, prefer. Midd. choose, select.

προ-αἰσθάνομαι, learn before, be forewarned.

προ-ακούω, hear first.

προ-βάλλω, put before, propose (for solution), whence πρόβλημα, a problem.

πρόβατον, ου, τό, sheep.

προ-βιβάζω, ἄσω (lit., make to go forward), advance (trans.).

προ-γίγνομαι, exist before.

πρό-γονος, ου, ὁ, ancestor.

προ-δηλώω, shew beforehand, betray (a purpose or disposition).

προ-δίδωμι, deliver, betray (as a traitor).

προδοσία, ας, ἡ, treachery, treason.

προδότης, ου, ὁ (προδίδωμι), traitor, betrayer.

προεξ-ορμάω, start too soon (i. e. before the signal is given).

προειδῶ, see προοράω.

προειρημένος, η, ου, said before.

προ-έρχομαι, go forth.

προ-έχω, hold before; be distinguished.

προθυμία, ας, ἡ, readiness, zeal.

πρόθυμος, ου, Adv. ως, ready, eager, zealous.

προΐημι, forego.

προΐκα, Adv. (= Lat. *gratis*), for nothing.

προ-ίστημι, Trans. (lit. place in front), set over: Intr. (lit. stand before), lead, preside over, govern. οἱ προεστώτες (with Gen.) those set over.

προ-ίσχω, and Midd. hold before, hold out.

προς-αγορεύω.

προκατα-φεύγω, flee for refuge (before a pursuer). Aor. escape, take refuge.

πρό-κειμαι, lie in front, (with Gen.).

προ-κρίνω, prefer (to others by a judgment in his favour).

προ-λέγω, foretell.

προ-μανθάνω, learn before, be taught.

πρόμαχος, ου, foremost in fight: Subst. champion. Prop. N., Promachus, brother of Jason, killed by Pelias.

Προμηθεύς, εως, ὁ (προμανθάνω: Forethought), Prometheus, a Titan, the maker and benefactor of mankind.

προ-νοέω, ήσω, with Gen., take thought.

πρόνοια, ας, ἡ, forethought, prudence, providence.

πρόξενος, ου, ὁ, friend (by a tie of hospitality): the *proxeni*, as a class, enjoyed a modified citizenship.

προ-οράω, Pres. and Imperf. only, (see ὁράω), 2 Aor. προεἶδον, Subj. -ειδῶ, foresee, be aware of

προπετής, ἐς (προπίπτω), headlong, rash. Adv. ὧς, rashly.

πρός, Prep. (prop. in front of).

I. With Gen. 1) of place: towards, against: 2) causal: on the side of. II. With Dat.: near, over against, in addition to, besides, with. III. With Acc. 1) of a person; to, against, at (after βλέπω): 2) of a place; to, to the house of, against, near: 3) of time; about; πρὸς ἑσπέραν, towards evening: πρὸς μίαν ἡμέραν, for the space of one day: 4) causal: towards, tending to, in relation to.

προς-αγγέλλω, announce, report in addition.

προς-αγορεύω, σω, call, name, ad-

προς-άγω.

dress, salute. Pass. to be called, surnamed.

προς-άγω, bring near, bring to: Intr. approach.

προς-άπτω, ψω, fasten to, attach to, assign to.

προς-αρτάω, ήσω, fasten or bind to.

προς-βάλλω, with Dat. invade, attack: lit. throw (an army) against.

προς-βολή, ής, ή, invasion, attack.

προς-δέχομαι, expect.

προς-δοκάω, ήσω, expect.

προς-δραμών, 2 Aor. Part. of προς-τρέχω, running against.

πρός-εimi, be near, by, at hand.

πρός-εimi, (fr. είμι), and προς-έρχομαι, go to, approach.

προςεξ-ευρίσκω, invent besides.

προςεπι-στέλλω, direct (something) besides.

προς-έρχομαι (see έρχομαι), come to, go to.

προς-έχω, with Dat. (sc. τόν νοῦν, lit. apply the mind to), incline to, attend to, give heed to.

προς-ηγάμην, 1 Aor. Midd. of προς-ίημι, approach.

προς-ήκει, with Dat. it befits, becomes.

προςήκων, ουσα, ον, belonging to. Subst. relation, connection, τὸ προσήκον, one's duty.

προς-ηλόω, ώσω (ήλος, a nail) fasten. 1 Aor. Pass. Part. προς-ηλωθείς, impaled.

πρός-θεν, Adv., in front, before.

προς-ίημι, let go to, apply: Midd. admit, accept.

προς-ίσχω, σχήσω, come to land at.

προς-καθίζομαι, εδοῦμαι, sit down before (a town), besiege (it).

προς-καθίζω, sit down against (a city), blockade.

προς-καλέω, call to oneself, address: and Midd. οὔμαι.

προς-χωρέω.

πρός-καιμαι, press hard.

προς-κομίζω, ίσω, ιῶ, bring to; with Acc. of Pers., conduct: Dat. of Pers., bring a present to, p. 33.

προς-κυνέω, ήσω (lit. fawn upon), do homage to, worship.

προς-κύνησις, εως, ή, worship, adoration.

προς-μένω, wait, wait for.

προς-μίγνυμι, with Dat., join battle, attack (lit. mingle with).

πρόσ-οδος, ου, ή, approach, entrance. Pl. revenue.

προςπαρα-τίθημι, set before in addition.

προς-πίπτω, πεσοῦμαι, πέπτωκα, 2 Aor. έπεσον, with Dat., fall down before.

προς-πέτομαι, πτήσομαι, 2 Aor. έπτην, fly to.

προς-ποιέομαι, ήσομαι, feign, pretend.

πρόσταγμα, ατος, τό, command, burthen (imposed by a superior).

προς-τάσσω, ξω, with Dat. of person, command, impose (a law or penalty) upon: with κατά and Acc., commit or entrust to.

προς-τίθημι, τίήσω, add, bring to. Intr. in 2 Aor., gain (with Dat. of the thing increased).

προς-τρέχω, run to, up.

προς-φέρω, bring to, near, or forward; bring in (as revenue); benefit, advantage. Midd. approach; be engaged with an enemy; hear oneself, behave, apply oneself to. Pass. be set before, served up (at table), p. 63.

προςφιλής, ές, with Dat. 1) *Subjjective*, friendly, friendly disposed; 2) *Objective*, dear, valued.

προς-χαίρω (lit. rejoice over), play with, p. 40.

προς-χωρέω, go forward, advance, succeed; get a chance, p. 92.

πρόσωπον.

πρόσωπον, ου, τό, face, countenance, look.

προ-τάσσω, with Gen., set over: προτεταγμένος, having the command of.

πρότερος, α, ον, former, earlier. (Comp. of πρό.) Neut. ερον as Adv.

προ-τίθημι, put before, forward, expose, propose, promise (as a prize).

προ-τιμάω, ήσω, prefer, with Acc. of object, and Gen. of comparison. Pass. be deemed worthy of, doomed to.

προ-τρέπω, ψω, Act. and Midd. (lit. turn to the front), incite, urge, encourage.

προϋπάρχω, exist before.

προ-φασίζομαι, make excuses.

πρόφασις, εως, ή (προ, φάλω), pretext, reason, excuse.

προφερέης, ές, preferred, choice, excellent.

προφήτης, ου, ό, (φημί), prophet.

προφυλακή, ής, ή, advanced guard, outposts (of an army).

προ-χωρέω, go forward, succeed.

πρύμνη, ης, ή, the hindmost part of anything, esp. the stern or poop of a ship.

Πρυτανείον, ου, τό, the place at Athens, in which the Prytanes (i. e. presidents of the Senate) lived at the public cost, an honour which was also voted to citizens who had done the state good service and who were said 'to eat in the Pytaneum' (έν Πρυτανείω σιτεῖσθαι).

πρώην, Adv., (lit. the day before yesterday), the other day, lately.

πρωί, Adv., early in the morning.

πρώρα, ας, ή (πρό, lit. the front part), the prow of a ship.

πρωτεύω, εύσω, be the first.

πρώτος, η, ον (a superlative of πρό), first. Adv. πρώτον, at

Πυριφλεγέθων.

first; τό πρώτον, the first time; τά πρώτα, the beginning.

πταῖσμα, ατος, τό, failure, defeat.

πταίω, σω, Trans. make to stumble;

Intr. stumble, fall, fail, be defeated.

πτερόν, οὔ, τό, wing, feather.

πτερωτός, ή, όν, and } winged.

πτηνός, ή, όν, }

πτήσσω, ξω (rt. πετ, fly), 1) Trans.

frighten; 2) Intr., be frightened; lit. cower like a bird.

πτοέω, ήσω, same root and sense as foregoing.

Πτολεμαῖος, ου, ό (i. e. warlike, fr. πόλεμος, old form of πόλεμος), Ptolemy, son of Lagus, a general of Alexander the Great, and the first Greek king of Egypt, B.C. 323—285.

πτωχός, ή, όν, poor; S. a beggar.

Πύδνα, ης, ή, Pydna, a city of Macedonia.

Πύθιος, α, ον, Pythian, i. e. belonging to Apollo of Delphi; ή Πυθία, the Pythian priestess, who gave the oracles; τά Πύθια, the Pythian games.

Πύθων, ωνος, ό, Python, the serpent which guarded the Delphic oracle and was slain by Apollo.

Πυκνός, ή, όν, (= frequens), thick. Πύλαι, ών, αἱ, the Gates, = Thermopylae.

πύλη, ης, ή, gate.

Πύλος, ου, ό, ή, Pylos, a city of Messenia.

πυλωρέω, ήσω, be a gate-keeper, keep the gates.

πυνθάνομαι, πεύσσομαι, πέπυσμαι, έπυθόμην (rt. πυνθ), ask, enquire. Aor. learn, be told.

πῦρ, ός, τό, fire.

πύργος, ου, ό, tower.

πυρίπνοος, ον (contr. ους, ουν), fire-breathing.

Πυριφλεγέθων, οντος, ό (burning with fire), Pyriphlegethon (also

πυρόω.

Phlegethon), a river of hell. Pl. those rivers in general, p. 52.
 πυρῶω, ὠσω, set on fire, inflame, heat.
 Πύρρα, ας, ἡ (ruddy, fr. πῦρ), Pyrrha, the wife of Deucalion.
 Πύρρος (ruddy, fr. πῦρ), Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, lived B.C. 318—272.
 πύστις, εως, ἡ, (rt. πυτ in πυν-ῶμαι), information.
 πωλέω, ῥίσω, sell.
 πώποτε, Adv., at any time.
 πῶς, Adv. Inter., how? Indef., any how, somehow. Enclit., somewhat.

P.

ῥάβδος, ου, ἡ, rod, staff.
 Ῥαδάμανθυς, υος, ὁ, Rhadamanthus, brother of Minos, and after death a judge of the world below.
 ῥάδιος, α, ου, easy; Comp. ῥάων, Sup. ῥάτος.
 ῥαδίως, easily, quietly, calmly. Comp. ῥᾶον, Sup. ῥᾶστα.
 ῥαδύμως, Adv., indifferently (in an easy careless spirit).
 ῥάμμα, ατος, τό, stitch, seam.
 ῥᾶστα, Sup. of ῥαδίως, most easily.
 ῥεῖθρον, ου, τό, stream.
 ῥεῦμα, ατος, τό, stream, river.
 ῥέω (rt. ῥεF), ῥεύσομαι or ῥυήσομαι, 1 Aor. ἔρρευσα, Perf. ἐβρύηκα, 2 Aor. ἐβρύην, flow.
 ῥήγνυμι (same rt. as in *frango*), ῥήξω, 1 Aor. ἔρρηξα, 2 Perf. ἔρρωγα, break, burst, tear.
 ῥῆμα, ατος, τό, word, expression.
 ῥήτωρ, ορος, ὁ (rt. ερ or ρη, speak), orator, rhetorician.
 ῥιγῶω, ὠσω (ῥίγος, cold), be cold.
 ῥίζα, ης, ἡ, root.
 ῥίπτω, ῥίψω, 1 Aor. ἔβριψα, 2 Aor. Pass. ἐβρίφην, throw, cast, hurl.
 ῥίς, ῥινός, ἡ, nose.

σατράπης.

Ῥόδιος, ου, ἡ, Rhodian, i. e. of the island of Rhodes.
 ῥοιά, ἄς, ἡ, pomegranate (fruit and tree).
 ῥόος, ῥοῦς, οὔ, ὄ (ῥέω), stream.
 ῥόπαλον, ου, τό, club.
 ῥυπάω, ῥίσω, be dirty or squalid.
 ῥώμη, ης, ἡ, strength.
 ῥώννυμι, ῥώσω, Perf. Pass. ἔρρωμασι, 1 Aor. ἐβρώσθη, strengthen: Pass. be strong.

Σ.

Σαίλω, σανῶ, 1 Aor. ἔσηνα, wag the tail, fawn upon.
 Σαλαμίς, ἑνος, ἡ, Salamis: 1) an island off the coast of Attica, celebrated for the great naval victory over Xerxes, B.C. 480. 2) A city of Cyprus, founded by Teucer, when exiled from the former Salamis.
 Σαλμυδησσός, οὔ, ἡ, Salmydessus, a city of Thrace, on the coast of the Euxine.
 Σαλμωνεύς, ἑως, ὁ, Salmoneus, son of Aeolus, brother of Sisyphus, was king in Thessaly and Elis, and after death an example of divine vengeance.
 σάλπιγξ, γγος, ἡ, trumpet.
 Σάμιος, ου, ὁ, Samian, of Samos.
 Σάμος, ου, ἡ, Samos, a large island off the coast of Ionia.
 Σάρδεις, ἑων, Ionic ις, ἰων, αἱ, Sardis (Lat. *Sardes*), the capital of Lydia, on the river Pactolus.
 Σατιβαρζάνης, ου, ὁ, Satibarzanes, chambertain of Artaxerxes Longimanus.
 σατραπεία, ας, ἡ, satrapy; the name of the provinces of the Persian empire.
 σατράπης, ου, ὁ, Satrap, the Persian name for the governor of a province.

σάτυρος.

σάτυρος, ου, ὁ, satyr: beings half men and half goats, companions of Bacchus.

σαφής, ἑς, (Adv., ὧς), clear. Comp. ἑστερος, Sup. ἑστατος.

σεαυτοῦ, ἧς, of thyself, thine.

σεβόμαι (usu. only Pres. and Imp.), worship.

σεῖω, σω, shake, brandish; τρίαιναν ἔσεισεν;—a trident, p. 3.

σελήνη, ης, ἡ, the moon.

σεμνός, ἡ, ὄν (σεβόμαι), majestic, venerable.

σῆμα, ατος, τό, (sign), monument.

σημαίνω, ανῶ, 1 Aor. ἐσήμηνα (σήμα), show, signify, reveal, relate, give a signal.

σημεῖον, ου, τό, sign, signal, indication, proof.

σήμερον, Adv., to-day.

Σηστός, οὔ, ἡ, and ὁ, Sestus, a city on the Asiatic shore of the Hellespont.

σθένος, ους, τό, strength.

σιγή, ἧς, ἡ, silence.

σιδηρεος, α, ον, (contr. οὔς, ἄ, οὔν), of iron, iron (Adj.).

σιδηρος, ου, ὁ, iron, a sword or any weapon of iron.

Σικελία, ας, ἡ, Sicily.

Σικελιώτης, ου, ὁ, a Sicilian.

Σιναίτης, ου, ὁ, Sinaetes, a Persian, p. 33.

Σινωπεύς, ἑως, ὁ, a man of Sinope, a Greek city on the coast of Pontus.

Σίπυλος, ου, ὁ, Sipylus, a mountain in Asia Minor.

σιτέομαι, ήσομαι, with Gen., eat, have meals, feed upon.

σιτοδεία, ας, ἡ (σιῖτος, δέω), famine.

σῖτος, ου, ὁ, 1) corn, esp. wheat: hence 2) bread, food.

σιωπάω, ήσομαι, later ήσω (σιωπή), be silent, keep silence.

σκάπτω, ψω, dig, dig about.

σκάφος, ους, τό, boat, skiff.

Σμέρδης.

σκεδάννυμι, ἄσω, scatter.

σκέλος, ους, τό, leg.

σκέπτομαι, ψομαι (= *specto*), see for oneself, examine.

σκευάζω, ἄσω, prepare, arrange, fit out, equip.

σκευασία, ας, ἡ, preparation.

σκευή, ἧς, ἡ, equipment, preparation: Pl. robes, p. 82.

σκεῦος, ους, τό, furniture, vessels.

σκηνέω, encamp, take up quarters.

Midd. build oneself a hut, pitch oneself a tent.

σκηνή, ἧς, ἡ, tent.

σκηπτρον, ου, τό (σκήπτομαι, lean), a staff (to lean upon), sceptre.

σκιά, ἄς, ἡ, shadow.

σκιάζομαι, ἄσομαι, shade, over-shadow: Part., in the shade.

σκοπέω, and Midd. (classic in Pres. and Imperf. only: other parts fr. σκέπτομαι), consider, study.

σκοπός, οὔ, ὁ, (σκέπτομαι), aim, mark, target.

σκότος, ου, ὁ, and σκότος, ους, τό, darkness.

Σκύθης, ου, ὁ, a Scythian.

Σκυθικός, ἡ, ὄν, Scythian. τὰ Σκυθικά (sc. ὄρια), Scythia.

Σκύλλα, ης, ἡ, Scylla, daughter of Nisus, betrayed her father through love of Minos.

σπῦλον, ου, τό, and Pl. (= *spolia*), spoils, i. e. arms taken from a defeated enemy.

στυάλη, ης, ἡ, the seytalé, a sort of staff, used by the Spartan ephors in sending secret despatches to a general. See *Smaller Dict. of Ant.*

στυτοτόμος, ου, ὁ (στυτος, hide, τέμνω), lit. leather-cutter; shoemaker.

στώπω, ψομαι, jest.

Σμέρδης, ιως, ὁ, Smerdis, a son of Cyrus, personated by the Magian Spendadates.

Σμίθυκος.

Σμίθυκος, ου, ὁ, Smithyeus, a Macedonian at the court of Philip.

σμηκρός, ἁ, ὅν, = μικρός, little.

σοβαρῶς, Adv. haughtily.

Σόλων, ὄνος, ὁ, Solon, the great Athenian lawgiver, and one of the Seven Sages, lived B.C. 638—558, about,

σός, σή, σόν, thy, thine.

Σούσα, ὤν, τά, Susa, the capital of Susiana, a Persian province.

σοφία, ας, ἡ, wisdom.

σοφιστής, οὔ, ὁ (σοφίζω, make clever or wise), a sophist, i. e., a professional teacher of rhetoric and philosophy. In a bad sense, a teacher of false wisdom and base arts of persuasion.

σοφός, ἡ, ὅν, wise, clever, skilful (in any art).

σπαργανον, τό, α, a swaddling-band. Pl. swaddling-clothes.

Σπάρτη, ης, ἡ, Sparta.

Σπαρτιάτης, ου, ὁ, a Spartan; οἱ Σπαρτιάται, the Spartans.

Σπάρτων, ὄνος, ὁ, Sparton, a Rhodian, friend of Phocion.

σπάω, ἄσω, ἔσπακα, and Midd., draw; drink a draught of, p. 66.

σπείρω, σπερῶ, 1 Aor. ἔσπειρα, Perf. Pass. ἔσπαρμαι, 2 Aor. Pass. ἔσπαρην, sow.

Σπενδαδάτης, ου, ὁ, Spendadates, the Magian who personated Smerdis. (Herodotus calls him Πατιζείδης).

σπένδω, σπείσσομαι, pour. Midd. make a truce (with libations).

σπέρμα, ατος, τό, (σπείρω), seed.

σπεύδω, σω, 1) Trans. urge on: 2) Intr. be in haste. hasten.

Σπεύσιππος, ου, ὁ, Speusippus, an Athenian philosopher, nephew of Plato, whom he succeeded as head of the Academy. B.C. 347—339.

σπλάγχνον, ου, τό, in Pl. bowels. σπήλαιον, ου, τό, cave.

στόμα.

σπονδή, ἡς, ἡ, in Pl. a truce (fr. the libations attending its sanction).

σπουδάζω, ἄσομαι, late ἄσω, with περί, concern oneself about, apply oneself to, cultivate, be in earnest about (with ὑπέρ).

σπουδαῖος, α, ὄν, with Gen., zealous. earnest, serious.

σπουδή, ἡς, ἡ, haste, zeal, diligence, interest in, devotion to (any object). κατὰ σπουδήν, in haste.

σταθμός, οὔ, ὁ, standing, or stopping, or halting place, station, stage, quarters, abode. Irreg. Pl.

σταθμά, weights, standards of weight.

στασιάζω, ἄσω, strive, raise a strife or faction.

στάσις, εως, ἡ, faction, division.

στέλλω, ελῶ, 1 Aor. ἔστειλα, Perf. ἔσταλα, 2. Aor. Pass. ἐστάλην, send. Midd. send on a message or embassy.

στενός, ἡ, ὅν, narrow: strait = difficult.

στένω, ῶ, groan, sigh, grieve (orig. Trans., straiten, from στενός).

στέρῃσις, εως, ἡ, taking away, deprivation.

στέρομαι, be bereft, robbed. Pass. to στερέω, bereave, rob.

στέφανος, ου, ὁ, crown, fillet, garland.

στεφανόω, ὶσω, crown.

στεφάνωμα, ατος, τό, garland.

στήλη, ης, ἡ, column, pillar (esp. one set up as a memorial).

στιχτός, ἡ, ὅν, spotted.

στοῖχος, ου, ὁ, line.

στοιχεῖον, ου, τό, element.

στολή, ἡς, ἡ, robe, dress.

στόλος, ου, ὁ, equipment, journey, expedition, armament. esp. a naval armament, fleet.

στόμα, ατος, τό, mouth. διὰ στόματος, in the mouth of, i. e. spo-

στρατεία.

ken of: κατὰ στόμα, face to face (as we say 'in the teeth').
στρατεία, ας, ἡ, expedition, campaign.

στράτευμα, ατος, τό, army.

στρατεύω, σω, and Midd., make an expedition or campaign.

στρατηγία, ας, ἡ, generalship.

στρατηγική, ἡς, ἡ, (sc. τέχνη), the art of war, strategy.

στρατηγός, οὔ, ὁ, (στρατός, ἄγω), 1) general; 2) *Strategus*, the title of the ten commanders annually elected at Athens.

στρατιά, ἄς, ἡ, army.

στρατιώτης, ου, ὁ, soldier.

στρατοπεδεία, ας, ἡ, and στρατόπεδον, ου, τό, camp, encampment, armament (naval, p. 86).

στρατοπεδεύω, σω, gen. Midd., encamp.

στρατός, οὔ, ὁ, army.

στρεπτός, οὔ, ὁ, chain.

στρέφω, ψω, ἔστροφα, ἔστραμμαι, 1 Aor. Pass. ἔστράφην, 2 Aor.

Pass. ἔστράφην, turn, twist, Pass. double (said of one pursued).

Στροφάδες, ων, αἱ, the Strophædes, another name of the Echinades I., derived from στρέφω, p. 64.

Στρυμών, όνος, ὁ, the Strymon, a river of Thrace.

στρώμα, ατος, τό. (rt. στρω, in στρώννυμι, spread), bed, bedding, coverlet.

Στυμφαία, ας, ἡ. Stymphæa, a mountain on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly.

Στυμφαλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, (sc. λίμνη), the Stymphalian lake (near Stymphalus): αἱ Στυμφαλίδες ὄρνιθες, the Stymphalian birds.

Στύμφαλος, ου, ἡ, and ὁ, Stymphalus, a city of Arcadia.

σύ, σοῦ, thou, you.

συγγένεια, ας, ἡ, kindred: in p. 72, l. 1, sc. τοῖς θεοῖς.

σύμπας.

συγγενής, ἑς, akin, related (by blood).

συγ-γίγνομαι. with Dat., be or come together, have an interview with.

συγ-γιγνώσκω, forgive.

συγγνώμη, ἡς, ἡ, pardon.

συγκατ-αιρέω, unite in destroying.

συγκάτ-ειμι, with Dat. of person, go down with; σ. εἰς, enter with.

συγ-κλείω, shut, shut up in.

συγ-κοινωνέω, ἦσω, have fellowship or sympathy with or together.

συγ-χρούω, σω, dash together (Trans.). Midd. and Pass., the same (Intrans.).

συγ-χωρέω, ἦσω, and ἵσσομαι, grant, allow, yield, consent.

σῦκον, ου, τό, a fig.

συλάω, ἦσω, and συλεύω, σω, rob, plunder.

συλ-λαμβάνω, take with, take (prisoner), seize (as prey). Midd. aid, help.

συλ-λέγω, ξω, gather together, collect.

σύλληψις, εως, ἡ, arrest.

συμ-βάνω, come together, happen, befall (with Dat.); Impers. it falls to one's lot; and, as a Verb of Mood, with Inf., one may, might.

συμ-βάλλω, compare (lit. put this and that together). Midd. with Dat., engage with (in fight). Pass. join (in battle).

συμ-βουλεύω, σω, advise.

σύμβουλος, ου, ὁ, counsellor, adviser.

συμμαχικός, ἡ, ὁν, allied σ. στρατός, an army of allies, p. 92.

σύμμαχος, ον, allied: Subst. ally.

συμπαύως, (συμπάσχω), Adv., with sympathy.

συμ-παλαίω, σω, join in wrestling, share the exercises of.

σύμπας, ασα, αν, all together:

συμ-πέμπω.

τὸ ξύμπαν, the whole: Adv., in a word, p. 87.

συμ-πέμπω, ψω, with Dat., send with.

συμ-πίνω, drink with, together.

συμ-πλέκω, twine together: Midd. engage (in a conflict).

Συμπληγάδες (striking together), πέτραι, αἱ, the Symplegades rocks, two fabulous rocks at the entrance of the Euxine, which crushed ships between them; but were passed by the Argonauts.

σύμπλους, ον, companion (in a voyage), shipmate.

συμπόσιον, ου, τό, (συμ-πίνω), feast, banquet (*symposium*):

σύμπωσις, εως, ἡ, collision.

συμ-φέρω, bring together, bring to the help of, aid. τὸ συμφέρον, what is advantageous.

συμ-φεύγω, flee in a body. 2 Aor. συν-έφυγον.

συμφορά, ἄς, ἡ, event, misfortune.

συμφυής, ἐς, grown together, of mixed nature.

σύν (ξύν), Prep. with Dat., with. οἱ σύν αὐτῷ, his companions, or confederates.

συν-άγω, gather together; call (an assembly).

συν-αθροίζω, σω, assemble, collect.

συν-αινέω, έσω, assent.

συνανα-γινγνώσκω, read with (another).

συναρπάζω, ἄσω, (lit. catch up), devour.

συν-δειπνέω, ἡσω, with Dat., sup with (any one), share the meals of: alone, join the feast.

συνδι-ημερεύω, pass the day (or, day after day) with.

συνέδραμον, 2 Aor. of συντρέχω.

συνεῖκα, Perf. of συνίημι.

σύν-εμι, with Dat., be with, meet with, be familiar or conversant with: (βίω) pass, enjoy (life). οἱ σύνόντες, companions, friends.

σύννους.

συνεις-πίπτω, rush in together with.

συνεξ-αιρέω, join, or share, in taking.

συνεξ-ομοιόω, ὥσω, make quite like, assimilate to.

συνεπι-λαμβάνω, Midd., take part in.

συν-έπομαι, with Dat. follow with, accompany, attend on.

συν-εργέω, ἡσω, (συνεργός), with Dat., assist, aid.

συνεργός, ὄν, working together. Subst. fellow-worker, assistant.

συν-έρχομαι, come together, (with Dat.) come together with.

σύνεσις, εως, ἡ, (συνίημι), intelligence.

συν-εστιάομαι, (augment ει), live with, feast together, feast with.

συν-έχω, hold together, contain.

συνεχής, ἐς, continuous.

συνεχές, as Adv. continually.

συνεχῶς, Adv., continually.

συνήθεια, ας, ἡ, custom, intercourse, familiarity.

συνήθης, ες, (σύν, ἡθός), customary, familiar, favourite (p. 57):

λόγοι, complimentary speeches.

κατὰ τὸ συνήθες, according to its custom.

συνηρεφής, ἐς, (lit. roofed in), covered, overgrown, p. 60.

σύνδεσις, εως, ἡ, composition.

συνθήκη, ης, ἡ, agreement, contract.

σύνθημα, ατος, τό, sign, watchword, signal for battle, battle cry.

συν-θιράω, ἄσω, join in hunting.

συν-ίημι, understand (lit. put together).

συν-ίστημι, Trans. place together: Intr. stand together: Midd. organize. ξυν-ειστέχει, remained standing.

σύννους, ὅς, ἡ, (contr. fr. σύννοος), meditating, reflecting, in deep thought.

σύνδοξ.

σύνδοξ, ου, ἡ, meeting, assembly.
 συν-οικέω, dwell together, be united
 (in marriage).

συν-οικίζω, ἴσω, ἰῶ, make or allow
 to live together, unite (in mar-
 riage).

σύννοικος, ὁ, ἡ, dwelling together:
 friend, companion.

σύνολος, ον, and η, ον, all together:
 τὸ σύνολον, the whole; Adv. on
 the whole, in general, in a word.

συν-ομιλέω, ἡσω, associate with,
 have connection with.

συνουσία, ας, ἡ, (σύνειμι), meet-
 ing, society, conversation, living
 with (as a disciple, p. 29).

συν-ταράσσω, trouble greatly.

συν-τάσσω, draw up, post beside.
 συντεταγμένη φάλαγγι, in close
 order.

συν-τελέω, ἔσω, finish, perfect,
 accomplish, make.

συν-τίθῃμι, place, bring together.
 Midd. make an agreement.

συν-τρέφω, bring up with.

συν-τρέχω, run together, to a spot,
 to one's help.

συντυχία, ας, ἡ, chance, happy
 chance; meeting with, acquaint-
 ance.

Συρακόσιοι, ων, οἱ, the Syracu-
 sans, people of Syracuse.

σῦριγξ, γγος, ἡ, the pan-pipes.

συρίζω, Att. συρίττω, ἴξω, and
 ἴξομαι, play the pan-pipes,
 whistle, hiss (with Acc. of per-
 son).

σύρω, (gen. in Pass.) 2 Aor. ἐσύ-
 ρην, draw, drag (at the wheels
 of a chariot, p. 69).

σῦς, συός, ὁ, ἡ, a swine, boar,
 sow.

συ-σκηνέω, ἡσω, (with Dat.), share
 the tent of; lodge with.

σφάζω and σφάττω, ξω, slaughter,
 immolate, sacrifice.

σφάλλω, σφαλῶ, 1 Aor. ἔσφηλα:
 Perf. Pass. ἐσφαλμαι, 2 Aor.

σώφρων.

ἐσφάλην, trip up, deceive. Midd.
 fail.

σφενδονήτης, ου, ὁ, slinger.

σφετερίζω, ἴσω, ἰῶ, make one's own,
 appropriate. Usu. Midd.

σφέτερος, α, ον, your, yours.

Σφίγξ, γγος, ἡ, Sphinx, a fabu-
 lous monster, with a human
 head, a lion's body, and wings.
 (NB. The Greek sphinx is fe-
 male, the Egyptian always
 male).

σφόδρα, Adv., very, excessively.

σφοδρός, ἄ, ὄν, eager.

σφραγίς, ἴδος, ἡ, seal, signet-ring.

σχεδόν, Adv., (ἔχω), almost.

σχῆμα, ατος, τό, (rt. σεχ, in ἔχω),
 form, appearance, constitution:
 lit. the way a thing 'has itself'
 (ἔχει).

σχολάζω, ἄσω, be at leisure.

σχολή, ἡς, ἡ, school, leisure.

σώζω, σω, save, keep safe, restore
 in safety, p. 81. Pass. recover.

Midd. save oneself (by flight =
sauve qui peut, p. 92).

Σωκράτης, ους, ὁ, (σῶς, κράτος),
 Socrates, of Athens, the greatest
 of philosophers, lived B.C. 469
 —399.

σῶμα, ατος, τό, body, bodily state,
 health, p. 7.

σωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, bodily.

σῶς, α, ον, and σῶς, safe, saved.

σωρεύω, (σωρός, a heap), heap
 up.

σωτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, saviour, deliverer:
 as a surname, Soter, p. 3.

σωτηρία, ας, ἡ, safety.

σωφρονέω, ἡσω, be of sound mind,
 come to one's senses.

σωφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, moderation,
 temperance, prudence: as a pro-
 per name, Sophrosyné, p. 3.

σώφρων, ον, (σῶς, φρήν), lit. sound-
 minded, moderate, temperate,
 prudent, wise.

Τάγαδά.

T.

Τάγαδά, contr. of τὰ ἀγαθά, good things, benefits.

Ταίναρος, ου, ὁ, Taenārum (*C. Matapan*), the S. headland of Laconia, with a temple of Poseidon.

τάκεϊ = τὰ ἐκεῖ, the things there.

ταλαιπωρέω, ἦσω, Trans. weary. Intrans. suffer.

ταλαίπωρος, ου, laborious, wretched, miserable.

τάλαντον, ου, τό, the highest denomination of Greek weight and money = 60 Minæ = 6000 Drachmæ = 36,000 oboli. As money, it was a sum, not a coin. The Attic Talent was a little less than £ 245.

τάλας, αινα, αν, wretched.

τάλλα = τὰ ἄλλα, the rest.

ταμίας, ου, ὁ, (τέμνω), steward.

ταμειῖον, ου, τό, store-room.

Τάνταλος, ου, ὁ, Tantalus, a mythical king in Asia Minor; a chief example of divine vengeance.

τάξις, εως, ἡ, order, rank, place, post, office: a division of the Macedonian army.

ταπεινός, ἡ, ὄν, low.

ταπεινότης, ητος, ἡ, lowliness, humiliation.

ταράσσω, ξω, τετάραχα, τετάραγμαι, disturb, confuse, confound.

ταραχή, ης, ἡ, disturbance, confusion.

Τάρταρος, ου, ὁ, Tartarus, a gloomy pit in hell, where the wicked were punished: 'the pit'.

τάσσω, ξω, order, appoint; with Dat. of Person, impose on; draw up (an army).

ταῦρος, ου, ὁ, bull.

ταῦτα (Gen. τούτων), Neut. Pl. of οὗτος, these things, this.

Τέλλην.

ταύτη, Adv., this way, here.

ταύτης, η, ην, Pl. ταύταις, ας, (Gen. τούτων), Fem. oblique cases of οὗτος, this.

ταφή, ης, ἡ, funeral, burial.

τάφος, ου, ὁ, (θάπτω), tomb.

τάχος, ους, τό, quickness, speed.

ταχύς, εἶα, ὅ, quick. ταχύ and ταχέως, Adv., quickly, fast, too soon.

ταῶς, ὦ, ὁ, peacock.

τέ, (= *que*), Conj., and; τέ — καί or τέ — τέ, both — and.

τέττιππος, ου (τέτταρες, ἑπτοι), with four-horses abreast. Neut. (sc. ἄρμα) chariot = *quadriga*.

Τειρεσίας, ου, ὁ, Tirēsiās, the blind prophet of Thebes.

τειχίζω, ἴσω (Att. ἰῶ), build a wall round, fortify.

τείχις, εως, ἡ, circumvallation, fortification.

τείχος, ους, τό, wall.

τεκμήριον, ου, τό, indication, proof.

τέκνον, ου, τό, child.

τεκταίνω, ανῶ, in Midd., build, construct.

τεκτονικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to carpentry or building; — τέχνη, carpentry, building, architecture.

Τελαμών, ὄνος, ὁ, Telamon, king of Salamis, son of Aeacus and father of Ajax Telamonius and Teucer.

τέλειος, ου, and α, ου, perfect, full-grown.

τελειόω, ὠσω, end, accomplish.

Τελέσιλλα, ης, ἡ, Telesilla, a lyric poet and heroine, of Argos, fl. B.C. 510.

τελευταῖος, α, ου, last: Neut. as Adv., at last.

τελευτάω, ἦσω, end; (with βίον, or simply), die.

τελευτή, ης, ἡ, end, death.

τελέω, ἔσω, accomplish, perform.

Τέλλην, ηνος, ὁ, Tellen, a bad flute-

τέλος.

player at Thebes, in the time of Epaminondas.

τέλος, ους, τό, 1) end: as Adv., at last: 2) high station. οἱ ἐν τέλει ὄντες, those in authority.

τέμενος, ους, τό, (rt. τεμ, of τέμνω = *tem-plum*, a place cut off and consecrated), sanctuary, shrine, grove, &c.

τέμνω, (rt. τεμ), τεμῶ, τέτμηκα, 2 Aor. ἔταμον, cut.

τέρμα, ατος, τό, end, boundary.

τέρπω, ψω, delight (trans.), please. Midd. delight (intrans.), be pleased.

Τερψιχόρη, ης, ἡ, (delighting in dancing), Terpsichöré, the Muse of dancing.

τέταρτος, η, ον, fourth.

τετραχόσιοι, αι, α, four hundred.

τετράπους, ουν, with four feet.

Subst. a quadruped.

Τεύκρος, ου, ὁ, Teucer, son of Telamon, and brother of Ajax.

τέχνη, ης, ἡ, art, skill.

τεχνίτης, ου, ὁ, artist.

τηλικούτος, αὔτη, οὔτο, great, so much, such. Pl so many, such.

τηνικαῦτα, Adv., then, thereupon.

τηρέω, ἦσω, keep, preserve.

τί (Neut. of τίς), why?

τίθημι (rt. ΘΕ), θήσω, (&c. see Gram.), place, represent (in value in an account p. 15), make.

Τιθραύστης, ου, ὁ, Tithraustes, a Persian officer.

τίκτω, (redupl. fr. rt. TEK), τέξω or τέξομαι, τέτοκα, ἐτεκόμην, bring forth, give birth to; lay. τὸ τίκτειν, child-birth.

λω, τιλῶ, 1 Aor. ἔτιλα, Perf. Pass. τέτιλμαι, pluck.

τιμᾶω, ἦσω (τιμῇ), honour, value; prize (with Gen., above).

τιμῇ, ἥς, ἡ, 1) price, value, estimation: 2) honour, an office of dignity, p. 83.

Τιμόθεος, ου, ὁ, Timotheus, son

τοσοῦτος.

of Conon, a celebrated Athenian general, fl. B.C. 378—354.

Τιμόλαος, ου, ὁ, Timoläus, a Macedonian officer.

τιμωρέομαι, take vengeance on, punish.

τιμωρία, ας, ἡ, vengeance, punishment, revenge.

τιμωρός, οὔ, ὁ, avenger.

τίς, τί, Interrog. Pron., who? what?

τις, τι, Indef. Pron., any: a certain (Lat. *quidam*, not specifying whom or what); often equivalent to our Indef. Art. a, an: a certain person; somebody. ὁ τις (Lat. *est qui*), some.

τιτρώσκω, τρώσω, wound.

τίω, τίνω, τίσω, ἔτισα, τέτιχα, τέτιμαι, τέτισμαι, set a price on, value, honour; pay, (a penalty, δίκην, or ας). Midd. avenge oneself.

τόνυν, then (illative).

τοιόςδε, ἄδε, ὄνδε (= *talis*), such (as the following).

τοιοῦτος, αὔτη, οὔτο (v), such (as the preceding).

τόκος, ου, ὁ, 1) childbirth; 2) offspring; 3) interest, i. e. what money produces.

τόλμα, ης, ἡ, courage, daring.

τολμάω, ἦσω, dare, venture.

τόλμημα, ατος, τό, daring, courage.

τοξάρχης, ου, ὁ, commander of the archers.

τοξεία, ας, ἡ, archery.

τόξενμα, ατος, τό, arrow.

τοξεύω, σω, shoot (with the bow), kill (by shooting).

τόξον, ου, τό, bow.

τοξότης, ου, ὁ, archer.

τόπος, ου, ὁ, place, space, region.

τοσόςδε, ἡδε, ὄνδε, so great, as great (as the following). τοσῶ, as Adv., so much, as much.

τοσοῦτος, αὔτη, οὔτο, Adv. τοσοῦ-

τότε.

τον, as much, so much, so great (as the preceding).
 τότε, Adv., then, at that time, for the time, meanwhile. ἐν τῷ τότε, for the time.
 τοῦμπαλιν = τὸ ἔμπαλιν, back.
 τοῦπίσω = τὸ ὀπίσω, back.
 τοῦτο, ου, Neut. of οὗτος, this.
 τράγος, ου, ὁ, goat.
 τράπεζα, ης, ἡ, table.
 τραῦμα, ατος, τό, wound.
 τράχηλος, ου, ὁ, neck, throat.
 Τραχίνιος, ου, ὁ, a Trachinian, i.e. of Trachis in Thessaly.
 τραχύς, εἶα, ύ, rough, rugged.
 τρεῖς, τρία, three.
 τρέπω, ψω, 2 Aor. ἔτραπον, Perf. Pass. τέτραμμαι, Trans. turn, rout. Midd. turn (Trans. and Intr.), go over (to another party).
 τρέφω, δρέψω, τέτροφα, Perf. Pass. τέτραμμαι, nourish, bring up.
 τρίαινα, ης, ἡ, (τρεις), trident.
 τριάκοντα, thirty.
 τριακόσιοι, αι, α, three hundred.
 τριβή, ης, ἡ, delay.
 τρίζω, ψω, rub, rub down (a horse), wear out.
 τρίζων, ωνος, ὁ, (τρίβω), a threadbare cloak, worn by philosophers.
 τριήρης, ους, ἡ, (τρι, ἐρέσσω), trireme, man of war, a long vessel with 3 banks of oars, used as a ship of war.
 τρικέφαλος, ον, three-headed (esp. of Cerberus).
 τρίπους, ουν, with three feet: Subst. -οδος, ὁ, a tripod.
 τριςμύριοι, αι, α, (i.e. 3×10,000), thirty thousand.
 τρίτος, η, ον, the third.
 τρίχα, Acc. of τρίξ, hair.
 τροπαῖον, ου, τό, (prop. Neut. of τροπαῖος; fr. τροπή, a turning, rout), trophy, i.e. a set of ar-

τύχη.

mour &c., hung up as a memorial on the scene of a victory.
 τρόπος, ου, ὁ, manner, course, custom, character.
 τροφή, ης, ἡ, (τρέφω), food, diet, nourishment, nurture.
 Τρωάς, ἄδος, Adj. 1) Of Troy; 2) sc. γῆ, the Troad, or country about Troy; 3) of the Troad.
 Τρωϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, Trojan.
 Τρῶς, Τρῶες, a Trojan; οἱ Τρῶες, the Trojans.
 τυγχάνω, (rt. τυχ), τεύξομαι, τε-τύχηκα, 2 Aor. ἔτυχον, with Gen., hit (a mark), find, obtain. Intr. happen; with Dat., be on good terms with, p. 79. Pleonastically with ὦν, to be; with ἔχω, to have. ὁ τυχών, a person of distinction; οἱ τυχόντες, the better class.
 Τυνδάρεως, ω, ὁ, Tyndareüs, king of Sparta, husband of Leda.
 τύπτω, ψω, strike, beat.
 τυραννεύω, σω, and τυραννέω, ἦσω, with Gen., be tyrant of, rule over.
 τυραννίς, ἰδος, ἡ, tyranny, irresponsible government usurped contrary to law.
 τύραννος, ου, ὁ, tyrant, in the original sense, i.e. despot: not necessarily *tyrannical* in conduct.
 Τυρρηνός, οὔ, ὁ, a Tyrrhenian, i.e. of Etruria. The Tyrrhenians were called Etruscans by the Romans.
 τυφλός, ἡ, ὄν, blind.
 τυφλόω, ὠσω, blind, strike blind.
 τῦφος, ου, ὁ, pride, assumption, boasting.
 τυφώω, ὠσω, puff up, make proud; Pass. to be proud.
 Τυφών, ὄνος, Typhon, a primeval monster, enemy of the gods.
 τύχη, ης, ἡ, fortune, (personified as a goddess), chance, misfortune.

Υβρίζω.

Υ.

Υβρίζω, ἴσω, ὦν, insult, behave arrogantly.

ὕβρις, εὖς, ἡ, insolence, violence.

ὕβριστής, οὖ, ὁ, an evil-doer, insulter; Adj. arrogant, impious.

ὕβριστικῶς, Adv. insolently.

ὕγιαίνω, ἄνω, (Lat. *valēo*), to be sound (in health): also, in mind, hence the point of Agesilaus's reply to Menecrates, p. 5. "M. to A. I hope you're all right."

"A to M. I hope you're all *right*."

ὕγεια, ας, ἡ, health.

ὕγιενός, ἡ, ὄν, and ὕγιής, ἑς, healthy, sound.

ὕγρός, ἄ, ὄν, moist, wet.

ὕδρα, ας, ἡ, hydra, a water serpent, esp. the Lernean hydra.

ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, τό, water.

ὕετός, οὖ, ὁ, rain.

υἱδοῦς, οὖ, ὁ, grandson.

υἱεύς, ἑός, and υἱός, οὖ, ὁ, son.

ὕλακτέω, ἡσώ, bark, bark at.

ὕλη, ἡς, ἡ, wood; properly, brushwood, as opposed to ξύλον, timber. πολλῇ ὕλῃ, thick wood.

Ὕλλος, ου, ὁ, Hyllus, son of Hercules.

ὕμεῖς, ὦν, ἐν, ἄς, you. Pl. of σύ.

ὕμεναῖος, ου, ὁ (sc. ὕμνος), hymeneal or marriage song.

Ὑμήν, ἑνός, ὁ, Hymen, the god of marriage.

ὕμνος, ου, ὁ, hymn, song.

ὕπαιθριος (α, ου, in poetry) and ὕπαιθρος, ου, (ὕπδ, αἰθήρ), under the open sky, in the open air, without a roof, hypaethral.

ὕπακούω, with Gen. and Dat., obey, comply with the wish of, gratify.

ὕπαντάω, ἡσώ, ἡσομαι (ἀντί), meet (with Dat.).

ὕπαρχω, ξώ, be, be at hand, be ready: τινί, aid a person.

ὕπασπιστής, οὖ, ὁ, lit. shield-bea-

ὑπερμεγέθης.

rer: Pl. Hypaspistae, a select body of foot-guards in the Macedonian army.

ὕπ-εἰπεῖν, 2 Aor. Inf., to suggest, assure.

ὕπεχ-καίμαι, be hidden, deposited, placed for safety.

ὕπεχ-τίθῃμι, put out, remove, secretly.

ὕπέξ-εἰμι, am departing from.

ὕπερ, Prep. I. With Gen., 1) of place: over, above; (nautical), away from, to windward of, p. 86: 2) causal: for, on behalf of. II. with Acc., beyond. ὕπερ ἄνθρωπον, superhuman: in composition, over and above, excessively.

ὕπερ-αγαπάω, ἡσώ, esteem above all.

ὕπεραπο-θνήσκω, die for.

ὕπερ-βάλνω, pass beyond, mount over, transgress.

ὕπερ-βάλλω, Trans. throw over or beyond: Intr. pass over, pass bounds, become excessive. Part. ὑπερβάλλον, excessive.

ὕπεβολή, ἡς, ἡ, throwing over, excess.

ὕπεργηρος, ὦν, well stricken in years, very old.

ὕπερεκ-πλήττω, greatly astonish, strike with admiration.

ὕπερ-ἡδομαι, ησθήσομαι, Aor. ἡσθήην, to be overjoyed, to be extremely pleased.

ὕπερηφανος, ου, proud, haughty.

ὕπερηφάνως, arrogantly.

ὕπερ-θνήσκω, die for (in place of another).

ὕπεριδών, οὔσα, ὄν, overlooking, neglecting. 2 Aor. Part. ὄφ ὑπεροράω.

Ὑπερμήστρα, ας, ἡ, Hypermnestra, the Danaid who spared her husband Lynceus.

ὕπερμεγέθης, ἑς, very great, enormous.

ὑπερ-φρονέω.

ὑπερ-φρονέω, ἦσω, with Gen., despise.

ὑπ-έχω, undergo, sustain; δίκας, give satisfaction, be punished.

ὑπήκοος, ον, (ἀκούω), obedient, subject. Subst., a subject.

ὑπηρέτης, ου, ὅ, servant.

ὑπ-ισχνέομαι, ὑποσχέσθαι, 2 Aor.

ὑπεσχόμην, promise, profess.

ὑπνος, ου, ὁ, sleep.

ὑπό, Prep. I. With Gen., by (of an agent, or instrument). II.

With Dat., under. III. With Acc., 1) of place: under (of motion to): 2) of time: about, at.

ὑπο-βάλλω, put under, hide under.

ὑποβρύχιος, α, ον, late ος, ον, under water. ὕ. ἐποίησεν, put her under water, a grim peasantry for 'drowned her'.

ὑπο-δέχομαι, receive.

ὑπό-δημα, τος, τό (δέω, bind), sandal, shoe.

ὑπό-κειμαι, lie under, be laid (as foundations), p. 80.

ὑπο-κηρύττω, ξω, cry out (as a herald), proclaim.

ὑπόκρισις, εως, ἡ, 1) answer: 2) acting a part: 3) hypocrisy.

ὑπο-λαμβάνω, assume, suppose.

ὑπο-λείπω, leave behind.

ὑπο-μένω, ὦ (see μένω), Trans. and Intr. abide, endure, await, remain.

ὑπο-μνησχω, remind.

ὑπο-νοέω, ἦσω, suppose, suspect.

ὑποπτεύω, σω, suspect. From ὑποπτος.

ὑποπτος, ον, (Verbal fr. rt. οπ, see), 1) suspected: 2) suspicious.

ὑπο-σώπάζω, ἦσω, keep silence.

ὑπο-στρέφω, ψω, Trans. and Intr. turn about, defeat, turn back, retreat, vanish, p. 67.

ὑποστροφή, ἡς, ἡ, return.

ὑπόσχεσις, εως, ἡ, promise: ὑπόσχεσιν λύω, keep a promise, lit. discharge the obligation.

Φαέδων.

ὑπο-τελέω, pay tribute.

ὑποτελής, ἑς, tributary.

ὑπο-τίθῃμι, place under, lay down, assume. Midd. suggest, propose, warn.

Ἀθηναῖς ὑποθεμένης, by the counsel of Athena.

ἐλπίδα, hold out a hope.

ὑπο-τοπέω, ἦσω, surmise.

ὑπο-τυγχάνω, interrupt, reply.

ὑποχείριος, α, ον, and ος, ον, under the power of another, subject.

ὑποχθόνιος, ον (χθών), beneath the earth, infernal.

ὑποψία, ας, ἡ, suspicion.

Ὕρκανός, οὔ, ὁ, an Hyrcanian, i.e. of Hyrcania, a Persian province, near the Caspian.

Ὑστάσπης, ου, ὁ, Hystaspes, a Persian nobleman, father of king Darius.

ὑστεραίος, α, ον, following; ἡ ὑστεραία (see ἡμέρα), the following day, the morrow.

ὑστερέω, ἦσω, with Gen., am too late in or for; hasten.

ὕστερος, α, ον, later, latter; ὕστερον, Adv. later, afterwards. τὰ ὕστερα, the end.

ὑφ' = ὑπό.

ὑφαίνω, ανῶ, weave.

ὑφ-αιρέω, and Midd., take away secretly, steal.

ὕφαλος, ον, (ὑπό, ἄλς), under the sea.

ὑφάντης, ου, ὁ, weaver.

ὑφ-ίημι, with Gen., relax.

ὑφ-ίστημι, Trans. place under, undertake. Intr. and Midd. engage in, undertake.

ὑψηλός, ἡ, ὄν, lofty.

ὑψος, ους, τό, height.

Φ.

Φαέδων, οντος, ὁ (shining). Phaëthon, son of Helios, the Sun-god.

φαινός.

φαινός, ἡ, ὄν, (φάος, light), shining.

φαιδρός, ἄ, ὄν, brilliant, bright, splendid, joyful.

φαίνω, φανῶ, πέφαγκα, 2 Perf. πέφηνα, 1 Aor. ἔφηνα, 2 Aor. Pass. ἐφάνην, show, discover; Midd., 2 Perf. Act., and 2 Aor. Pass. appear, shine.

φάλαγξ, γγος, ἡ, the phalanx, esp. the Macedonian column of infantry.

φανερός, ἄ, ὄν, clear, manifest, open: of a person, as predicate, well known; φ. γενόμενος, being made known: αὐτῷ φανερός ἦν x. τ. λ. was well known to him to have been; ἐν τῷ φανερῷ εἶναι, to live in public. φανερόν ποιεῖν, to shew, display, demonstrate; Adv. -ερῶς.

φαντασία, ας, ἡ, vision.

φάος, φάους, τό, light: usu. contr. φῶς, *q. v.*

φαρμακίς, ἰδος, ἡ, enchantress.

φάρμακον, ου, τό, drug, medicine, remedy, poison.

φαρμάσσω, ξω, 1) heal by drugs: 2) poison.

Φαρνάκης, ου, ὁ, Pharnāces, a noble Persian.

Φαρσάλιος, ου, ὁ, Pharsalian, i.e. of the city of Pharsalus in Thessaly.

φασιανός, οὔ, ὁ, (lit. the bird of the Phasis), pheasant.

Φᾶσις, ἰδος and ιος, ὁ, the Phasis, a river of Colchis.

φάσκω, Pres. and Imp. only (Rt. φα in φημι), say, state, allege: οὐ φάσκω, deny, refuse.

φανιλίζω, ἴσω, ἰῶ, disparage.

φαῦλος, η, ου, bad, vile, trifling, contemptible.

φείδομαι, σομαι, with Gen., spare.

Φεραί, ὦν, αἰ, Phæræ, a city of Thessaly.

φιάλη.

Φεραῖος, ου, ὁ, Pheræan, i.e. of Phæræ.

Φέρης, ητος, ὁ, Pheres, king of Phæræ in Thessaly, and father of Admetus.

φέρω (= Lat. *fero*), only in Pres. and Imperf., Fut. οἴσω, 1 Aor. ἤνεγκα, Perf. ἐνήνοχα, carry, drag, bring, bear, endure, wear; look towards, (like 'bear' of position), lead to, or by; εἰς μέσον, bring forward or forth (Lat. *in medio ponere*). βαρέως φέρειν, to take ill, to be distressed; φέρε, come! Pass. be borne aloft, rise, p. 64; Part. with ἐπὶ, invading, p. 75.

φεύγω, ξομαι, 2 Perf. πέφευγα, fly, be banished, with Acc. be banished from; τὴν δίκην, be accused, be placed on one's trial; ὁ φεύγων, the defendant.

φηγός, οὔ, ἡ, (= *fagus*), beech.

φήμη, ης, ἡ, (= *fama*, rt. φα in φημι), saying, report.

φημί, φήσω, 2 Aor. ἔφην, say.

φθάνω, φθῆσομαι and φθάσω, ἔφθακα, 1 Aor. ἔφθασα, 2 Aor. ἔφθην, be before; anticipate; with Acc. of person, get before, get the start of: with Part., before (the Part. being translated as a Verb). Part. former; with Acc. of Pers., his former; ἡ φθ. ἀνδραγαθία, his former virtue. φθάσαντες, hastily, p. 74. οὐκ ἔφθησαν συγκλείσαντες, they had not time to shut, p. 91.

φθέγγομαι, ξομαι, speak, utter a voice; said of animals, e.g. neigh, bray.

Φθία, ας, ἡ, Phthia, a city and district of Thessaly.

φθονέω, ἦσω, be jealous of, grudge, envy (with Dat.). Pass. to be odious.

φθόνος, ου, ὁ, envy, grudge.

φθορά, ᾤς, ἡ, ruin, destruction.

φιάλη, ης, ἡ, cup.

φιλαλέξανδρος.

φιλαλέξανδρος, ου, attached to Alexander, the friend of Alexander.
 φιλάνθρωπος, ον, friendly to man, kind, merciful. N. Subst. mercy.
 φιλανθρώπως, like a kind friend.
 φιλεργός, ον, diligent, active.
 φιλέω, ήσω (φίλος), love, kiss, coax, p. 40: φιλεῖ, is usual.
 φίλα, ας, ή, friendship.
 φιλικός, ή, όν, (Adv. ὤς), friendly.
 φίλιος, α, ον, friendly.
 Φίλιππος, ου, ό, 1) Philip II, the Great, king of Macedonia (B.C. 359—336), father of Alexander the Great. 2) Son of Antigonos.
 φιλοβασιλεύς, έως, attached to the king, the friend of the king.
 φιλόζωος, ον, fond of life.
 φιλόζηρος, ου, ό, fond of hunting.
 φιλόξενος, ον, hospitable.
 Φιλόξενος, ου, ό, Philoxēnus, a Greek poet of Cythera, flourished at the court of Dionysius the Elder, lived B.C. 435—380.
 φίλος, η, ον, dear. Subst. friend.
 φιλοσοφέω, ήσω, study philosophy; lead the life of a philosopher.
 φιλοσοφία, ας, ή, philosophy, lit. love of wisdom.
 φιλόσοφος, ου, ό, philosopher. Adj. wise, philosophic.
 φιλότεχνος, ον, art-loving, belonging to the arts.
 φιλοτιμέσθαι, be ambitious of, desire eagerly, take pride in, show liberality in.
 φιλοτιμία, ας, ή, ambition, pride, liberality.
 φιλότιμος, ον, (φίλος, τιμή), ambitious.
 φιλοφρόνως, Adv., in a friendly way, affably.
 φιλόφρων, ον, kind, well-disposed, affable.
 Φινεύς, έως, ό, Phineus, of Salmydessus, a prophet consulted by the Argonauts.

φροντίς.

φοβερός, ά, όν, formidable.
 φοβέω, ήσω, frighten. Midd. fear.
 φόβος, ου, ό, fear, terror. Prop. Name, Terror, the Terrors, deities.
 Φοῖβος, ου, ό, Phoebus, an epithet of Apollo.
 φοιτάω, ήσω, roam; spread abroad (said of a rumour).
 φονεύς, έως, ό, murderer.
 φονεύω, σω (φόνος), murder, kill, slay.
 φόνος, ου, ό, murder, slaughter.
 φορέω (φέρω), ήσω, wear, have (a skin, p. 41).
 φόρος, ου, ό, revenue, tax, tribute.
 φορτικός, ή, όν, burthensome, heavy (said of feasts, p. 35).
 φορτίον, ου, τό, burthen.
 φραγμός, ου, ό, hedge, fence.
 φράζω, άσω, say, tell, show, declare.
 Φρασίος, ου, ό, Phrasius, a Cyprian prophet.
 φράσσω, ξω, enclose, fence in.
 φρέαρ, ατος, τό, well.
 φρήν, φρενός, ή, mind. Pl. sense.
 Φρίξος, ου, ό, Phrixus, son of Athamas and Nephele, fled with his sister Helle on the golden-fleeced ram.
 φρονέω (φρήν), ήσω, think: lit. to be of a (certain) mind or disposition, e.g. μέγα φρονεῖν, to be high-minded, with επί, to pride oneself upon. Λακωνικά φρονεῖν, to have the spirit of a Lacedæmonian.
 φρόνημα, ατος, τό, thought, mind, spirit, high spirit, resolution, p. 3; temper.
 φρόνησις, εως, ή, intelligence, prudence.
 φρόνιμος, ον (φρήν), intelligent, prudent; Comp. ὠτερος.
 φροντίζω, ίσω, ιώ, care: with Gen., care for, be concerned about.
 φροντίς, ίδος, ή, thought, care, concern.

φρουρά.

φρουρά, ἄς, ἡ, guard, garrison, body-guard.

φρουρεῖω, ἦσω, guard, watch over.

φρουρός, οὗ, ὁ, guard.

φρυάττομαι, ἄξομαι (lit. snort, eigh), be elated, arrogant.

φρυγανιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ (φρύγανον, a dry stick, fire wood), a collector of fire-wood, a wood-cutter.

φρυγανισμός, οὗ, ὁ, wood-cutting.

Φρύξ, υγός, a Phrygian, i.e. of Phrygia in Asia Minor.

φυγάς, ἄδος, ὁ, fugitive, exile.

φυγή, ἦς, ἡ, flight, banishment.

φυλακή, ἦς, ἡ (φυλάσσω), watch, guard.

φύλαξ, κος, ὁ, keeper, guardian.

φυλάσσω, watch, guard, keep, observe (a law, p. 33), preserve.

Midd. beware of, guard against.

Φύξις, ον, (the god) of flight or escape, p. 68.

φυσάω, ἦσω, breathe out, blow out.

φυσικός, ὄν, natural.

φύσις, εως, ἡ, nature, natural disposition, character; a creature, p. 73.

φυτεία, ας, ἡ, planting.

φυτεύω, σω, plant.

φυτόν, οὗ, τό, plant.

φύω, σω, πέφυκα, 2 Aor. ἔφυν, Trans. bring forth, make: Intr. grow. Perf. to be by nature, to be wont.

Φωκεύς, έως, ὁ, a Phocian, i.e. of Phocis.

Φωκίς, (δος, ἡ, Phocis, a district of N. Greece, next Boeotia.

Φωκίων, ωνος, ὁ, Phocion, a celebrated Athenian general and statesman, lived about B.C. 402—317.

φωνή, ἦς, ἡ, voice, language.

ζωνήεις, εσσα, εν, speaking.

φωράω, ἄσω (φῶρ = fur, thief), search for, catch, a thief. Pass. be caught or detected in a theft.

χάρις.

φῶς, φωτός (contr. fr. φάος, φάους), τό, light: not to be confounded with the poetic φῶς, φωτός, a man.

X.

Χαιρώνεια, ας, ἡ, Chaeronea, a city in Boeotia, where Philip defeated the Thebans and Athenians, B.C. 338.

χαίρω, χαίρήσω, late χαρήσομαι, with Dat. or Particip., rejoice; be in good health: χαίρειν = Lat. vale, hail! a greeting, in the beginning of a letter, p. 5.

χαίτη, ἦς, ἡ, hair.

χαλεπός, ἡ, ὄν, hard, repulsive, distant, violent (ὀργή), p. 81.

χαλεπῶς, hardly; ἔχειν, to be enraged, indignant.

χαλκεῖον, ου, τό, forge.

χάλκεος, α, ον, and ος, ον, Adj., copper, bronze, brazen, of brass.

Χαλκίοικος, ον, Chalcioecus, i. e. of the Brazen House, an epithet of Athena at Sparta.

χαλκόπους, οδος, with brazen feet, or hoofs (p. 65).

χαλκός, οὗ, ὁ, copper, bronze, brass.

χαλκότυπος, ου, ὁ, coppersmith, worker in brass or bronze.

χάραξ, κος, ὁ, wall, rampart (of a camp).

Χάρης, ητος, ὁ, Chares, a profligate Athenian general, about B.C. 360.

χαρής, εσσα, εν, agreeable.

χαρίζομαι, oblige, do a favour to, do one a pleasure.

Χαρικλώ, οὗς, ἡ, Chariclo, a nymph, mother of Tiresias.

χάρις, ιτος, ἡ, (rt. χαρ, sig. pleasure), favour, thanks, benefit. Pl. bounties. χάριν ἔχειν, to be thankful: with Dat., to thank. χάριν, after Gen., for the sake of, for the purpose of, like gratia and causa.

Χάριτες.

Χάριτες, αἱ, the Graces, 3 goddesses, daughters of Jove.
 χάσμα, ατος, τό (χαλνω, gape), void, chasm, gulf, esp. the ravine at Delphi, whence issued the vapour that was supposed to inspire the Pythian priestess.
 χεῖλος, ους, τό, lip.
 χειμάζω, ἄσω, expose to cold or storm. Pass. be storm-tossed.
 χειμών, ὄνος, ὅ, winter, storm.
 χεῖρ, χειρός, and χερός, ἡ, hand. μετὰ χειρας, in hand, p. 87.
 χειρόομαι, ὡσομαι (χείρων, lit. make inferior to oneself), subdue, win over.
 χειροτονέω, ῥσω (χείρ, τείνω, lit. referring to a shew of hands), elect, choose.
 χειρουργία, ας, ἡ (χείρ, ἔργον), surgery, (lit. healing wrought by the hand, not by drugs).
 χειρουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in surgery.
 χείρων, ον, worse.
 Χείρων, ὄνος, ὅ, Chiron, a celebrated Centaur, tutor of Hercules and many other heroes.
 χελιδών, ὄνος, ἡ, swallow.
 χελώνη, ης, ἡ, tortoise, tortoise-shell.
 χέω, (rt. χεF), χεῶ, 1 Aor. Att. ἔχεα, Perf. κέχυα, κέχυμαι, pour, pour forth.
 χήν, χηνός, ὅ, ἡ, goose.
 χήρος, α, ον, bereaved, bereft of. γυνή χήρα, a widow.
 χθές, Adv., yesterday.
 χιλιάρχος, ου, ὅ, chiliarch, a military officer (lit. commander of 1000 soldiers); any officer (e. g. p. 32).
 χίλιοι, αι, α, a thousand, 1000.
 χιτών, ὄνος, ὅ, tunic, an undergarment.
 χιών, ὄνος, ἡ, snow.
 χλαῖνα, ης, ἡ, (lit. blanket), gown, robe, the Greek over dress.

χρονίζω.

χλαμύδιον, ου, τό, (dim. of foll), a small robe or scarf.
 χλαμύς, ὕδος, ἡ, *chlamys*, a robe or scarf, chiefly worn by soldiers.
 χοῖνιξ, ικος, ἡ, *choenix*, a dry measure = just a quart.
 χολή, ης, ἡ, the gall, bile.
 χόλος, ου, ὅ, anger.
 χολόω, ὡσω, make angry, enrage. Midd. and Pass. be angry.
 χορδή, ης, ἡ (= *chorda*), 1) gut, catgut; 2) the string of a lyre.
 χορεύω, εὔσω, dance.
 χορός, οὔ, ὅ, dance, chorus.
 χράω, give an oracle. Midd. with Dat., consult an oracle, p. 13: use, shew; (with person), use, treat; adopt (a resolution, p. 77). τό χρησθέν, the response of an oracle.
 χρεῖα, ας, ἡ, necessity, a necessary (e. g. of life). ἐν χρεῖᾳ εἶναί τις, to have need of.
 χρεμετίζω, ἴσω, ἰῶ, neigh.
 χρεός, ους, τό, necessity, debt: Pl. debts.
 χρεών, τό, destiny: χρ. ἐστὶ, it is fated: Neut. Part. Pres. of.
 χρή, Impers., it is necessary. See χράω.
 χρῆζω, σω, want, wish, need.
 χρῆμα, ατος, τό, thing, affair, used pleonastically with Gen. for something great or strong, e. g. σὺς χρῆμα, a great boar. Pl. wealth, money, treasures.
 χρησιμος, ον, and η, ον, useful.
 χρησμός, οὔ, ὅ, (χράω), oracle; a saying (passing about as of divine authority).
 χρησμοδέω, ῥσω (χρησμός, ἄδω), give oracles.
 χρηστός, ἡ, ὄν, useful, excellent good.
 χρίω, ἴσω, anoint, smear.
 χρονίζω, ἴσω, ἰῶ, (χρόνος), delay, tarry, be late.

χρόνος.

χρόνος, ου, ὁ, time.
 χρύσεος, α, ου, golden, gold.
 χρυσίον, ου, τό, gold, i. e. gold money.
 χρυσόκερως, ων, Gen. ω (κέρας), with horns of gold.
 χρυσόμαλλος, ου (μαλλός), with golden wool.
 χρυσός, ου, ὁ, gold.
 χρῶμα, ατος, τό, colour.
 χωλός, ή, ὄν, lame.
 χώρα, ας, ή, country, place, region, realm (p. 52).
 χωρέω, ήσω, usu. ήσομαι, go.
 χωρίον, ου, τό, place, piece of ground, a fortified place. τὰ χωρία, the country.
 χωρίς, with Gen., without, apart from.
 ὥρος, ου, ὁ, place, region.

ψ.

Ψάλλω, ψαλῶ, ἐψαλχα. play the harp.
 ψαύω, σω, with Gen., touch.
 ψέγω, ξω, blame, disparage; lit. lessen.
 ψευδής, ὁ, ή, false: Subst. a liar.
 ψευδῶς, Adv. falsely.
 Ψευδόςμερdis, ιος, ὁ, the false Smerdis.
 ψεύδω, σω, deceive. Midd. lie, speak falsely. Pass. with Gen., be mistaken in.
 ψεύστης, ου, ὁ, liar.
 ψιλός, ή, ὄν, bare, uncovered, light-armed.
 πόγος, ου, ὁ, blame.
 ψυχή, ης, ή, soul; life (i. e. the animal life).
 ψυχρός, ους, τό, cold, coolness.
 ψυχρός, ά, ὄν, cold.
 Ψωφίς, ίδος, ή, Psophis, a city of Arcadia.

Ω.

Ω, Interj., ο! with Gen. oh what, &c.!

ὠφέλιμος.

ὦδε, Adv., so thus, in the following way.
 ὦδή, ης, ή, (contr. fr. ἀοιδή), song; crowing (of the cock).
 ὠΐέω, ήσω, and ὠσω, 1 Aor. Att. ἔωσα, push, drive.
 ὠκύς, εἶα, ύ, swift, quick.
 ὠμός, ου, ὁ, shoulder.
 ὠμότης, ητος, ή, savage nature, fierceness, cruelty.
 ὠνήτο, 3 Sing. 2 Aor. Midd. of ὀνήημι, gained profit or advantage.
 ὦν, ούσα, ὦν, Pres. Part. of εἶμι, being: τὰ ὄντα, the reality.
 ὠνιος, ου, rare α, ου, (= Lat. *venalis*), for sale, to be bought for (with Gen.).
 ὠόν, ου, τό, egg.
 ὦρα, ας, ή, (= Lat. *hora*), 1) Time; season: hour; ὦρα, it is time; 2) hour; 3) youth, beauty.
 Ὠραι, ὦν, αἱ, the Horæ, goddesses of the four season.
 ὠραῖος, α, ου, in season: with ἀποθανεῖν, to die in the fulness of years.
 ὥς, I. Adv., as, just as, as if; on the ground that: with Fut. Part., as one (those) who will; with the purpose of, to: as much as possible. II. Conj. that (ὥς οὐκ εἴη, that he was not), so that, in order that, with Part. as—ing, of—ing. III. Prep. with Acc. of Pers. in Attic., latter of Things. = πρὸς, to.
 ὥς = οὕτως, thus.
 ὥςπερ, Adv., just as.
 ὥςτε, Conj. with Ind. or Inf., 1) as that, that; 2) so that.
 ὦτα, ears, Plur. of οὖς.
 ὠφέλεια, ας, ή, help, benefit.
 ὠφελέω, with Acc., help, benefit.
 ὠφέλιμος, ου, rarely η, useful, profitable, advantageous.





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